

**Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers in Mercer, Camden Counties; Newark; and New Jersey's
Puerto Rican and African American Populations, 1918 to 2020:
A Chronological SOURCEBOOK, (including COVID-19)**

2nd Edition

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DEDICATIONS

In Honor of my father, Vicente López, for His Brief 1953 Work Experience in New Jersey

On September 27, 1955, the New York Children's Placement Services, Bureau of Child Welfare (250 Church Street, New York 13, N.Y.), in their 4-page *document* relating to my father's family, including myself, wrote the following:

"Mr. López [my Father] came to New York in March of 1953. *He obtained employment in New Jersey in a factory as a general handyman.* In February of 1954 he became seriously ill [I was 3 years old in February 1954] ... *so that he lost his employment.* After his recovery he obtained employment [in New York city, at Francis Delafield Hospital]" (page 2).¹ My Father did not speak English, and his formal education was severely lacking.... As a result, my father's future employment possibilities were limited and narrow. (emphasis added).

Dedicated to the Puerto Rican "Pioneers" ("Pioneros") to New Jersey:

Acts of the One Hundred and Ninety-first Legislature of the State of New Jersey and Twentieth Under the New Constitution (1967) [page 1060]

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 9

A JOINT RESOLUTION to declare July 25 of each year as "**Puerto Rican Day**" in the *State of New Jersey* and providing for a proclamation thereof by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The **Puerto Ricans** of the State of New Jersey have distinguished themselves by their contributions to our community and, with their many spiritual and cultural values, have assumed the responsibilities of good and faithful American citizens, working for the common good, in the best American tradition.... [emphasis added]

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. July 25 of each year is declared to be "**Puerto Rican Day**" in the State of New Jersey.
2. That the Governor, by appropriate proclamation, so proclaim July 25 of each year as "**Puerto Rican Day.**"
3. This joint resolution shall take effect immediately.

Approved July 10, 1967.

[*The above citation is taken verbatim from the 191st Legislature printing in 1967*].

¹ Interestingly, this document was either typed, and/or written by Maria J. Rivera-193, whose typed name appears on the top of this document page (which is dated, September 28, 1955). Unfortunately, at least for descriptive purposes, this four-page document did not identify her job title, or job position.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dedications.....	2
Table of Contents	3
Introduction, The Nature of the Problem, and Definitions.....	4-7
Part I: Historical Background of Puerto Rican Migration to N.J.	7
Part II: Annual <i>Bureau of Migrant Labor Report</i> : A Chronology.....	8
Part III: Camden, N.J., Greater Philadelphia Region, WW I + WW II: A Chronology.....	32
Part IV: Interview with Santiago Rodriguez (<i>South Jersey Migrant Worker</i> 1969)	102
Part V: Suggestions for Further Research on New Jersey <i>Puerto Rican Farm Migrants</i> ..	105
Part VI: Brief Description of the New Jersey Annual <i>Bureau of Migrant Labor Report</i> ...	111
Part VII: Annotated Bibliography (No. 1 through No. 123).....	116
Part VIII: N.J. Migrant Farm Worker <i>Historical Newspaper Articles</i> (No. 1-197).....	170
Part IX <i>New York Times</i> 1970s and a 2020 COVID-19 article (No. 198-203).....	253
Part X: Listing of Selective Tools and <i>Research Sources</i> Which I Accessed Online.....	258
Part XI: <i>African American</i> and Rutgers University Libraries Resources and Sources.....	260
Part XII: ADDENDUM : March 2021 <i>Sources</i> : An Annotated Bibliography (No. 1-9).....	265
Part XIII: ADDENDUM : Added Feb.-March 2021 <u>Newspaper Sources</u> (No. 10-49).....	272
Part XIV: COVID-19 articles in 2020 and its Effects on N.J.'s Population (No. 50-57).....	286
Part XV: <u>Non</u> -Newspaper COVID-19 Article on Guestworkers + etc. sources (No. 58-71).	292
Part XVI: Vineland, N.J.'s 1st Puerto Rican Resident , Georgina [Figueroa] Romano.....	301
About the author	306

INTRODUCTION: This book-length manuscript focuses on the number of **Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborers in New Jersey** during the period from 1945-1957, and again for 1962, cited in the *State of New Jersey, Department of Labor's Annual Bureau of Migrant Labor Report*. My emphasis has been on the “verbatim extraction” of the statistical data, especially as it relates to migrants from Puerto Rico, as found in these New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry (it changed its name) publications. It puts forth an explanation for why and how the Puerto Rican laborers migrated from Puerto Rico to the two-thousand or so New Jersey farms which needed **cheap labor** during the 1945-1957, and 1962 (cf.: Aines 1959), time periods while a more in-depth explanation is beyond the scope of this book.

Emphasis was placed on acquiring and analyzing, the numerical data, i.e., the population figures, and then writing about the migrant farm worker experience using “primary sources”, wherever possible. However, for anyone who may be interested in the actual migration process, and a more in-depth explanation of the migration process, and its history, I recommend several articles, and books, which provide a comprehensive, insightful, and a theoretical framework or explanations for the Puerto Rican Migration to New Jersey. See the following reference sources in the “Annotated Bibliography” section (Part V) of this write-up: (Duany 2010: 225-252; García-Colón 2020; García-Colón 018); García-Colón 2017: 134-171; Meléndez 2020; Meléndez 2017; Maldonado 1979:103-121).

This book also points out that “Puerto Rican migration to the U.S. Mainland has literally been occurring since at least the Spanish-Cuban-American War of 1898.” As Professor Lorrin Thomas points out, “Puerto Rican migrants have resided in the United States since before the Spanish-Cuban-American War of 1898, when the United States took possession of the island of Puerto Rico as part of the Treaty of Paris [signed on December 10, 1898]. After the war, groups of Puerto Ricans began migrating to the United States as contract laborers, first to sugarcane plantations in Hawaii [cf.: López 2016], and then to other destinations on the mainland [including New Jersey]” (Thomas 2015: 1). (emphasis added).

The Nature of the Problem: “Migratory farm workers are people in trouble: they seek out crops to harvest because more stable, better paid employment is unavailable to them. They are marginal workers who, because they do not have saleable skills, must accept substandard conditions. Farmers, under the pressure of ruthless competition, conserve their resources by providing often the most limited facilities and minimal wages. The consequences of this cycle are starkly apparent on the farms of New Jersey: the life conditions of seasonal farm workers—white, Negro, and **Puerto Rican**—are hardly consonant with the public policy of a state which professes respect for human dignity and concern for the health and well-being of all its citizens. Very simply put, New Jersey migrant families earn on the average an **annual income** of less than \$1800 and their general living conditions are often those of abject poverty” (Governor’s Task Force 1968: 13). (emphasis added)

“It is well to keep in mind that the so-called migrant problem is multifaceted. That is to say, it is a series of interrelated problems, not a single one. Poverty, illiteracy, poor housing, ill-health, community rejection and the lack of alternative economic opportunities are all a part of migrant life. These several factors combine to make the plight of the worker virtually self-perpetuating. Moreover, a technological revolution is presently taking place that is not yet completely realized in the agricultural realm. Automation and mechanical harvesters are putting out of employment thousands of people who are willing to work. This fact is not peculiar to the agricultural industry, but it is one trenchantly felt there because of the farmer’s vulnerability to the economic forces of the marketplace. Indeed, the economic displacement already underway is slowly eliminating the need for even cheap labor” (Governor’s Task Force 1968: 13-14). Regarding the “mechanization” issue, see: (1962 **Migrant Labor Report**, page 1, below).

The yearly, and ongoing issue of “*mechanization*”, on New Jersey farms was identified, at least as early as 1959 (and most likely, considerably earlier), when Ronald O. Aines wrote: “As wage rates increase, it becomes economically feasible for farmers to substitute more and more machinery for labor” (Aines 1959: 2).

DEFINITIONS: “An ‘Immigrant,’ according to the dictionary definition, is ‘one who leaves a country to settle permanently in another.’ A ‘migrant’ is ‘a person who moves from one region to another’” (Wagenheim 1974: 1). Pre-1917, Puerto Ricans were immigrants, however, post 1917, Puerto Ricans became U.S. Citizens, and therefore, migrants, whenever they worked on the U.S. Mainland. Fernández points out that as citizens of the U.S., “as a result of the... Jones Act of 1917... they [Puerto Ricans] were thus identified as domestic ‘migrants’ (Fernández 2010: 8).

Migratory Farm Labor – “Migratory farm laborers are those whose principal income is earned from temporary farm employment who in the course of the year move one or more times, often through several states.... Farm workers become migrants because they find it impossible to make a living in a single location. The Commission is convinced that most migratory farm workers would settle down to steady jobs if they could find them.” (*Source*: Unknown Author. *Migratory Labor in American Agriculture*. **Monthly Labor Review**. (Vol. 72, No. 6 (June 1951) (pp.691-693). (accessed March 4, 2021) (no author is listed, nor cited) (from: *JSTOR*).

CAMPS (aka: *Migrant Labor Camps*) – A **dwelling** where the Migrant Farm Worker lives on the farm, during the planting and the harvesting of the crops. In 1945, Governor Walter E. Edge in his annual message to the [New Jersey] State Legislature at the opening of the 1945 session, said among other things:

“There are, at the height of the season, perhaps 15,000 such [migrant farm workers] The health, sanitary and welfare conditions under which many of these people live, have become deplorable. The State is morally bound to end this condition—not only in the interest of the migrant workers themselves, but in the interest of maintaining this important labor supply, of increasing the quality and efficiency of the workers, and in protecting the standards of community welfare” (**First Annual Report** 1945:1).

Definitions (Continued):

Terms used in Immigration

“The following is a definition of terms from the U.S. citizenship and Immigration Services.”
(source: **Courier-Post** (Camden, New Jersey). *Terms used in immigration*. (March 28, 2006: 4).

Alien: Any person not a citizen or national of the United States.

Derivative Citizenship: Citizenship conveyed to children through the naturalization of parents or to foreign-born children adopted by U.S. citizens.

Asylee: An alien who is found to be unable or unwilling to return to his or her country because of fear or persecution. Asylees are eligible to adjust to lawful permanent resident status after one year of continuous presence in the U.S.

Exchange Visitor: An alien coming temporarily to the United States as a participant for the purpose teaching, studying, demonstrating special skills or receiving training.

Green Card Holder/Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR)/Permanent Resident Alien/Resident Alien Permit Holder: Any person not a citizen of the U.S. who is residing in the U.S. under legally recognized permanent residence as an immigrant. They may be issued immigrant visas by the Department overseas or adjusted to permanent resident status by Citizenship and Immigration Services in the U.S.

Legalized Alien: Certain illegal aliens who were eligible to apply for temporary resident status by continuously residing in the U.S. Legalization consists of two stages –temporary and then permanent residency, which requires at least a minimal understanding and knowledge of the English language and U.S. history and government.

Temporary Worker: An Alien working for a temporary period of time at a specified job –such as a nurse, **farmworker**, **laborer**, athlete or entertainer. (emphasis added).

Temporary Protected Status (TPS): The Attorney General may select nationals of a foreign country to be entitled for TPS with a finding that conditions in that country present a risk to

personal safety because of continuing armed wars or a national catastrophe. TPS is allowed for a period of 6 to 18 months and may be extended.

Visa: Allows the bearer to apply for entry to the U.S. in a certain classification (student, visitor or temporary worker). A visa does not grant the bearer the right to enter the United States” (page 4).

[Note: Before 1917, any Puerto Rican migration to the U.S. Mainland was Immigration, whereas in 1917 and thereafter, it was simply migration, since by 1917, Puerto Ricans became **U.S. Citizens**. (emphasis added).

PART I: Historical Background and Context of Puerto Rican Migration to New Jersey

Pre-World War II and Government Intervention of Puerto Rican Migration of Farmworkers

Frank R. Llamas’ 1977 Dissertation points out in his sub-section titled “Government Intervention in the Migration of Farmworkers”, that “the Government officially began its involvement with the movements of migrants in 1919 when the Puerto Rican Department of Agriculture and Labor was authorized to approve working conditions for migrants on the mainland. In the middle twenties [1920s], the policy of the Insular Bureau of Labor was to actively facilitate and stimulate migration. Representatives of the Insular Bureau of Labor visited Hawaii [see: López 2016] and locations in the western United States seeking work contracts for a Puerto Rican labor force...” (Llamas 1977: 17).

World War II and Puerto Ricans

Professor Lilia Fernández pointed out that by the time World War II had begun, that “pressured by powerful agribusiness, manufacturing, and railroad companies during World War II, the U.S. government established agreements for temporary transnational migration from Jamaica, Mexico, the Bahamas, British Honduras, and its own colonial possession, **Puerto Rico**” (Fernández 2010: 13). (cf.: Centro 2017: 1-3, *Background to Farm Labor Migration*).

At least as early as 1942, Fernández writes that “the Puerto Rican government was eager to participate in the war effort and send its residents to work on the mainland as well. As early as 1942, insular government officials urged the War Manpower Commission (WMC) to hire Puerto Ricans (U.S. citizens) for jobs that were filled by imported foreign workers—Mexicans, Jamaicans, Bahamians, and Barbadians.... The War Department initially raised objections to such a plan but eventually to a migration experiment. The program carefully selected more than one thousand skilled workers who could speak English, pay their own travel costs, and met

other criteria. After six months, the WMC, began recruiting unskilled laborers for placement in railroad, food processing, and mining industries. In the late spring and early summer, workers traveled to... Campbell Soup Company in New Jersey” (Fernández 2004: 15).

Laurie Lahey's dissertation points out that "Campbell Soup [in Camden, New Jersey] emerged as the most-advertised food product in the United States while southern New Jersey blossomed into the nation's tomato capital. Campbell Soup's ascendancy rested on Camden's-area farms' ability to yield produce for its food products.... [Importantly] Campbell Soup was the first industry in Camden [during World War II] to hire African Americans and Puerto Ricans, who often worked as farm laborers during the busy seasons" (Lahey 2013: 26).

<u>CAMP SUMMARY (Type)</u>	<u>No.</u>	Total: 3,258
Industrial	32	“Peak number of occupants of large camps: 7,931 (Source: First Annual Report : 1945: 7).
Railroad Labor	17	
Food Processing	10	
Federal housing centers	6	
Small farm (estimated)	3,193	

PART II: Annual Bureau of Migrant Labor Report – a Chronology

HISTORY LESSON from 1899?

“*Back to the Future?* --- The headline of the June 21, 1899 ***Evening Star*** (Wash., D.C.) newspaper was: “*New Jersey Farmers. Their Condition Explained to the Industrial Commission,*” (Image 2). This article went on to point out that “...the witness was Mr. Franklin Dye of Trenton for fifteen years connected with the New Jersey State Agricultural Society.... The number of farm laborers in New Jersey is decreasing There has been a tendency to leave the farm.... The tendency of farm labor in New Jersey [in 1899!] is to become **migratory**. Formerly a farm laborer would be a tenant and remain on the place for years...” (***Evening Star*** 1899: 1). In short, 47 years year later, in 1946, “a few hundred Puerto Ricans” [approximately 300 Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborers] left Puerto Rico to begin to work in the *State of New Jersey* as Migrant Farm Laborers (**Second Annual Report 1946**: 2). Puerto Rican migrant farm laborers in New Jersey from 1945 through 1957, as well as in 1962, will be examined in this book.

The New Jersey Annual Bureau of Migrant Labor Reports

The Puerto Rican migrant farm laborer population figures for the State of New Jersey were annually recorded in a Report which eventually became known as the **Annual Bureau of Migrant Labor Report**. The first issue was simply titled, the ***First Annual Report, Division of Migrant Labor: 1945*** ([Trenton]: State of New Jersey, Department of Labor)) (14 pages). It

should be noted that beginning with the Fifth Annual Report (1949), and all subsequent reports, were published by the State Department of Labor *and Industry*. For a comprehensive, and detailed Report on New Jersey Farms, overall, in 1945, see: (United States Census of Agriculture: 1945, in Part V, in the “Annotated Bibliography” section).

Reviewing these publications for the period 1945-1957 as well as for 1962, I “extracted” the data which identified the Puerto Rican population figures from the many migrant labor camps throughout the state, where they were seasonally employed (i.e., during the summer harvesting season). A special effort was made to specifically extract data reflecting the role played by the city of Trenton, in particular, and Mercer County in general (Trenton is located within Mercer County and is the State Capital).

While the first issue of these reports, from 1945, did not mention Puerto Rican migrant farm workers in New Jersey, the 2nd issue, (in 1946), did mention them as well as in subsequent issues.² For example, the **Fourth Annual Report** (1948: 7) cited that Puerto Rican migration started “... in 1946 when a few hundred Puerto Ricans were flown in by air from their island [Island]...”, for their forthcoming arrival in New Jersey, *en masse*, of Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborers, beginning in 1946, and thereafter.

Chronology of the “Annual Bureau of Migrant Labor Reports”: 1945-1957

The **First Annual Report** (1945) was 14 pages in length and indicated, in part, as follows: “While emphasized by the war [i.e., WW II], the problem of the migrant workers has been of increasing concern to New Jersey for more than a quarter of a century. Governor Walter E. Edge in his annual message to the State Legislature at the opening of its 1945 season said.... There are, at the height of the season, perhaps 15,000 such workers.... The health, sanitary and welfare conditions under which many of these people live, have become deplorable.... There is general agreement in all quarters that migrant workers are necessary for New Jersey, particularly in agriculture as the state ranks fourth in the United States in the raising of vegetable crops. The Census Bureau reports that in 1945 there were 27,550 farms in the State... The estimated number of seasonal workers in New Jersey is 20,000” (pages 1-3).

² My research has yet to determine whether, or not, there were **Puerto Rican Farm Laborers, in significant numbers**, in the State of New Jersey pre-1944. Thus, this remains fertile ground for further research on this topic to be done.... However, anecdotal evidence was presented by Martín Pérez at a Conference held in March 1984, sponsored by the *Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños* at Hunter College, City University of New York, wherein he verbally represented, that there have been, in 1926, “... already a small community of Puerto Ricans”, in Vineland, New Jersey, which is located in the southern part of New Jersey. Mr. Pérez mentions that these Puerto Ricans could have worked the Landisville factory, in Vineland, and/or they could have possibly also have worked in the farms in Vineland, as well---based upon my reading of his article, I was not able to determine, definitively, which one was it. Thus, further research here would be warranted (Pérez 1985: 80). My book Does show that there were Puerto Ricans working in **Camden Factories** in 1944, and apparently at least as early as 1942 (and also possibly on its [i.e., Camden’s] farms as well)]. See my research, in **Part XVI**, on the “1st Puerto Rican *Resident* of Vineland, New Jersey, in 1927.

Importantly, “as part of the program of Governor Edge for better legislation, the Migrant Labor Bill [in 1945] was introduced on February 5... approved by the Governor April 2, and became Chapter 71, P. L. 1945.... The act established a Division of Migrant Labor in the Department of Labor, consisting of the Commissioner of Labor and the Migrant Labor Board” (page 3).

While Puerto Rican migrant farm laborers were not mentioned in this First Annual Report, it did reference the fact that, “To supplement the large supply of seasonal workers, the government brought to New Jersey in the last three years, thousands of farm and industrial workers from the British West Indies, and that Jamaicans have predominated, but there also have numbers of Barbadians, some Hondurans, and even a few Newfoundlanders The total number of internationals used on the farms during the 1945 season was 1700” (pages 3, 8) (cf.: García-Colón. 2017: 144-145). It is noteworthy that the table which appears on page 8 of this 1st report listed by place of origin the number of “internationals” employed in New Jersey in 1945. This table shows that apparently only Mexicans worked at the “Railroad Camps.” However, by 1946, all the Mexican workers left the state as noted in the second annual report discussed later in this paper. Below is a reproduction of the table as it appears on page 8 of this Fifth Annual Report:

A peak number of *internationals* employed in New Jersey in 1945 was:

Industry:

Jamaicans	3,492
Barbadians	1,045
Hondurans	32

Agriculture:

Jamaicans	1,700
Newfoundlanders	79

Railroad Labor:

Mexicans	1,911
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Grand total of Internationals8,259

Significantly, as it relates to Trenton, New Jersey, the “Division was represented at the annual meeting of the Church Committee at Trenton, New Jersey on September 13, 1945....” “The first meeting of the **Institute of Migrant Labor** was held at Princeton on June 26 under the sponsorship of the Princeton Surveys and the Industrial Relations section of Princeton University [in Mercer County] The problem in the future is to extend the services of the Church Committee and the availability of childcare to the hundreds of small camps in the rural areas. The same holds also for educational facilities, in which... more school districts are reported this year to be taking in migrant children under provision of Chapter 91, P. L. 1943, which provides a special state fund to assist with the education of these transients” (page 9). Similarly, it is significant that Mercer County, via the Capital, Trenton, New Jersey, played a significant role in the development, implementation, and administration of New Jersey's first

Migrant Farm Labor Program (wherein the provisions of the Migrant Labor Act would be implemented) in that: “Offices were set up at room 410 in the Wallach Building, Broad and State Streets, Trenton” (pages 4, 6). Finally, a 1-page Table which was depicted on page 13 and titled “Migratory Moves”, which provided a chronology, starting in Sept. 7, 1944 wherein it cited official steps that had been acted upon, or completed, by the state in support of migrant labor. The Table is replicated below:

MIGRATORY MOVES

1944

Sept. 7 Migrant labor Survey
 Started by Post-War Economic Welfare Commission

1945

Jan. 9 Governor Edge urges migrant legislation in annual message
 Feb. 5 Migrant Labor Bill – A-143 – introduced
 Mar. 26 Migrant Labor Bill passed
 April 2 Migrant Labor Act approved by Governor Edge
 Chapter 71, P.L. 1945
 Apr. 17 Migrant Labor Board organized at call of
 Commissioner Harper
 June 16 Migrant Labor Division office set up
 July 19 Health survey of migrants started by Bureau
 of Industrial Health, Department of Health,
 at request of Migrant Labor Division
 Aug. 29 Code approved by Migrant Labor Board
 Sept. 15 Migrant Labor Act and code became fully effective
 Oct. 15 Inspection of migrant labor camps made general

In contrast to the New Jersey's Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborers population figures, García-Colón identified the total annual numbers of “Workers Placed in U.S. Farms by Puerto Rico’s Migrant Farm Labor Program (PRMFP), 1947-1992”, for the years of 1947-1992, who were placed throughout the United States by this program (García-Colón, 2017: 171, “Appendix I”). For example, García-Colón (2017: 171) provides the following figures for the annual workers placed by the PRMFP:

1947-1,241; 1948-4,906; 1949-4,598; 1950-7,60; 1951-11,747; 1952-12,277; 1953-14,930; 1954-10,637; 1955-10,876; 1956-14,969; 1957-13,214; and in 1962-13,526.

The peak year for the Puerto Rican Farm Labor Program was 1968, which was at 22,902 workers; García-Colón (2017) provides figures up to 1992 when the number of workers placed and provided stood at 1,093].

Significantly, García-Colón identifies an important and nuanced perspective on Puerto Ricans having been historically “studied,” in this instance, by anthropologists, by writing that “... Puerto Rico still struggles with the legacy of its use as a social laboratory for testing policies in times of economic crises” (García-Colón: 2011: 33). [One can legitimately argue that, at least during the 1940s and 1950s, Puerto Rico’s Migrant Farm Labor Program can be cited for its very real-world policy that ultimately affected, at the very least, hundreds of thousands of my “fellow Puerto Ricans”]. [I was born in Ponce, Puerto Rico, though raised in N.Y.C, like so many of my 1950s “Diaspora generation”, and therefore I was affected.]

For some context to the Mercer County, New Jersey farm population in 1945 we can look to the U.S. Census of Agriculture.³ The following 1945 Census Data, while not a part of this First Annual Report (of 1945), does provide some facts of interest for Mercer County. Pages 144-145 consist of a Table titled “Census of Agriculture: 1945, County Table I (Part 1 of 2)”. “Farms and Farm Characteristics: Censuses of 1945 and 1940-Continued.” This Table shows that in 1945, Mercer, County had a total of 1,081 farms consisting of a total of 88,029 combined acres, with the average farm being 81.4 acres. Significantly, this Table, under the sub-title of “Farm Dwellings and Population,” shows that the “farm population, persons living in occupied dwellings on farms, was 4,616 persons. The part 2 data of this Table for Mercer County is on page 149 and under the heading of “Farm Operators,” on lines 1-2 and shows that of the 1,081 farms in Mercer County, in 1945, 1,079 of them were operated by “Whites” and only 2 of them were operated by “Nonwhites” (Census of Agriculture: 1945).

Finally, the First Annual Report (1945) provided the following data, and information provided by the Superintendent of State Police Col. Charles H. Schoeffel as part of his required duties, reflecting inspections of migrant camps conducted by the state police. He reported the following selective data for migrant farm workers (First Annual Report 1945: 4, 12):

Number of farms visited by troopers --	314
Number of <i>migrants</i> on farms (Central Area)	– 5,525
Number of negroes (sic) on farms (Southern Area) –	<u>1,412</u>
	Total: 6,937
Negroes (sic):	
Males	2,638
Females	1,994
Children	678
Whites	
Males	120
Females	95

³ United States Census of Agriculture: 1945, Volume 1, Part 2, Middle Atlantic States, Statistics for Counties, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1948.
<http://agcensus.mannlib.cornell.edu/AgCensus/censusParts.do?year=1945>, Accessed 26 Sep 2020.

Finally, it should be noted, according to Adele C. Shepard, M.D., that “in 1945, the State of New Jersey, enacted a law... which requires that any migrant laborer who cannot show satisfactory evidence of examination for venereal disease having been performed within 90 days prior to entering the state must submit to such examination within 30 days after entry” (Shepard, M.D., 1954: 832).

The **Second Annual Report** (1946) (Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1946), is the first issue of the annual migrant labor reports which references the Puerto Rican migrant farm laborer, when it stated that: “***A few hundred Puerto Ricans are being brought in to pick peaches and tomatoes***”. This is the one reference that this 1946 Report made about the Puerto Rican migrant farm laborer in New Jersey (p. 2).

However, this issue of the Report did make several references to some of the other minority farm workers. For example, it indicated that they had replaced “...the total of 1,911 Mexicans in these [migrant] camps in the last year of the war [1945]. The last of the Mexicans left New Jersey in February” (page 2). [This report does not explain how, and why this happened, or even how it may have possibly happened] It goes on to mention that “Among the internationals brought in during the war in large numbers, the Jamaicans alone are back for 1946. There are about 1500 of them compared to more than 5000 in 1945 and they are being used only in agriculture. There has also been a scattering of Newfoundlanders [from Canada] and Barbadians” (page 2) (cf.: García-Colón: 2017:144-145).

The Table on page 5 shows that Mercer County, *New Jersey*, one of the 21 New Jersey Counties listed on the Table (“Camps by Counties”), had a total of 242 camps. Camden County had 23 camps listed; Monmouth had 464; Gloucester had 381; Middlesex had 295; Salem had 279; Burlington had 176; Ocean had 59; Atlantic had 49; Bergen had 23; Morris had 8; Somerset had 16; Hudson had 11; Hunterdon had 11; Essex had 7; Warren had 5; Passaic had 4; Sussex had 4; and Union had 0, Migrant Camps. The State of New Jersey had a total of 2,271 camps in 1946 (Second Annual Report 1946: 5). **NOTE**: The **First Annual Report (1945)** did not have number of Camps listed for each of the 21 counties in New Jersey.

The Report (1946) went on to say that the Office of Labor, U.S. Department of Agriculture operated three large camps, which continued in operation and that “In the summer of 1945, approximately 1700 Jamaican farm workers cleared through them” (page 5). One of two Tables found on page 13 lists the following statistics for “Internationals in Camps.” It should be noted that this Table is the same Table that appeared on page 8 of the *First Annual Report* (see the: First Annual Report 1945: 8; Second Annual Report 1946: 13):

<u>Internationals in Camps</u>		
Industry:		
	Jamaicans	3,492

	Barbadians	1,045	
	Hondurans	<u>32</u>	
		4,569	
Agriculture:			
	Jamaicans	1,700	
	Newfoundlanders	<u>79</u>	
		1,779	
Railroad Labor:			
	Mexicans	1,911	
Grand total of Internationals			8,259

The **Third Annual Report** (1947) (Fiscal Year July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947) begins to have a more expansive description of the Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborer as noted below. This Third Annual Report acknowledged New Jersey's constant need for [cheap] labor when it indicated that: "There is, however, the continued demand for domestic migrants, by which we mean *our own American seasonal workers*" (page 1). And the Report continues: "More local help and workers from nearby large cities were available for farmers' seasonal needs. The flow of negro (sic) migrants from the South continued at normal level and *there was a new development in the bringing in of Puerto Ricans*, particularly in the southern part of the state. A cooperative farm labor camp was set up at Glassboro at the site of a former CCC camp [i.e., the Civilian Conservation Corps, a 1930s Great Depression era employment program], ***solely for Puerto Ricans***. Groups of these workers were transported from their home island by airplanes and they also returned by air at the end of the 1946 season. An increased number started to fly back to the States this spring. Conferences have been held with labor officials of Puerto Rico *and it appears that a new source of farm labor has been taped*" (page 2).

This 1947 Report also highlighted some of the other "minorities" in that "the last year saw a definite decrease in the number of internationals, particularly Jamaicans and Bahamians, brought into the state for agricultural work, while none at all continued employment in industries as happened during the war [World War II]" (page 2). It goes on to say, in relevant part, "... that 700 or 800 farm workers from the West Indies will return to New Jersey [for the 1948 New Jersey harvest season]" (page 2).

This 1947 Report went on to say that "the highlight of publicity for the year was the verbal clash through the newspapers with Congressman Marcantonio, of New York, whose complaints about the Glassboro Farm Labor Camp were answered by this Division. This reply stated that living and working conditions at the Glassboro Camp and, in fact, in most other New Jersey camps, are so much better than those in Congressman's Marcantonio's own home district, where Puerto Ricans are crowded into hot and smelly tenements, that his charges could only be attributed to the wild imagination of some worker who was expelled from the camp because he wouldn't work or didn't behave" (page 10). [Gerena Valentin provides a more objective

assessment of the significance Congressman Marcantonio played in the everyday lives of the residents of his economically challenged district, which encompassed El Barrio and had a significant Puerto Rican population, located in the upper east side of the New York City borough of Manhattan.] ⁴ Also, Pérez (1985) provides a critique of the Glassboro Camp as well as for the Glassboro Growers Association.⁵

According to Table A, found on page 12 of this Report, which lists farm camps in the state's 21 counties, we can see that Mercer County had 242 farm camps during 1945-1946 farm season and with 269 farm camps during the 1946-47 farm season. Camden County had a total of 28 Camps in 1946-1947; Monmouth had 484; Gloucester had 336; Salem had 320; Middlesex had 292; Cumberland had 231; Ocean County had 127; Atlantic had 55; and Cape May had 27 camps in during 1946-47. The State of New Jersey had a total of 2,485 camps throughout the State in 1947 (page 12).

The **Fourth Annual Report** (1948) (Fiscal Year July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948). This report opens by quoting from an article, entitled "*Heartless Harvest*", written by Howard Whitman, which was published in *Collier's* magazine the preceding fall [Fall, 1947]. Mr. Whitman is quoted as having written "A few states have tried to raise the status of the migrants" but that "New Jersey has done the best job." According to the Report Mr. Whitman observations were made "...after a trip to some of our camps as part of a country-wide tour to study migrants" (page 1). This issue went on to indicate that "Actual camps in the state at the end of this fiscal year, June 30, 1948, are listed at 2,168. A few hundred others are on the border line of permanent dwellings or are yet to be discovered. The 15,000 to 18,000 farm migrants who enter the borders of New Jersey each summer live in camps which vary from the large ones, that will house as many as 400 workers, to the modest one-room cabins for single or small families" (page 1).

This Fourth Annual Report (1948) went on to indicate that, "Six thousand Jamaicans were in war plants [during World War II] and on farms, 1,900 Mexicans in railroad camps, 2,000 relocated Japanese-Americans in food processing centers, along with thousands of prisoners of war [many were World War II German prisoners], in addition to the usual stream of migrants from the South. About 700 Jamaicans were on farms, none in industry during the past year, with the number continuing to diminish. *A new development is the importation of Puerto Ricans for farm work in New Jersey*" (page 1).

⁴ See *Remembering Vito Marcantonio*, Centro Voices, e-Magazine, <https://centropr.hunter.cuny.edu/centrovoices/chronicles/remembering-vito-marcantonio>, accessed 02 Sep 2020: 1-3, originally published 14 August 2015.

⁵ "What drew most Puerto Ricans to New Jersey was the Glassboro Growers Association, which was the farmer's association in the state, set up in 1948. They contracted with the labor department of the government of Puerto Rico to bring people to work on the New Jersey Farms...Through this contract, labor began to be exported in 1948 and many workers came to New Jersey," (see: Pérez 1985: 82).

The report goes on to point out that, “Another Federal camp, formerly operated by the CCC [Civilian Conservation Corps, of the Great Depression] in South Glassboro, was acquired by the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture. It has become an important center for the procuring of workers from Puerto Rico and placing them on hundreds of South Jersey farms under a cooperative set-up. This effort by farmers to try to solve their own labor problems was started in 1946 when a few hundred Puerto Ricans were flown in by air from the home island. This number increased to a total of about 700 in the summer of 1947. Estimates for the 1948 season, based upon advance demands for this type of farm worker, indicate that the total number brought in for seasonal farm jobs will exceed 3000” (page 7).

Additionally, “During the second full season of the migrant health program, eight clinics in five counties served a total of 3,086 migrants from 27 different states, the Territory of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Out of this number, 65% were males and 32% were under 20 years old. The largest number, 1873, came from Florida; 306 from Puerto Rico; 288 from Georgia; and 102 from Virginia....” (page 7).

Also, with respect to relating to Puerto Ricans and Puerto Rico, the report indicated that: “Two conferences were held at the Glassboro Farm Labor Camp with Fernando Sierra Bardecia, **Commissioner of Labor of Puerto Rico**, in reference to standards for recruiting, transportation and housing of farm workers from that island brought into New Jersey for crop harvesting. The Commissioner was also introduced and spoke at the Interstate Conference on Migratory Labor in New York. Through this contact there was developed a better system for health examinations of these Puerto Ricans before they embarked for summer work in this state” (page 13).

Finally, Table A, on page 14, shows that Mercer County, as one out of the 21 New Jersey counties listed, had a total of 147 “Actual Camps Listed”, along with 232 “Camp Surveys & Visits”. Of Mercer County’s 147 camps inspected during the 1947-48 season, 16 were approved, 122 conditionally approved, and 17 disapproved after their respective inspections. After re-inspection 107 of the camps were approved (page 14). Camden County had 30 Camps. The State of New Jersey had a total of 2,168 [Camps Listed] in 1947-1948. Monmouth County had 406 camps; Salem had 347; Gloucester County had 379 Migrant Farm Labor Camps (page 14).

The **Fifth Annual Report** (1949) (Fiscal Year July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949), indicated that “One new phase has been the introduction of the Puerto Ricans into the farm labor scene in our state, which has been entirely at the initiative of the farmers themselves in their efforts to try to work out their own labor problems. More than 3000 of them were flown in by plane in 1948 after medical examinations and police certification of good conduct. *Virtually all of them were flown back at the end of the harvests.* Since the Puerto Ricans are coming back again in 1949, some fear has been expressed that they might crowd out local labor.” Additionally, “when these island workers first started to come here three years ago, their Commissioner of Labor, Fernando Sierra Berdecia, insisted that they must be furnished with quarters inspected and

approved by the Bureau of Migrant Labor. The camp for Puerto Ricans at Glassboro is now operated under the Farm Labor Project of the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture. It is the last remaining of the original Federal camps constructed before or during the last war” (page 1). Interestingly, as previously noted, the Glassboro camp was initially established for the Civilian Conservation Corps and “... was later used for housing German prisoners of war who worked in crop harvests” (page 1)).

Further, this report points out an important historical fact, namely, that “Airplanes now transports the majority of the Puerto Ricans who come to New Jersey for farm work. They can leave their home *island* [Puerto Rico] in the afternoon and start their jobs there the next morning. In about the same time it used to take to make the trip by slow boat, these fast flying, earlier-arriving migrants can earn their plane passage money” (page 3).

An interesting opportunity for future researchers is presented in this report when it states “*The story of the migrants in New Jersey is presented in motion pictures. These are on color film.... This reel, which depicts various phases of the migrant program, runs for about half an hour*” (page 3). [A concerted effort should be made to locate this possibly forgotten treasure, should it still exist, possibly either in the New Jersey State Archives in Trenton, or in the Trenton Public Library, or possibly in one of the State of New Jersey Universities or Colleges.].

Additionally, this 1949 Report pointed out that, “Three general geographic areas embrace the major concentration of migratory labor and the scene activities under the program included: Tri-County area: Mercer, Middlesex and Monmouth Counties; (potato and fruit area) mostly southern negroes (sic); Glassboro Labor Camp area – Puerto Ricans; and the Bridgeton-Salem area (vegetable and fruit area) Jamaicans, Barbadians and southern workers” (page 10); “In the Seabrook-Bridgeton area, 200 Jamaicans, and Barbadians and 400 negro men, women and children... were served....” (page 11).

The report indicated that, “At Glassboro, a total of 3,003 work buttons were issued to Puerto Ricans from April to November. The majority of the men were assigned to farmers who arranged housing for small groups on 500 farms in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. A large group also lived in the camp and went daily to the fields” (page 10).

Finally, Mercer County had a total of 143 Camps in 1949, out of a total of 1,895 Camps in 1949 within the State of New Jersey. Camden County had 29 camps; Gloucester had 389; Salem had 292; and Monmouth had 235 camps (page 13).

The **Sixth Annual Report** (1950) (Fiscal Year July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950), indicated that, “this annual report of the Migrant Labor Board and Bureau, in the Department of Labor and Industry, will in large part include a review of the reasons for establishing this work in New Jersey and of the goals striven for during the last half-decade. Always the question arises as to the need for

migrants. They have been coming to this state for more than 30 years and have become part of the agricultural economy. Farmers depend upon this migrant army to reinforce year-round farmhands [including Puerto Ricans] and local labor in growing and harvesting vast crops of fruits and vegetables that make up a large segment of the \$300,000,000 annual production on approximately 26,000 farms.” “... Major crops as apples, asparagus, beans, berries, peaches, potatoes and tomatoes” (Page 1), are grown then harvested.

This 1950 Annual Report went on to acknowledge, what should have been the obvious, namely, that “... while an increasing number of unemployed factory and industrial workers have turned to farm jobs, there are NOT enough of them who are fitted for long, hard toil in the fields, or are acceptable to the farmers... to fill all the farm needs” (page 1).

This Annual Report went on to further write “... that now about one out of every five of the larger farms in the state has its own migrant camp. As of June 30, 1950, there are 2,111 such camps in New Jersey, which house a normal number of 17,000 seasonal workers. This represents an increase of 206 camps over the previous year” (page 2). Note: “The 2,111 camps listed show those on farms very much in the majority. Those are also included in 14 railroad camps, and housing for seasonal workers in processing plants and fisheries. The inspection also applies to housing for upwards of 1800 to 2000 stablemen and other seasonal employees at the state’s three big racetracks” (page 3).

“The Post-War Economic Commission made an extensive study of the [migrant farm] situation and public hearings were conducted... It was decided that the program should be administered by a Division of Migrant Labor (since changed to Bureau) in the Department of Labor. The act was drawn by Dr. John F. Sly of the Princeton Surveys. It was referred to as the ‘Magna Charta for Migrants’ by the then Secretary of Labor” (page 2). The “Wisconsin’s Commission on Human Rights, as part of a survey of its own migrant problem...states that: “The New Jersey Migrant Labor Act’s... most important accomplishment is that it establishes a centralized agency whose sole purpose is to concern itself with migrant labor... It is apparent that New Jersey’s program is a good one and is getting results” (page 3). In short, it was written that “New Jersey is on its way toward solving its migrant labor problems. A few have tried to raise the status of migrants. New Jersey has done the best job” (page 3).

Finally, this Report stated that, “Ten Negroes were employed on the Migrant Bureau’s staff last summer in field work, operation of the school and center and other activities,” (page 4). Migrant Camps by Counties: Mercer County had 152 camps in 1949-50, and had 143 in 1948-49, out of the state of New Jersey’s total of 2,111 camps, in 1950. Camden County had 31 camps for 1949-50, and 29 in 1948-49 (page 6). Additionally, in 1950 Gloucester County had 445 camps; Salem had 286; Monmouth had 264; Cumberland had 219; Burlington had 172; Middlesex had 170; Ocean had 137; Atlantic had 104; Bergen County had 26 ; Cape May had 24; Morris had 21; Passaic had 14; Warren had 14; and Somerset had 10 Migrant Farm Labor

Camps. The annual numerical number of Migrant Camps were cited by each county individually and separately; and that “this includes camps of all types for seasonal workers” (page 6).

Neither Puerto Ricans, nor Puerto Rico, were cited in this *Sixth Annual Report*. The **7th Annual Report** (1951) (Fiscal Year July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951) wrote that, “The President’s Commission conducted public hearings on migrant problems for two days in the State House at Trenton, September 5 and 6, 1950. The Commission also spent another day in the field visiting migrant camps in the Glassboro and Bridgeton areas” (page 1).

The supervisor of New Jersey’s Bureau identified to the Commission the following **basic problems** as it related to its Migrant Workers, namely: “1) Adequate living and working conditions for seasonal workers. 2) Disease prevention measures and health services for both the protection of the community and the benefit of the migrant. 3) Educational opportunities for the migrant child. 4) Consideration for the social and religious needs of the migrant and his family” (page 2).

“New Jersey has been paid the compliment of having the President’s Commission follow very closely the pattern used in this State for the Migrant Labor Board in its recommendation that there be created a Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor. Let it be said at the outset that New Jersey established its Migrant Labor Board and Bureau under an act of the Legislature in April 1945, six years ahead of the proposed Federal program” (page 2).

This 1951 Report went on to write that, “When the migrant program was started in New Jersey in 1945, one of the very first steps was the reaching of an agreement with the Extension Service, which at that time had charge of the placement of farm labor, to the effect that no other labor would be placed in camps that had not first been inspected and approved by the Migrant Labor Bureau. This agreement has been carried over by the State Employment Service, which resumed its duties in labor placement after the war. A similar arrangement was made more than three years ago with the Commissioner of Labor of Puerto Rico, Fernando Sierra Bordecia, [with] respect to Puerto Ricans brought into this country for crop harvesting. The spirit of this agreement has been followed very closely by farm organizations that have since brought thousands of Puerto Ricans in the State each summer” (page 3).

“When the Migrant Bureau was created, there were three large Federal farm labor camps in the State, namely, at Burlington, Swedesboro, and Bridgeton.... While housing for migrants for the most part appears to be adequate in New Jersey... this plan has been carried out effectively in recent years by fruit and vegetable growers themselves, in South Jersey, at their Glassboro camp....” (page 5).

Also, this Seventh Annual Report (1951) went on to indicate that: “Health Commissioner Bergsma, Chairman of the Board’s health committee, reported that the five medical clinics

operated last summer registered a total of 3,478 patients and 5,665 clinic visits. In addition, about 3,000 Puerto Ricans received attention at a full-time clinic at the Glassboro Camp, paid for by the Growers' association.... Farmer employers, particularly where large associations have been organized, are beginning to establish and maintain clinics of their own. The Glassboro Service Association in [southern] New Jersey maintains such a clinic...." (page 7). Finally, and noteworthy, is that "all farm workers in New Jersey, both full-time and seasonal, are protected by workmen's compensation laws" (page 8).

Finally, Mercer County had a total of 144 "Migrant Camps" for 1950-51, and **Camden County** had 41 for 1950-51 (p. 11). Also, Gloucester County had 477 camps; Salem had 316; Cumberland had 250; Monmouth had 247; Burlington had 186; Middlesex had 155; Ocean had 149; Atlantic had 127; Bergen had 31; Cape May had 26; Morris had 21; Warren County had 20; Hunterdon had 8; Somerset had 9; Union had 6; Essex had 3; Migrant Farm Labor Camps (page 11). New Jersey had a total of 2,232 Migrant Farm Labor Camps in 1951; as well as "the **Puerto Rican camps** at Glassboro and Holmdel" (page 11).

The **8th Annual Report** (1952) (Fiscal Year July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952) wrote that, "Previous estimates of from 16,000 to 18,000 migrants who come into the state each season have been confirmed by the survey. These workers [migrants] move about from farm to farm so it is difficult to get exact numbers without some duplication. Definite figures show that 6000 Puerto Ricans were brought in by growers' associations for the 1951-52 season. In addition, there were 2198 [Puerto Rican] walk-ins.... Then there were also 453 Jamaicans.... To house this army of workers there are now 2357 inspected camps in the state, or 109 more than in 1950-51. Careful checks show that they have a legal capacity for sheltering 31,478 persons" (8th Annual **Bureau of Migrant Labor Report** 1952: 1). "New Jersey is the only state that registers and inspects all camps, regardless of size.... Flush toilets are found in [only] 143 of the camps" (page 2).

"When the Migrant Labor Bureau started to operate not a single camp was officially listed or supervised by the state. Today [1952] there are 2357 camps registered.... New Jersey is the only state that registers and inspects all camps, regardless of size. These 2357 registered camps are composed of 4051 units... 2,020 of them have electricity" (page 2).

"ODDS to Good Ends": "Then there is a two-story frame tenant house in Mercer County in such poor condition that it is repeatedly disapproved in spite of efforts to fix it up. The house was torn down this year, has been entirely renovated with new windows in the front and rear for cross ventilation. The entire structure has been covered with asbestos shingles" (page 3). [Asbestos was first regulated by the EPA in 1973 but its use continues even to this day.⁶]

⁶ See EPA "Actions to Protect the Public from Exposure to Asbestos," <https://www.epa.gov/asbestos/epa-actions-protect-public-exposure-asbestos>, accessed 09 Oct 2020.

“Gloucester County growers, who operate the Glassboro Camp for Puerto Ricans have made extensive improvements in barracks and other buildings.... A new walk-in refrigerator has been added at a cost of \$2000.... Actual inspections of migrant camps under the law became effective September 14, 1945” (page 4, 5). Under the title of “Public Relations”: The Report reported that “Some of the organizations and groups” which were involved with the migrants were the Women’s Club of Rutgers University, Newark and the Afro-American Baptist state Convention in N.J., Trenton.... As well as the Committee on Work Migrants, **Trenton**....” (page 6). “A conference was held in Trenton with Federal officials in reference to child labor among migrants.” Also, “Mrs. Dorothy S. Jackson, helping teacher in Mercer and Somerset counties, continued as director of the school for the third summer,” [In short, thus the impact of Trenton, the State Capitol, as it related to the migrant farm Laborers' issues is now shown.] (page 7).

Also, “Motion pictures with sound and film strips were used daily in visual education” (page 7). [These need to be researched, and hopefully located, for both historical as well as for educational purposes].

Inspected Camps by Counties: in 1950-51, Mercer County had a total of 144 Camps inspected, whereas in 1951-52, they had a total of 121 Camps inspected [all of the other remaining 20 counties in New Jersey, their respective Camps were also inspected annually]. The total number of Camp inspections which were done for 1952 throughout the State of New Jersey was 2,357 (page 8). **Camden County** had 41 camps inspected in 1950-51, and 49 camps inspected in 1951-52 (page 8). Further, Gloucester County had 524 Migrant Farm Labor Camps; Cumberland had 333; Salem had 285; Monmouth had 254; Burlington had 195; Atlantic had 159; Middlesex had 142; and Ocean had 106 Migrant Farm Labor Camps “inspected”. The State of New Jersey had a total of 2,357 inspected camps (which included 16 Railroad camps), (8th Annual **Bureau of Migrant Labor Report** 1952: 8).

The 9th Annual Report (1953) (Fiscal Year July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953) wrote that, “Farm placement services are established as a program activity of the Employment Service Division, which operates 36 local employment offices in the state. Each office is prepared to assist in recruitment or placement of farm workers in addition to providing other placement service to employees. [Note: this **Report** cites that there are upwards of 18,000 seasonal workers who come to New Jersey with the farm harvests every summer]. A seasonal labor station has been established at Windsor, Mercer County, on Route 25.... [with responsibilities of being prepared to] assist in recruitment or placement of farm workers in addition to providing other placement service to employees” (pages 3, 4). “Child labor laws are enforced by both state and federal agencies and they apply to children of migrant farm workers as well as to all other minors” (9th Annual **Bureau of Migrant Labor Report** 1953).

This 1953 Report goes on to indicate that, “The clinic visits numbered 2,560. This did not include Puerto Ricans, among whom there were 5,466 visits at the Glassboro Camp infirmary,

where a full time Nurse was on duty and a doctor on call daily.... Cases treated at the Glassboro clinic largely included colds and other mild diseases, accidents and occupational mishaps, ranging from heat exhaustion to skull fractures....” “Five clinics were again operated by the [New Jersey] State Department of Health in cooperation with the Migrant Labor Board from July 17 to September 26.... [among which included] with supervision also of the clinic for Puerto Ricans at the Glassboro Farm Labor Camp” (page 9).

“... In addition to the director, the other teachers were... Howard B. Waxwood, Jr., principal Princeton Junior High School, Mercer County.... Kindergarten group, Dorothy B. Comer, kindergarten teacher, Grant School, Trenton, Mercer County” (page 11). Also, “A large quantity of new and used clothing, donated by the Women’s Society of the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton [Mercer County], and from other sources, was distributed on week-ends to the migrants by the Center staff and members of the local committee” (page 14). “The Division of State Police, as a rural agency, is vitally concerned with the migrant labor problem as it exists in the farm areas of this state” (page 14). “A special leaflet in English and *Spanish* for the Puerto Ricans has been gotten out this year, explaining motor vehicle and traffic regulations” (page 15).

“Since then, the fruit and vegetable growers in Glassboro County have successfully established and operated a camp of their own at Glassboro, while another group has tried a similar experiment on a smaller scale in Monmouth County. Both of these projects have been used entirely for Puerto Rican labor and through them have been cleared most of the 6,000 to 8,000 of these [Puerto Rican] workers who have come to New Jersey in recent summers” (page 15).

“New Jersey has 24,830 farms according to the 1950 Census, and they led the nation in 1952 with average gross cash receipts of \$208 an acre” (page 15). “One of the important developments was the expansion of work among the thousands of Puerto Ricans who came into the state for farm harvests. Three Spanish-speaking ministers, and the wife of one of them, engaged in this work” [providing spiritual guidance, assistance, and support], (page 17). “As to Social Security, Old age and Survivors Insurance was extended to farm workers January 1, 1951” (page 17). [NOTE: I capitalized the wording of this Federal Program for seniors].

“Three 16 X 16 feet rooms are included in a new 16 X 48 feet cinder block camp which was opened for Puerto Rican workers at a farm on the Bowentown Road, also near Bridgeton, this spring” [located in Cumberland County, N.J.] (page 18). Importantly, “In *Gloucester County*, the Glassboro Service Association, which operates the camp at South Glassboro, through which nearly 10,000 Puerto Ricans were cleared during 1952-53, made extensive improvements and spent upwards of \$23,000 on such work. This included the installation of a sewage disposal system and flush toilets... the remodeling of the interior of the infirmary, which has been entirely painted, the floors covered with plastic tile and hospital beds installed” (page 18). Similarly, “in one of the camps near Princeton [in Mercer County], the quarters have been

improved by the laying of linoleum on the floors and the painting of the interior of the rooms” (page 19).

The Offices of the Bureau of Migrant Labor are located at 29 East Front street, Trenton 8, New Jersey (page 20). During 1952-53 a total of 115 Camps were inspected in Mercer County, while during 1951-52 a total of 121 Camps were inspected, during their respective Annual Inspections (page 21). **Camden County** had 59 camps inspected in 1952-53, and 49 camps inspected in 1951-52 (page 21).

Finally, this 9th Annual Migrant Labor Report , had attached to it a possible flyer, and/or a brochure, which cited five (5) *Labor Code Sections* [at least] for which they were responsible for, namely, “Section 6 toilets (sexes); Section 7: Garbage, Trash (Receptacles Collection wastewater); Section 8: Fire hazards Exits protection; Section 9: Health communicable disease Venereal Disease Medical Services; and Section 10: Supervision (Clean Camp Closing Camp Responsibility)....” (page 19). Finally, it had attached to this 9th Annual Report a copy of the “Digest of New Jersey Migrant Labor Code” write-up, as well as a copy of the “State of New Jersey, Migrant Labor Camp Registration Form” (page 20).

Inspected Camps by Counties: in 1952-53, Mercer County had a total of 115 Camps inspected, whereas in 1951-52, they had a total of 121 Camps inspected [all of the other remaining 20 counties in New Jersey, their respective Camps were also inspected annually]. The total number of Camp inspections which were done for 1952-53 throughout the State of New Jersey was 2,762 (page 8). **Camden County** had 49 camps inspected in 1951-52, and 59 camps inspected in 1952-53 (page 21). Further, Gloucester County in 1952-53 had 560 Migrant Farm Labor Camps inspected; Cumberland had 410; Salem had 320; Monmouth had 325; Burlington had 238; Atlantic had 196; Middlesex had 164; and Ocean had 158 Migrant Farm Labor Camps “inspected”. The State of New Jersey had a total of 2,357 inspected camps (which included 16 Railroad camps), (9th Annual **Bureau of Migrant Labor Report** 1953: 21).

The 10th Annual Report (1954) (Year July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954) wrote that, “just ten years ago *New Jersey’s* Migrant Labor Law was passed by the Legislature”, (page 3). “A former Federal CCC camp in South Glassboro was acquired by Gloucester County farmers and used for establishing a cooperative labor camp for Puerto Ricans, brought in for the first time in any large numbers by growers in that area.... Puerto Ricans were now beginning to come into the picture as seasonal workers on farms in this state” (pages 6, 9). “in the summer of 1949, a special labor committee, headed by Secretary of Agriculture Allen, conferred with union representatives and other interested persons, particularly in relation to the influx of Puerto Ricans” (page 12). [This *10th Annual Report* did not explain what this “influx” either meant (be it positive or negative), nor what possible impact this “influx” either had, or would have had, in the future] (10th Annual **Bureau of Migrant Labor Report** 1954).

This Report reported that “Many of these people [i.e., Puerto Rican migrant farm workers] come from areas where the living standards are below those found in New Jersey. There are old habits and customs to be broken down. For instance, the Puerto Ricans come here largely as individual males. They have to make their beds and to do their own cooking, something which they are not accustomed in their own home island, where the women do all the household work. In general, these island workers are pretty poor housekeepers, and this is reflected in conditions found even in well-constructed camps” (page 20).

[Unfortunately, this 1954 Report failed to provide any comparative data whatsoever as to how the “non-Puerto Rican” farm workers “similarly performed” (or not), relative to their respective “house- keeping chores and responsibilities”].

Additionally, “further problems have also been presented by the newly-arrived [they actually arrived in 1946---how quickly they forget!] Puerto Ricans buying secondhand cars and driving on the highways before they are fully acquainted with traffic regulations.... They have circulated 15,000 leaflets, in both Spanish and English, explaining the traffic laws....” (page 21). “Mexicans came into New Jersey in rather large numbers during the war [WW II] but they worked exclusively in railroad camps” (page 23). “A large Quonset hut is an innovation among camps in *Gloucester County*. This is a metal construction, virtually fireproof, and has modern facilities for the comfort of the workers” (page 23).

For 1953-54, a total of 103 Mercer County Camps were inspected, whereas in 1952-53, a total of 115 Camps were inspected, and the total number of camps for 1953-1954 season was at 2,707 (page 24). **Camden County** in 1953-54 had 88 camps inspected, and 59 camps inspected in 1952-53 (page 24). Also, Gloucester County had 581 Migrant Farm Labor Camps in 1953-54; Cumberland had 423; Salem had 312; Monmouth had 252; Burlington had 242; Atlantic had 209; Middlesex had 143; Ocean had 139; Bergen had 46; Cape May had 43; Morris had 31; Passaic had 28; Warren had 27; Hunterdon had 15; and Union County had 11 Migrant farm Labor Camps inspected. New Jersey had 2,725 Camps inspected.

The **11th Annual Report** (1955) (Year July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955) wrote that the 1954-55 survey showed that “... The [migrant Farm] workers were distributed as follows: Puerto Ricans – 12,322 (men-4,499); Negroes (Women- 2,072; children- 1,044); others-2,220,” (page 4). [Note: Negro men were not cited, unless they were a part of what they called “Others”]. “... By that time, grower’s associations had started to take up the matter of solving their own problems by bringing in Puerto Ricans. This has developed into a project in which from 8000 to 10000 seasonal workers from these islands are brought to New Jersey and placed on the farms each summer” (page 5).

“A survey revealed that there were 48 CCC camps [Civilian Conservation Corps from the Great Depression] in New Jersey. Only one of these was in a location that would make its use practical

for the housing of migrants, and this was later taken over by the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture, where it established a central camp for placement of Puerto Rican farm workers” (page 6). “The Mexicans were assigned to railroad work camps” (page 6).

“In addition to the director, the school staff included: Miss Dorothy B. Comer, from the Grant School, Trenton” (page 12). “... In addition to this there were 5,317 patient visits at the infirmary operated by the Glassboro Service Association, which placed nearly 8,000 Puerto Ricans on South Jersey farms, with still more who received medical care at the Farmer’s and Gardener’s Camp at Holmdel, Monmouth County” (page 13). “All Puerto Ricans brought into the state through grower’s associations are given a medical and physical examination by health authorities in their home island before they leave. The health services provided by the Glassboro Services Association, Inc., through whose camp at Glassboro a total of 8,400 Puerto Ricans passed during the season, the most comprehensive medical program carried out.... A few cases of tuberculosis were detected, and these patients were sent back to Puerto Rico. Other services rendered included 74 X-ray examinations; 34 laboratory tests; and 324 Wasserman tests” (page 14).

Importantly, “there were also 4,632 Puerto Ricans who came in under contract, and 3,500 walk-ins, according to estimates in the report. Offshore foreign workers in the state mostly came from the British West Indies and numbered 465. Wages earned by the Puerto Ricans during the season showed a total of about \$3,750,000. No records are available on the total earnings of southern crews, who were in the state for a shorter period and worked principally on white potatoes and beans” (page 16).

This 1955 Report shows that for the 1954-55 season, Mercer County had 101 inspected camps by the Bureau of Migrant Labor, while **Camden County** had 84 camps inspected in 1954-55. Gloucester County had 586 Migrant Farm Labor Camps inspected in 1954-55; Cumberland had 460; Salem had 290; Monmouth had 257; Burlington had 230; Atlantic had 215; Middlesex had 142; Bergen had 49; Cape May had 38; Morris had 30; and Passaic County had 27 Migrant Farm Labor Camps inspected. New Jersey had 2,736 inspected Labor Camps (11th Annual **Bureau of Migrant Labor Report** 1955: 23).

However, it is *significant to note* that “before the Migrant Labor Bureau was established, the Department of Health had conducted some investigation of migrant camps and its reports indicated that it reached [only] about 8% of the known farm shelters for seasonal workers” [hence the eventual need, and requirement, for 100% inspections of all of the New Jersey Camps, which then came into existence; for the safety of ALL of the Migrant Farm Workers in New Jersey]” (page 6).

The **12th Annual Report** (1956) (July 1955 to June 1956) wrote that “A panel headed by Herbert W. Voorhees, President of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, emphasized the need for migrants by

New Jersey farmers. Panel members, among others “included Eulalio Torres, Chief, Service Section, Migration Division of Puerto Rico....” (page 8). “The employment Service records also show that there were 7,702 Puerto Rican contract workers employed, along with another group of 3,000 non-contract or ‘walk-in’ Puerto Ricans.” The migrant Farm worker count was broken down as follows: 4,500 Negro crews; 3,000 individuals and family groups; 1,300 Walk-ins; 7,702 Puerto Rican contract workers; 3,000 Puerto Rican non-contract workers; 1,200 Foreign workers – British West Indies. ‘Totaling 20,702 persons’” (page 10).

“Earnings for the Puerto Ricans under contract totaled \$3,546,000 for the 1956 season.... The southern or Negro migrant worker is found mainly in the tri-county area of Middlesex, Mercer [County], and Monmouth [Counties] where the predominant crop is white potatoes. The Puerto Rican workers, although found throughout the state, migrate mainly to the South Jersey area for the harvesting of vegetable and fruit crops” (page 10).

A noteworthy event was that “At a conference at the Glassboro Services Association Camp, held in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, four migrant specialists were appointed to ease the problem of complaints from workers and farmers in localities where Puerto Rican migrants are employed.... The interest of the Puerto Rican Government in the health and welfare of our Puerto Rican agricultural workers was highlighted by a visit from Governor Luis Muñoz Marin (sic) of Puerto Rico to both the Glassboro Camp and the camp at Holmdel. In April 1956, the Glassboro Service Association, Inc., launched a series of radio programs in Spanish for the Puerto Rican seasonal workers” (page 10). Significantly, this 12th Report printed two (2) photos of Governor Luis Muñoz Marín of Puerto Rico within its pages, both photos appear on page 10 of this 1956 Report (page 10). (see immediately below).

One of the photo captions read, “Governor Luis Muñoz Marin brings greetings to Puerto Rican workers in New Jersey in a radio broadcast.... Raphael Sanchez, Puerto Rican public relations representative and Joseph D. Garofalo, Glassboro, General Manager, Glassboro Service Association” (page 10).

Sadly, the Report wrote that “because of the hurricanes which hit Puerto Rico this past season, many of our Puerto Rican workers, worried about their families at home, left the farms to go back to Puerto Rico. This created a labor shortage, but 1,200 foreign workers (British West Indians) were brought in to take up the slack and thereby save thousands of dollars in crops” (page 13).

“Hundreds of Puerto Ricans come to New Jersey each year from other states to perform work in agriculture. Work assignments for these ‘walk-ins’ are made through the same farmer operated service camp in Glassboro as are the work assignments for contractual personnel who are recruited in Puerto Rico and transported to the mainland. Since ‘walk-ins’ usually have not

had recent physical examination, a plan was worked out with the Glassboro Service Association whereby each such individual would be examined for venereal disease” (page 23).

The number of Mercer County Camps which were inspected in 1955-56 consisted of a total of 101 (page 28). **Camden County** in 1955-56 had 91 camps inspected. Mercer County is situated in District 1, which had a total of 212 Camps, which is the lowest number of camps among the five (5) Districts, which in turn consisted of a total of 2,668 Camps inspected among these 5 Districts throughout the entire State of New Jersey as of June 1956 (page 28). **Camden County** was in District 4 and had 324 District Camps.

Similarly, Gloucester County had 583 Migrant Farm Labor Camps inspected in 1955-56; Cumberland had 476; Salem had 319; Atlantic had 233; Burlington had 202; Monmouth had 196; Middlesex had 123; Ocean had 123; Bergen had 44; Cape May had 42; Warren had 35; Passaic had 25; Union had 15; and Hunterdon County had 11 Migrant Farm Labor Camps inspected. New Jersey inspected 2,668 in 1955-56 (12th Annual **Bureau of Migrant Labor Report** 1956: 28).

The **13th Annual Report** (1957) ([July 1956 to June 1957]) wrote that “Gloucester County, in Southern New Jersey lead all counties in providing new camps for its migrant workers—15 in all, 13 of cinder block construction and 2 of frame.... The Bureau has on record 2,590 migrant camps.... The Garden State Service Assn., continually bring to the attention of their members the need for better understanding, living, and working conditions for the **thousands of Puerto Rican agricultural workers**. These workers each season help to plant, cultivate, and harvest crops, which have an estimated retail value of **\$150,000,000.00 annually**” (page 3) [Note: this 13th **Annual Report** issue provided a different valued figure for New Jersey’s annual crop, namely at \$117,626,000, see below.]. [This later point illustrated the significant role that the Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Worker played in helping to feed New Jersey’s Families, as well as other States’ families].

This Report pointed out that “The New Jersey Farm Placement Bureau reported that while it was estimated that 8,400 Puerto Ricans workers would be needed in 1957, actually there were 6,859 recruited and transported from Puerto Rico. These figures do not include an estimated 2,000 to 2,500 who worked in the State without benefit of the contract agreement in force for workers recruited by the two Associations” (page 6). This Report did not have the Migrant Camp Inspections figures for 1957.

Importantly, the Chart/Table on page 5, titled “Number of Migrant Workers Used by County in New Jersey” for 1957, shows that Mercer County “used” [i.e., employed] a total of 1,090 migrant workers, however, this same chart, unfortunately only shows that it used probably less than 50 Puerto Rican workers [it was necessary for me to “estimate” the number based upon how this chart was prepared]. In dramatic contrast to Mercer county, both Cumberland

(3,000+) and Gloucester Counties (with more than 3,750 Puerto Ricans) literally had several thousand Puerto Ricans which they “used” [again I had to “estimate”], with Gloucester having considerably more Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers than even Cumberland County (page 5).

Importantly, this 1957 Report has a graphic which overwhelmingly shows the significance of the annual and seasonal Migrant Farm Worker for the state of New Jersey, as well as for its economy. Therefore, the graphic on page 33 reads as follows: “... Migrant’s are one of the PRINCIPAL SOURCES of Help for New Jersey’s Agricultural Crops valued at \$117,625,000 or 37 cents of the total N.J. Farm Dollar. For example, the graphic shows that for Vegetables there are: 5,100 farms, valued at \$65,000,000; for White Potatoes there are 1,523 farms, valued at \$8,500,000; for Sweet potatoes there are 1,200 farms, valued at \$5,045,000; for Fruit there are 4,300 farms, valued at \$17,700,000; for Nursery there are 580 farms, valued at \$6,580,000, and finally, for Flowers there are 1,070 Farms, valued at \$14,800,000 (13th Annual **Bureau of Migrant Labor Report** 1957: 33).

The 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 Annual Bureau’s Reports
Were Not Able to Be Obtained by Me:

I have been unsuccessful, thus far, in locating the New Jersey online 1958, 1959 1960 and 1961 Annual **Bureau of Migrant Labor Reports** for these years. However, García-Colón’s Table 2, titled, “Workers placed in U.S. Farms by Puerto Rico’s farm Labor Program”, provided the following data/figures, by citing the annual placement figures of Puerto Rican farm workers from 1960 to 1969, and they are as follows (García-Colón 2020: 171):

1960: 12,986; 1961: 13,765; 1962: 23,526; 1963: 13,116; 1964: 14,628; 1965: 17,385;
1966: 19,537; 1967: 21,654; 1968: 22,902; 1969: 21,864.

For the years which I was not successful in locating the online 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 Annual **Bureau of Migrant Labor Report**, once again, García-Colón 2020: 170), provided Table 1, titled, “Number of Puerto Rican contract workers and guest workers, 1947-1964”. However, I will only select those years where I did not have data/figures, namely, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961. Thus, the figures showed the following numbers of contract workers per year(s):

1958: 13,067 Workers; 1959: 10,012 workers; 1960: 12,986 workers: and 1961: 13,765 contact workers.

In the first year of the above cited Program, in 1947, there were 1,241 Puerto Rican Contract Workers, while the last year cited in Table 1, namely, 1964, there were 14,624 Puerto Rican contract workers.

The 1962 Bureau of Migrant Labor Report (1962) and the Puerto Rican Data for 1959-1961:

This Report shows that “of the 22,316 workers housed in 1961, 5,364 were Negro, generally arriving in crews from southern areas of the country.... 15,411 were Puerto Ricans, of this figure 9,111 were contract workers, that is, recruited from Puerto Rico or walk-ins who were placed under contract by either grower of the two large service organizations, the Glassboro Association and the Farmers’ and Gardeners’ Association.... The increasing use of highly poisonous insecticides that are being sprayed upon crops which the workers handle and harvest and add materially to these problems” (page 1).

For Mercer County, New Jersey: This 1962 Report shows in their Table titled, “Migrant Labor Camps and Number of Workers Housed by County”, for the annual reporting years of 1959, 1960, and for 1961, of New Jersey’s 21 Counties, that Mercer County in 1959 had a total of 58 Camps, and a total of 942 workers [migrants], of which 910 were Negro (or 97%) workers, and “only” 30 were Puerto Rican. For 1960, the figures show that Mercer County had 47 Camps, 683 workers, and 637 Negro workers (93%), while there were 46 Puerto Rican workers employed in Mercer County as migrant workers. Finally, in 1961 the figures for Mercer County showed that there were 48 Camps, with 611 migrant workers, 568 Negro workers (93%), as well as having 43 Puerto Rican migrant workers (page 2).

Camden County in 1959 had a total of 82 camps, and a total of 1,514 workers, which 354 were “Negro” workers, and 825 were **Puerto Rican** workers. For 1960, **Camden County** had 1,428 workers, 292 “Negro” workers, and 796 were **Puerto Rican** workers. For 1961, **Camden County** had 82 camps, 1,553 workers, 290 “Negro” workers, and 958 **Puerto Rican** workers (page 2). In 1959 the State of New Jersey had 2,299 camps, and **15,758 Puerto Ricans**; in 1960 it had 2,128 camps and **14,908 Puerto Ricans**, and in 1961 it had 2,226 camps and **15,411 Puerto Ricans** (page 2).

Significantly, since both **Gloucester County**, and **Cumberland County**, had significantly greater numbers of Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers than any of the other 19 remaining New Jersey Counties, their respective figures are hereby provided: Gloucester County (where the Glassboro Camp is located) had 524 Camps, 3,949 workers in 1959, 128 Negro workers, and 3,808 **Puerto Rican** (96.4%) Migrant Farm Workers. For 1960 the figures were: 500 Camps, 3,924 workers, 78 Negro workers, and 3,810 **Puerto Rican** (97%) workers. Finally, for 1961: 523 Camps, 3,929 workers, 55 Negro workers, and 3,865 **Puerto Rican** (98.3%) Migrant Farm Workers (page 2).

Most importantly, the Data from the Table shows that, the total Puerto Rican Migrant Labor population for New Jersey in 1959, was 15,758; in 1960 was 14,908 for New Jersey; and in 1961 was at 15,411 for New Jersey (page 2).

By comparison to Gloucester County, Cumberland County in 1959, had a total of 389 Camps, 3,519 workers, 677 Negro workers, and 2,688 **Puerto Rican** (76.3%) migrant workers. In 1960, Cumberland County had: 365 Camps, 3,421 workers, 622 Negro workers, 2,671 **Puerto Rican**

(78%) workers. In 1961: 363 Camps, 3,742 workers, 967 Negro workers, and 2,743 **Puerto Rican** (73%) migrant workers (page 2).

The Table titled “Crops requiring Seasonal Hired Workers---Showing Peak Periods of Employment---in New Jersey” —in New Jersey’s 7 Areas by migrant workers, one of which was Area 05, Trenton. Thus, the following “crops requiring seasonal hired workers”, and for the dates of the “usual harvest [time] period, are only as it specifically relates to Trenton, N.J, crops, were as follows (page 6):

Asparagus: Apr. 20 to June 30; Strawberries: May 25-June 30; Snap beans[*Snapbeans was cited in the original Table*]: June 20-July 15; White potatoes: July 10-Oct. 31; Other vegetables: April 30- Oct. 31; Peaches: July 20-Aug. 15; Apples: Aug. 1-October 31; and Tomatoes: Aug. 1-Sep. 30. (source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Farm Labor Service) (page 6).

Finally, this 1962 Report references *The New York Times* article of December 3, 1961, titled, “Migrants in New Jersey to get Healthy Aid” wherein it indicated that: “the report stressed that there was an urgent need for adequate first-aid stations at such [farm labor] camps. Trained personnel were [*sic*] also recommended to teach itinerant farm workers and their families, particularly those from Puerto Rico, personal hygiene, first aid and subjects associated with child-bearing....” (1962 Bureau of Migrant Labor Report: 13).

1958 and the Puerto Rican Migrant Worker

1958: This 1958 publication, though not published by **the Bureau of Migrant Labor**, but rather it was published by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, (Migration Division, Department of Labor), titled, “*Brief Description of the English Program for Migrant Workers*”. The purpose of this Program was that “The English Program for Migrant Agricultural Workers was created in Puerto Rico by legislative Assembly. The approval of ‘*Ley Número 108*’ of June 1958 gave life to the program....” [In short] “The English Program tries to approach in a positive way, most of the problems in language that in one way or another stop the communication between the Puerto Rican migrant worker, the employer, and the community where they work, and live [such as the State of New Jersey]” (page 1). [Thus, once again, the Government of Puerto Rico was involved with the Puerto Rican migrant worker to the Mainland, albeit, in this specific way, as opposed to the Government of Puerto Rico’s other previous involvement Programs for Puerto Ricans.]

“For the formal class, the teacher uses the manual ‘*English Program for Migrant Workers*’, prepared by the Migration Division in cooperation with the Department of public Education of Puerto Rico and the manual ‘*English 900*’, published by the Macmillan Company of New York. Other teacher aids as flash cards, movies, books, pictures, etc., are used in class... Sometimes this period is used to help those students who cannot read or write. At the end of the course the workers are given a certificate which attests to their having taken and approved the

classes” (pages 2, 3). Finally, this document points out a most significant advancement for the Puerto Rican Family [be they work in New Jersey, or some other state], namely, that: “The establishment of a prenatal clinic in Gloucester County provided a service that had been lacking in previous seasons” (page 4).

New Jersey’s 1960 Puerto Rican Census Population for Newark, and Elizabeth, New Jersey:

1960: The publication titled **U.S. Census of Population and Housing: 1960. Census Tracts.** (1962) cites the following 1960 Census data and information, namely:

Table P-1 in this 1960 Census Report for Essex County, N.J. (i.e., Total SMSA) shows that Essex County had 8,958 “persons who had been “Born in Puerto Rico”, and 3,769 persons who were of “Puerto Rican Parentage”, of which **Newark, N.J.** had 6,957 persons who were “Born in Puerto Rico”, and 2,741 persons who were of “Puerto Rican Parentage” (page 15). This Census Report has the breakdown of the number of Puerto Ricans in each of the many “Census Tracts” for Newark, N.J. (pages 17, 24, 25, 46). Morris County had 493 persons who were “Born in Puerto Rico”, and 221 persons who were of “Puerto Rican Parentage” (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1962: 16). Elizabeth, N.J. had 829 persons who were “Born in Puerto Rico”, and 527 persons who were of “Puerto Rican Parentage” (page 16).

New Jersey’s 1969 and 1979 Population; Economic and “Poverty” Data and Information: 1982

1969-1979: The Census population and “poverty” figures for 1969 and for 1979, in its publication, unfortunately showed for Cities and Poverty that “in 1979, according to the 1980 census, there was a substantial jump in poverty rates in Northern and Midwestern cities. Of the four northeastern cities ranked in the top 10, only **Newark [New Jersey]** was among the Nation’s poorest in 1969.” In fact, the census showed that Newark was ranked 1st in 1979, with her “percent of persons below poverty level” was a whopping 32.8% in 1979, and therefore was among the 20 U.S. cities that “qualified” to be placed onto Table I. Paterson ranked 47th in 1969, but by 1979 was number 4 and Jersey City’s ranking went from 82nd in 1969 to 17th in 1979” (State of New Jersey 1983:19, 30). For historical comparative purposes, in 1979, Columbia, S.C. [South Carolina] had the lowest “Percent of Persons below poverty level” at 20.9% (page 19).

This Census Report provides a [possible] explanation for Newark’s continual “poverty” situation, namely, that “migration patterns were apparently one major factor in these [above cited] changes. During the past decade, many northern and Midwestern cities lost substantial population; the increases in poverty within these cities most likely reflect the migration of more affluent residences [at least in part, the so-called “White Flight” probably accounted for most of the created “poverty” (State of New Jersey 1983: 18; see also: Sicotte 2016). Also, this Report

informs us, the public, that “the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) has published the poverty rates for all New Jersey municipalities, page 18).

1980-1982: New Jersey Personal Income: 1982 --

1981: County Personal Income Estimates) – “Atlantic County personal income increased about 19% from 1980 to 1981 according to estimates released by the U.S. Commerce Department’s Bureau of Economic Analysis” (State of New Jersey 1983: 30).

New Jersey per capita personal income increased to \$13,027 in 1982 from \$12,156, an increase of 7.2%.... The ten highest per capita income states in 1982 were: Alaska \$15,200; Connecticut \$13,678; **New Jersey** \$13,027; California \$12,543; New York 12,328; Maryland \$12,194, Illinois \$12,162, etc. For comparison purposes, Mississippi had the lowest per capita income \$7,792 (State of New Jersey 1983: 29). Thus, “the state figure was almost \$2,000 higher than the national per capita income estimates of \$11,056 [in 1982] (page 29). “Salem County was estimated to have the lowest per capita personal income in New Jersey at, \$9,097 in 1981” (page 31).

“**DEFINITIONS:** Personal income is the income of residents of an area from all sources....” (page 31). “**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME:** is the total personal income of the residents of a given area divided by the residents’ population area....” (page 32).

PART III

Camden, N.J. and Greater Philadelphia Region, WW I + WW II: A Chronology

Pre-World War I and the Background for the Beginning of Puerto Rican Migration to the Mainland

Frank Llamas, writing in his 1977 Dissertation, citing Clarence Senior, as follows:

“Only since World War II had net-out migration helped significantly to reduce population pressures. About 4,000 persons per year were lost through migration [and not necessarily Migrant Farm Workers] between **1908**, when dependable figures first became available, and 1945. The annual net outflow [from Puerto Rico] since has been as follows (Llamas 1977: 23): 1945, 13,573; 1946, 39,911; 1947, 24,551; 1948, 32,775; 1949, 25,698; 1950, 34,703; 1951, 52,900.”

Llamas went on to point out that “when this article [Clarence Senior’s article] was written in 1953, the Puerto Rican urban migration, primarily to New York City, was the major concern. Yet the seasonal migration of **farmworkers** had emerged as a direct phenomenon with its own problems and its own continuing abuses.” “The numbers involved in the **farmworkers** stream are increasing. Those protected by the work agreement numbered 3,000 in 1947 and had risen to 12,500 in 1952. Several thousand others established satisfactory relations with their employers during their first season or two, and now come each summer on their own.... Despite the continuing abuses and exploitation of the system for the recruitment of Puerto Rican farm labor, no further significant legislation was enacted until June of 1962 with the passage of Act #87” (Llamas 1977: 23, 24):

“The Secretary of Labor of Puerto Rico, by authority granted under Act No 87 of June 1962, establishes the minimum requirements that must be met by mainland employers before an order extended to Puerto Rico can be accepted. The employer is required to sign a contract with the workers guaranteeing a minimum term of employment; payment of not less than the minimum wages approved by the Department of Labor of Puerto Rico, or the prevailing wages in the work area, whichever are higher; a minimum of 160 hours of work every four weeks; adequate housing and, a minimum charge for meals when provided. The employer is required to arrange for and procure transportation for the workers from Puerto Rico to the work location, and to absorb the cost of this transportation and return transportation to Puerto Rico if the worker completes his contract....”

World War I: “More than 6,000 Puerto Rican residents of New Jersey have fought in the United States military, *with some rendering service as far back as World War I*” (Wagenheim 1974: 1).

Edgardo Melendez in his 2020 book points out that, “**World War I** for the U.S., [1917-1918] had an important impact on the character of Puerto Rican migration to the United States. In 1917 the Jones Act made Puerto Ricans U.S. citizens, one of the reasons for increase in the movement of people from the island [Puerto Rico]. Although Puerto Ricans had enjoyed free access to the U.S. mainland since 1898, migration during this period was not significant; it increased dramatically after **1917**. Furthermore, some U.S. colonial functionaries saw Puerto Ricans as source of (cheap) labor that could satisfy the manpower needs created by the conflict in Europe. Around thirteen thousand Puerto Ricans were employed by **1918** in war-related industries in the United States....” (Melendez 2017: 36).

“The origin of today’s farm labor force lies in the emergence of contract farm labor during **World War I**” (García-Colón 2020: 22). “In October 1917 [i.e., during World War I] the USDL [United States Department of Labor] began recruiting Puerto Ricans for war-related industries, assuring them protection and wages of \$3.00 for an eight-hour workday, \$4.50 for Saturdays and \$6.00 on Sundays” (page 34). “During World War II New Jersey and New York had central

coordinating agencies and programs to oversee migrant labor camps, monitor the health of workers, and alleviate labor shortages” (page 68). For example, during World War II, i.e., 1944, “Seabrook Farms, Campbell Soup Company, and Hurff Canning Company in New Jersey hired Puerto Ricans” (García-Colón 2020: 56).

April 11, 1918: During **World War I**, **The Monmouth Democrat** (Freehold, New Jersey), published an article titled, “**Tribute Paid to Our Farmers.**” Francis Lynde Stetson Declares that on Their Productions Rest Lives of Allies and America. Committee Being Formed. Third Liberty Loan Will Find **Farmers** Expending All Energy to Deal Crushing Blow at Teuton Hordes—Names of Country Boys Already Figure in Casualty Lists. The article goes on to state that “Enthusiastic tribute to the important part which **farmers** of the country are playing in the **great war** is paid by Francis Lynde Stetson, the lawyer of New York and life member of the New York State Agricultural Society.... (page 11). (emphasis added).

Aug. 31, 1918: “**Newark** – With approximately 100,000 unskilled laborers needed in industry and on **farms** of the state... [one plan] is the use of immigrants detained by the Bureau of Immigration for deportation and the other the deportation of labor from Porto Rico... [and] some of them be supplied **New Jersey employers.**” “If the plan is found advisable, he expects to approach the War and Navy departments with the proposal that a transport be used to bring to the mainland some, of the **Porto Rican labor** that is to be had in numbers” Both **Jersey City** and **New Brunswick** are asking for 5,000 of these laborers (**Central New Jersey Home News, The** (New Brunswick, New Jersey). *Devise New Plans to Aid Labor Shortage.*) (Aug. 31, 1918; page 8)). (emphasis added).

Nov. 10, 1918: **The Des Moines Register** (Des Moines, Iowa) published an article titled, “Interfere with Laborers. I.W.W. Thought Responsible for Labor Difficulties (page 33), wherein it indicated as follows: “San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 20. – An attempt to prevent or impede the mobilization of Porto Rican [see; López: 2016, for my description of the island being called “Porto Rico” (from 1898-1932)] laborers for transportation to the mainland for work in war industries has been discovered by the United States employment office in San Juan. Special Agent Roberts declares such action is directly against the vital interest of the nation and that if the persons responsible are found out they will be severely dealt with by the federal authorities. [Note: World War I **ended** the very next day, on November 11, 1918!].

“The fact that **3,000 Porto Rican workmen have already left the island** and that many more may leave has aroused resentment and opposition, and an effort to discourage men from joining the outgoing army of workers has been going on for at least a couple of weeks” (page 33). (emphasis added).

New Jersey Hispanic “Chain Migration”: One Explanation as to How the Puerto Rican Population Grew “Over Time”:

One way to help us “figure out” as to how the **New Jersey Puerto Rican population**, and thereafter, the varied Hispanic Populations, in general, grew over time, is outlined in an article that was written in 1992 by a staff writer in the Toms River bureau of the **Asbury Park Press** namely, Frank Argote-Freyre, in his descriptive article (see: below) appropriately called: “Hispanic migration a ‘chain’. Family members, friends follow original migrants to towns where they can find acceptance, familiar faces.” (**Asbury Park Press** (Asbury Park, New Jersey) (May 3, 1992).

Mr. Argote-Freyre described how a number of New Jersey’s different counties, and cities utilized the “chain migration” process throughout the state, whereby over time, the Puerto Rican, as well as the Hispanic population populations dramatically grew throughout New Jersey. Hopefully, understanding this demographic and sociological concept of “chain migration,” hopefully it can assist the reader with the many different population numbers, as well as their large sizes, over time, that I cite in my book. He wrote, in relevant part, as follows:

“Like Luz Toledo, many members of **Freehold’s Hispanic community** trace their roots to a seaport city of Arecibo on the northwest coast of Puerto Rico, nearly 1,500 miles away. Toledo, who lives on Institute Street, was born in Arecibo but left decades ago, joining a large migration to the Freehold area by other natives of the city in the 1950s and 60s. As with many migrations, the movement of Arecibo natives to Freehold happened almost by chance. **It began with a few migrant workers who came to work the farms in western Monmouth County**, liked the area and decided to stay, according to accounts provided by Hispanic residents. Once established locally, the migrants wrote to relatives in Arecibo and encouraged them to follow. After three of her brothers migrated to the Freehold area, Toledo moved to **Hightown** in 1967 to live with a cousin. Her parents and five other siblings followed her to the area. ‘We all came looking for a better (economic) climate,’ said Toledo, 46, during an interview conducted in Spanish....” (page 1). (emphasis added).

“Similar examples of ‘chain migration’ can be **found throughout New Jersey** and the United States, according to Samuel Baily, a **Rutgers University** history professor and author of numerous articles on migration. When people migrate from one country to another or even within a country, they often move as a group, Baily said. Each person who moves to a new area has links to others in his hometown, and if the first migrant prospers, others from his hometown tend to follow.... Similar examples of chain migration abound in **Monmouth, Ocean and Middlesex counties**. ‘It makes a lot of sense,’ said Juan Luengo, head of bilingual education in the **Lakewood school system**, who has noted such patterns in the **township’s** Hispanic community. ‘That way, (the migrants) don’t go to a place that is completely unknown, where they don’t know anybody’” (page 6). (emphasis added).

“Many of the Puerto Rican natives living in **Lakewood area** are from Lajas, in western Puerto Rico, and Patillas, in eastern Puerto Rico.... In **Long Branch**, the Puerto Rican population comes

predominately from three towns, Arecibo, Mayaguez (in original) and Guayanilla, said Raul Pacheco, president of the Spanish Fraternity of **Monmouth County**, which is based in the city. In the **Freehold area**, many of the Puerto Rican migrants who aren't come from Arecibo came from Villalba, are residents said. And in **Perth Amboy**, natives from San Sebastian and Guayanilla predominate, said Michael Fernandez, a **Rutgers University** graduate student who is writing a doctoral dissertation on Puerto Rican migration to the **Middlesex County City**." "By 1950, there were 5,000 Puerto Ricans in Perth Amboy, according [Michael] Fernandez's estimates.... In the case of Perth Amboy, members of the Puerto Rican community have moved to suburbs such as **Edison and Woodbridge townships**, Fernandez said.... In Perth Amboy, the Puerto Rican population has stabilized, while the Dominican population is growing rapidly, Fernandez said" (page 6). (emphasis added).

Camden, New Jersey, Greater Philadelphia Area, and Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers

Pre-World War II (The 1940 U.S. Federal Census for New Jersey and the "Urban Colored Population"):

For historical purposes and context, the 1930 U.S. Federal Census for New Jersey [which was cited in the 1940 publication] listed that the "Negro" workers population in New Jersey that were employed in "Agriculture" was 5,143 Males, and 149 Females, for a total of 5,292 Negroes. The 1940 U.S. Federal Census for the "Negro Population" in selected New Jersey Counties shows that: **Camden County** had 16,813 "Negroes" in 1930 (and 12,107 in 1920); Essex County had 60,236; Atlantic County had 19,703 "Negroes" in 1930; Union County had 17,859 "Negroes" in 1930; Monmouth had 13,897; Middlesex had 5,894; Gloucester had 6,077; and Mercer County had 11,949 "Negroes" in 1930. Additionally, the "Negro Population" for selected New Jersey Cities in 1930 shows that the: **City of Camden** had 11,340 "Negroes" in 1930 (and 8,500 in 1920); Newark had 38,880 "Negroes" (and 16,977 in 1920); Atlantic City had 15,611 "Negroes" (and 10,946 in 1920); and Trenton had 8,057 "Negroes" in 1930 (and 4,315 in 1920) The total 1930 Negro population in New Jersey was 208,828 (New Jersey. Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population: 1940) (note: pages were not numbered in this 1940 Report, or paper).

World War II and the Post-World War II City of Camden:

Alyssa M. Ribeiro's 2013 dissertation once again points out the historical connection of **Camden, N.J.** with the City of Philadelphia, when she points out that, "in the early twentieth century... [Latinos in Philadelphia] were joined by a small stream of working-class Puerto Ricans who took mostly unskilled positions at places like the Baldwin Locomotive Works.... [Over] time the Latino population in Philadelphia was becoming predominately Puerto Rican" (page 31). "World War II production demand had helped set a precedent for migration, placing two

thousand Puerto Ricans in cannery and railroad jobs in the mid-Atlantic. After the war, recruitment sanctioned by the island's Department of Labor was joined by the private efforts of farm and business owners and their agents. While positions drew males to Philadelphia's hinterland, domestic work contracts pulled a stream of female migration to the city.... Women, however, were much more successful than men in finding manufacturing employment; many worked in garment and textile production...." (Ribeiro 2013: 32).

Importantly, Ribeiro points out that some [Puerto Ricans] moved straight to Philadelphia; others came indirectly after spending some time in agricultural settlements in New Jersey...." (pages 31, 32).

The Negro and Puerto Rican Population during WW II and post-War Period in Camden and New Jersey:

[**Note:** for historical, and comparative purposes a relatively early "survey report" in 1953 was titled **Negro Housing in Trenton** wherein "this is a report on a self-survey of the housing Committee in the early 1950s. This report demonstrates the problems within the African American community in **Trenton, New Jersey**, including real estate practices and housing finance agencies in relation to the African American community in the area." This pamphlet relied on government records, and pamphlets and its surveys, to obtain their data and information. (accessed online via Rutgers University Libraries Special Collections General Resources. In short, the Subject was: African Americans, Ethnic Groups, **Migrants**, New Jersey—**Trenton**. In short, "the Data from the family study suggested that approximately 3,360 Negro newcomers had arrived in Trenton since 1943. The critical importance of housing was further shown in the responses given by Negro families as to the major problems they confronted in the community. **Housing problems emerged from their evaluations as being the most serious of all types mentioned**" (page 1). (emphasis added) (This pamphlet consisted of 31 pages; see: Table I, page 2)). (There is no individual listed author, although it apparently was conducted by the "Housing Committee").

"The Negro Population increased in New Jersey during the World War and Post War period when northern industries expanded, and a labor shortage was created as a result of immigration restrictions shutting off the European supply of cheap labor. Negroes and Whites came from all parts of the South seeking better employment opportunities for a short period of time" (cited from the "Summary Recommendations" page). [For a comprehensive, and devastating explanation of the role played by the decade's long demographic, as well as structural economic changes, for **Camden County**, as well as for the **City of Camden, N.J.**, and for Philadelphia, PA and other cities see the book published by: (Sicotte 2016)]. Sicotte's data-driven book also describes how the Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers were similarly affected when the manufacturing base of the above communities were dramatically reduced, and what the "real-world" consequences had on "minority groups", which still exists today, in 2020. In

short Sicotte shows that it was the confluence of several historical factors, and events, such as the migration and “influx” of “southern Negroes”, as well as Puerto Ricans in the late 1940s, *en masse*, helped to spur what later became known as “White Flight” out of these communities [and therefore the attendant “Tax Base” dramatically lessened], as well as the respective economies of these communities were adversely similarly affected, and hence, the “Downfall of Camden”, as one author has written.

Ann M. Santiago succinctly summarizes the historical connection, and its relationship of the City of Philadelphia with the **City of Camden**, N.J., as follows: “For example, Puerto Ricans were recruited by agricultural concerns in southern New Jersey since the 1940s. Many of these migrants settled out in the Camden area---technically a suburb of Philadelphia” (Santiago, Ann M. 1992: 112-113).

“During *World War II* farmers continued closing the U.S. farm-labor market to large numbers of Puerto Rican migrants, but the federal government did carry out small experiments that affected Puerto Ricans’ postwar prospects.... Between 1942-and 1945, the two thousand Puerto Ricans included in the labor-recruitment effort established small enclaves in southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania....” (page 58).

Professor Urban wrote that “by the 1940s [including the WW II years], Seabrook Farms was the nation’s leading and best-known frozen foods manufacturer. Located in Upper Deerfield Township in Cumberland County, New Jersey, the company employed upwards of 6,000 workers during peak harvesting and production seasons.” Urban also wrote that “one of Seabrook Farms’ local and national competitors, at least when it came to the production of canned goods, was Campbell’s, based out of Camden.” Significantly, Urban points out that “during World War II, Campbell’s recruited some of the first Puerto Rican migrants to the southern part of the state [New Jersey] to work in its factories” (Urban 2017: 257, 259).

Background: Alyssa Ribeiro points out that “... during World War II... the War Manpower Commission coordinated the movement of laborers to the mid-Atlantic in order to aid with defense production; about five hundred Puerto Ricans went to work at Camden’s Campbell Soup Company. They joined other Puerto Rican migrants drawn by agricultural employment in the region” (Ribeiro 2017: 3).

Camden, New Jersey and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania share a common border, i.e., the Delaware river. Physically they are no more than a half mile walk or drive from each other. Therefore, while my article deals with Puerto Rican migrant farm workers in New Jersey, the Philadelphia Metropolitan area similarly had a sizable Puerto Rican migrant farm worker population, as well as Puerto Ricans who worked in factories, in both Camden and Philadelphia, as factory workers. For example, the online version of ***The Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia*** (copyright 2016: Rutgers University), in her article titled “Puerto Rican Migration” indicated that “Puerto Ricans

migrated to the Philadelphia are in search of economic opportunities. A small stream of migration prior to the twentieth century grew during the two world wars, with many more migrants arriving from the 1950s onward. Many families settled permanently in the region, where their lives intertwined with black and white residents and their labor supported the agricultural and manufacturing sectors” (Ribeiro 2016: 1).

“In southern New Jersey, farmers began to hire Puerto Rican workers as early as the 1920s, and a Puerto Rican enclave emerged around Linden Street in Camden.... From the early 1940s to the early 1960s, tens of thousands of Puerto Ricans became seasonal workers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.... Upon arrival in the mid-Atlantic region, the majority [of the Puerto Ricans] started out on farms, while other worked for food canning companies or railroads.... Finding low wages and poor housing conditions, many migrants left agricultural work relatively quickly in favor of manufacturing or servicing positions. Some of the population departing from the region’s farms headed to Philadelphia and Camden, while others joined the hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans in New York City, small settlements in the Lehigh Valley, or returned to the island” (Ribeiro 2016: 1, 2).

1945: In an article which was printed in 1947, it referenced the New Jersey ant-discrimination law of 1945, as follows: “This article offers an analysis of the New Jersey law against discrimination in employment (the Hill law, Chapter 169, **P.L. 1945**). Passed without fanfare and operating smoothly, the law is slowly correcting conditions by emphasizing education and conciliation, although as a last resort it has plenty of ‘teeth’ for enforcement” (page 1). “in New Jersey’s ‘South,’ industry is concentrated in a very few centers such as the Trenton and Camden areas, while, in a general sense, agriculture and food processing have followed the pattern of the agrarian economy which characterizes our national ‘South” (New Jersey. Dept. of Education. Div. against Discrimination: 1947: 1).

“... that New Jersey’s anti-discrimination bill was presented by the lone Negro Assemblyman, Dr. J. Otto Hill, who was a member Essex county delegation” (page 2).

1945-1949: “New Jersey recognized its responsibility to all its citizens when the State Legislature adopted the Law Against Discrimination in Employment in 1945. The state Constitution was revised in 1947to include a provision banning segregation in the public schools and in the militia. The Law Against Discrimination in employment was amended in 1949 to provide equal access to educational institutions and places of public accommodation. More recent amendments cover military status and public housing. The enactment of these laws, as stated in the act (18:25-2), is ‘... in fulfillment of the provisions of the Constitution of this State guaranteeing civil rights” (page 3). “The State Division Against Discrimination in the New Jersey Department of Education is charged with administering this body of laws” (State of New Jersey. Dept. of Education: 1956: 3).

1944 and 1961: "... Koss found that sixty-five of the original *one thousand Puerto Ricans who came to work at the Campbell Soup Company in 1944* [in Camden, New Jersey] were still employed there in 1961" [Footnote 35 in this article by, V. Vázquez 2004: 383]. (emphasis added).

"Philadelphia attracted approximately twelve thousand Puerto Rican migrants during the 1950s and soon hosted the third-largest concentration of Puerto Ricans in the continental United States, while Camden drew an additional six thousand migrants. Many moved to the cities in search of manufacturing jobs. The biggest draw was the garment industry in North Philadelphia and Kensington. Others found openings at shipyards or Camden's Campbell Soup factory. Puerto Ricans also commonly worked in restaurants, hotels, cleaning, and maintenance.... Across the [Delaware] river, Puerto Rican settlement gradually progressed into South Camden, creating friction with remaining neighbors" (Ribeiro 2017: 2).

1950: The State of New Jersey's "*Report of the Study of the Effect of the 1960 Census on Counties and Municipalities by the County and Municipal Law Revision Commission*" (Feb. 2, 1961) indicated that Camden County's 1950 Population was 3000,743, and its 1960 Population was 392,035, whereas Mercer County's 1950 Population was 229,781, whereas its 1960 Population was 266,392 (Table II). The City of Camden's 1950 Population was 124,555, whereas in 1960 it was 117,159. The City of Trenton in 1950 was 128,009, and in 1960 it was 114,167 (Table VII).

1954-1955: State of New Jersey. **Annual Report. Ten Years of Progress in Civil Rights: July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955.** (Dept. of Education Division Against Discrimination: 1955), this Report was published.

"One of the most interesting, provocative and thorough studies made by the Division this year was '*The Puerto Rican in New Jersey: His Present Study*.'" This survey was made to acquire information about the Puerto Rican, since almost none was available, and because the Division was receiving inquiries about Puerto Ricans.... [and that the Puerto Rican was not fully aware of his rights and privileges as a citizen of the United States" (State of New Jersey 1955: 15).

"'The Minority Group Worker in Camden County'", the third study completed this year, reviewed the employment policies and practices of 142 plants in Camden County whose operations involved the employment of 5,237 persons. The survey reported the number of Jewish, Negro, and Puerto Rican workers; the status occupied by these groups; and also examined the relative positions of these minority groups; and also examined the relative positions of these minority group members in 1954, as compared to the findings of an earlier study made in Camden County by the Division in **1947**" (pages 15, 16).

[NOTE: The Division Against Discrimination published the following study, in 1954, which was directly related to Camden, N.J., titled, **The Minority Group Worker in Camden County**, by Thomas Bogia (November 1954), (page 23).

1956: “The Migration Division was in charge of providing orientation and services to Puerto Ricans once they moved to the mainland, including those who came under the FPP [Federal Placement Program]. By 1956, the Migration Division had twelve offices in the United States, mostly in the Northeast, where Puerto Ricans were working or settling by then. In addition to the central office in New York and two main offices in New York and Chicago, there were local offices in Hartford, Connecticut, Boston; Keyport and Camden in New Jersey; Rochester, Middletown, and Riverhead in New York, and Hamburg, Pennsylvania. *La Oficina de Puerto Rico* (or the Commonwealth Office) became a kind of consular office for many Puerto Ricans in the United States” (Melendez 2017: 206).

1956-1957: “In accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Chapter 169, Public Laws of 1945, we have the honor to submit the following report of the activities, accomplishments and recommendations of the *Division Against Discrimination and the Commission on Civil Rights* for the annual period ending June 30, 1957” (State of New Jersey. **Annual Report**. July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957) (page 4).

“Hunterdon, Sussex and Warren County Industrial Survey – With the completion of this tri-county survey of employment policies and practices of industry, all 21 counties have been surveyed by the Division Against Discrimination since its establishment in 1945. Findings in the three western counties indicate general improvement in **industrial employment** [as opposed to “agricultural-related employment”] since the early surveys. The Division representative visited 160 companies located in 42 communities in Hunterdon, Sussex and Warren counties employing 18,628 workers. Of this number, 249 Negroes, 184 are Jews, 69 are Puerto Ricans, and 80 are Displaced Persons.... A shortage of rental housing available to Negro and Puerto Rican workers has been an important factor in limiting employment of minority group members” (State of New Jersey 1957: 14).

1957-1959: The *Eighty-Second Annual Report of the Department of Health of the state of New Jersey (1959)* in its Table 2. Summary of All Serologic Activities Calendar Year, 1958”, of the Groups which were [medically] tested, that the “No. Specimens Taken” from the **Agricultural Migrants** amounted to 3,853, with 524 being “Reactive” (or 13.6%), with 331 of these being treated (or 63.2%) of the Agricultural Migrants (page 149).

For the citizens of the State of New Jersey, and significantly, “because of the 1957 world-wide spread of Asian influenza and interest in this new virus strain, an influenza surveillance program was developed by the Department for the winter of 1958-1959 and was conducted in

cooperation with the influenza program of the Public Health Service [of New Jersey]. A system of rapid reporting of outbreaks of influenza-like illness was developed” (page 139).

1959-1960: “... at the time of revisitation these [New Jersey] companies [i.e., “industry-related”, and not farm-related workers] employed 39,894 [workers]; and the number of minority group workers reported was 2,865. Only two firms showed fewer Negro workers than when the initial complaints were processed. Twelve companies reported the employment of Puerto Rican workers within the past three years.... Puerto Ricans were not observed working in jobs above a semi-skilled classification” (State of New Jersey 1960: 44).

“An ad had appeared in several metropolitan dailies and as a result a number of negroes and Puerto Ricans from New York and Northern **New Jersey** applied for the job. Six of them seemed to be qualified for the job because they had had previous bus driving experience or driving experience as specified by the employer. All six of these applicants were rejected” (page 45).

1960: Camden, Trenton and Newark, etc., 1960 Puerto Rican Populations:

“The [population] statistics assembled from the 1960 U.S. Census of Population are...” as follows: The 1960 Puerto Rican population of **Camden County** was 4,012; **Camden City** was 3,759; **Mercer County** was 2,013; **Trenton City** was 1,803; **Essex County** was 10,364; **Newark City** was 9,698; Hudson County was 14,911; Jersey City was 7,427; Hoboken City at 5,313; Passaic County was 7,139; Paterson City was 5,123; Middlesex County was 4,710; Perth Amboy City was 2,718; Bergen County was 2,001; Monmouth County was 1,685; Union County was 1,649; Elizabeth City was 1,140; Cumberland County was 1,573. The total 1960 New Jersey Puerto Rican population was 55,351 (New Jersey. Dept. of Conservation and Economic Development 1964: 3, 5, 12, 16, 20, 21).

1960-1961: The New Jersey Annual Report from July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961 indicated as follows:

*“Liaison with the **Migration Division, Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico** --- Representatives of the Division have been active in consultant capacities to the **Puerto Rican Department of Labor in Camden**. This cooperation between the Division and the Puerto Rican office promises to aid materially in the services to our Puerto Rican-American citizens. Radio programs and group contacts with Puerto Rican organizations are part of the program. The anti-discrimination statutes have been translated into Spanish for circulation among the Puerto Rican population. Interpretations of the law also have appeared in the Spanish language newspapers of New Jersey as a result of contacts by our representatives. The Division aims to render all services within its scope to our Puerto Rican citizens and **migrant workers**”* (State of New Jersey 1961: 21).

1961-63: The *Eighty-Sixth Annual Report of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey* (1963), in its "Table 3. Number of Camps from Which Migrant Workers Were Served in Clinics, by County, Migrant Health Program, New Jersey, 1961-1963", indicated that while in 1961, and in 1962, Camden did not have a camp which was served [for whatever reason(s)], however, in 1963, Camden camps were served in 18 camps (page 249).

Also, Table 2 titled "Numbers of Agricultural Migrants Served in Successive Years Migrant Health Program, New Jersey, 1961-1963" showed that the Total of 1,718 "Latins" were served from 1961-63, while in year 1, while 1,602 "Latins" were served, and in the 2nd year 94 "Latins" were served, and in the 3rd year, 22 "Latins" were served (page 249).

1962: Under the authority of the Secretary of Labor of Puerto Rico the passage of the legislation known as Act No. 87, of June 1962, went into effect [see above: for a detailed explanation of its provisions]. (Llamas 1977: 24).

1967: "Throughout the entire 1967 harvest season...our consultants estimated that a total of 26,250 farm workers found employment in the Garden State. Of this total labor force, 7,500 were Puerto Ricans working under contracts negotiated by the Commonwealth government; 5,500 were non-contract Puerto Ricans who had arranged their own employment; and 2,350 were Negro interstate laborers who had migrated (many in family units) from the south and who worked under a crew leader." "In addition, there were approximately 10,800 so-called day haul and local laborers recruited mainly from the cities of Camden, Philadelphia and Trenton. The day haul workers are transported on a daily basis to nearby farms in central and southern New Jersey.... In 1967, there were some 1,777 registered farm labor camps scattered throughout New Jersey" (Governor's Task Force 1968: 14-15).

1968: "The environment of camps where seasonal farm workers live in New Jersey is generally inadequate" (Governor's Task Force: 1968: 50).

1969 and 1971, Camden, New Jersey Riots:

While I went into some depth regarding the **Newark, New Jersey 1967 Riot**, due to its overwhelming destruction, scope, and the then, and thereafter, **impact** of the riot, on Newark, the State of New Jersey, as well as Nationally, I will not be writing nearly as much relating to the **Camden, New Jersey** two riots of 1969, and of 1971. However, the website **BLACK PAST.ORG: Remembered & Reclaimed** had an article titled, "Camden, New Jersey Riots (1969 and 1971)" wherein it indicated that the city of Camden, New Jersey (in original) was the setting of two deadly race-related riots on September 2nd, 1969, and August 20th, 1971. (in the original article). The article went on to point out that "at the time of the riots, the city of Camden was facing economic depression and rapid **deindustrialization**" (*Black Past.org* 2018:2; See also: Sicotte 2016).

This online article gave a brief “summarized” version of the decline of Camden, and the attendant riots which resulted from said **deindustrialization**. For example, it indicated that, “while [Camden’s] growth stagnated in the 1930s due to the Great Depression, it skyrocketed in the 1940s after the United States entered World War II (in its original). At this time, Camden was home of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation [of Camden, N.J.], the largest shipyard in the world, as well as Campbell’s Soup and the Radio Corporation of America (RCA), all of which greatly contributed to the war effort” [as well to Camden’s economy and its attendant workforce which consisted of Puerto Rican factory workers beginning in the early 1940s.] (Ibid.). (emphasis added)

Due to a confluence of historical and sociological factors, which began to occur in Camden “after the city’s economic peak in the early 1950s, Camden’s economy began to decline, as did many other ‘Rust Belt’ cities. With the county’s decreased need for steel, and jobs moving south, Camden’s employment rate sunk. As jobs moved out of Camden, so did its middle class, mostly white residents, as the city saw a record loss in population in the 1950s. The poor including many African Americans stayed. As targets of a long history of job and housing discrimination, they had little choice. Crime and violence rose, exacerbating preexisting racial tensions and leading to the two riots in Camden” (page 2).

The article went on to point out that, the 2nd Camden riot of which occurred on July 30th, 1971, that “the riot produced 15 fires, 87 injuries, 300 arrests, and one death....” (page 3).

[Note: “**BlackPast.org** (www.blackpast.org), founded on February 1, 2007, is broadly conceived to provide reference information on people of African ancestry in the United States and around the world.”]... The website has more than 10,000 pages and is free....” (<https://black.org/african-american-history/camden-new-jersey-riots-1969-and-1971>). (The author of this Camden article is Nicholas Laroslavtsev. July 1, 2018) (accessed November 29, 2011). (An online Reference Center for African American History developed by Dr. Quintard Taylor and Associates).

1970: The **City of Camden’s** 1970 Puerto Rican Population, according to the 1970 U.S. Census, was at 6,526 (Wagenheim 1974: 22, 23), while Camden County’s Puerto Rican Population was 7,479. This 1974 publication also provided the New Jersey Puerto Rican population in Table 2, titled “New Jersey Cities & Towns with 100 or more Puerto Ricans (based on 1970 census)”, as follows: Atlantic City: 681; Jersey City: 16,194; Newark: 27,443; New Brunswick: 1,481; Trenton: 2,932; and Vineland: 4,734. This 1974 Report was written by Mr. Wagenheim, while having been “Prepared by” the, “Puerto Rican Consortium for a Thorough and Efficient Education”, Newark, N.J. 07102. [Note: the footnote on the bottom of page 22, states as follows: “These city-by-city figures are very conservative. The Puerto Rican Congress has gathered strong evidence that Puerto Ricans in New Jersey were undercounted by “no less than 40 per cent during the 1970 census]” (Wagenheim 1974: 22).

1973: “By 1973, Philadelphia and **Camden** had an estimated 85,000 and 13,000 Puerto Rican residents, respectively.... The majority of Puerto Ricans still held blue-collar jobs, with about 20 percent gaining white-collar employment... while Puerto Rican Unity for Progress bolstered social services in Camden”. “In Camden, the Latin American Economic Development Association (LAEDA) formed to assist small business owners” (Ribeiro 2017: 3).

1990: The *1990 Federal Census* shows the Puerto Rican population for both **Passaic and Bergen** Counties, and they are as follows: Passaic County had 42,973 Puerto Ricans, while Bergen County had 11,783 Puerto Ricans according to the 1990 Census, (**The Record** (Hackensack, N.J.) (page 33). “This article points out that the Hispanic population in North Jersey is concentrated in the cities of Passaic and Paterson. It is poorer and less educated in those cities, but there are pockets of affluence in Bergen County, especially among the Cubans. And it is more richly varied than just about any ethnic population in the area” (page 33).

“Hispanic immigration to North Jersey came in three distinct waves – movements of **Puerto Ricans** before and after World War II, the exodus of Cubans in the 1960s after the arrival of Fidel Castro, and a large movement of Central and South Americans during the 1970s and 1980s” (page 33).

2010: Camden and Philadelphia – “By 2010, approximately 122,000 Puerto Ricans lived in Philadelphia and an additional 24,000 in Camden.... More recent economic troubles on the island spurred additional migration to the mid-Atlantic region” (page 3). Finally, “upon [their] arrival, migrants provided the region with much-needed labor, but also faced challenges due to widespread discrimination and the decline of industrial employment. Still many persevered and built a strong network of community resources within an increasingly diverse region” (page 4).

2010: Newark City, Essex County, New Jersey; New Jersey’s 2010 Overall Population was at 277,140, of which 35,993 in the City of Newark are Puerto Rican (13.0%), and the overall 2010 Hispanic population of Newark City, Essex County, New Jersey, was at 93,748 (United States Census. *American Factfinder (AFF) – Results*. (Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010, 2010 Demographic Profile Data) (accessed online on 9/28/20).

The demographic Data also shows that 72,914 of the population are listed as “White”; 145,085 of the population are listed as “Black or African American”; 1,697 are listed as “American Indian and Alaska Native”; 4,485 are listed as “Asian”; 42,181 are listed as “Some other Race”; 4,336 are listed as “Mexican”; 2,241 are listed as “Cuban”; 51,176 are listed as “Other Hispanic or Latino”; 661 are listed as “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander”; and 183,394 are listed as being “Not Latino or Latino”.

**Heroine, Alberta Gonzalez, 1st Puerto Rican Woman to Supervise a Labor Camp
for Migrants in New Jersey**



Alberta Gonzalez (1914-1996)

Source: *jerseygirlgreats* website, <https://jerseygirlgreats.wordpress.com/2014/03/24/alberta-gonzalez-advocate-for-migrant-workers/>, Noteworthy Women of the Garden State. "Alberta Gonzalez – Advocate for Migrant Workers," March 24, 2014. (see also: NJDH, 1986, #41, "Portrait of Alberta Gonzalez"; accessed on 9/25/20).

"In the summer of 1954, Alberta Gonzalez [1914-1996] became the first Puerto Rican woman crew leader to supervise a labor camp for migrant workers in New Jersey. Four years earlier, Gonzalez had migrated to Mullica Hill [in Harrison Township, Gloucester County] from Puerto Rico. She was hired by farmer Jim Lerner to supervise 50 migrant workers who traveled half the year from Puerto Rico, Florida, and Philadelphia in order to work on his farm. As overseer, Gonzalez asked Lerner for better water facilities, kitchen utensils, and a working stove and heater for workers. The farmer agreed to Gonzalez' request under the condition that she and her husband provide him with camp supervision and guarantee that 50 men work for him each summer" (Noteworthy Women of the Garden State 2014: 1).

"In addition to her advocacy for improved working and living conditions at the camp, Gonzalez worked for 34 years as a cook to migrant workers. She also cared for the sick, provided shelter and refuge for illegal Mexican farm workers [in the original] and wrote letters for the illiterate men on the farm. Another one of the contributions was the formation of the first informal savings bank for migrant workers which helped them save enough money for their return to Puerto Rico" (page 1).

New Jersey Digital Library website. "Portrait of Alberta Gonzalez." (Date Created; 1986). (Collection: Rutgers University Libraries Special Collections General Resources) (accessed: Sept. 25, 2020).

"Description: Alberta Gonzalez was born in Puerto Rico in 1914. In July 1950, with economic conditions in Puerto Rico deterioration [deteriorating ?] and viable opportunity for single women in the work force, Gonzalez migrated to Mullica Hill, NJ [in Gloucester County], and moved in with her migrant farm worker sister at the age of 36.... Gonzalez also acted as a nurse to sick workers.... When Jim Lerner's camp closed in 1979, her husband, and three children were transferred to a different camp. Gonzalez found conditions at the camp so appalling that *she and the other workers staged what became the first Puerto Rican migrant workers strike in New Jersey*" (emphasis added).

1940 - 2017, the Puerto Rican Migrant Worker; and New Jersey Puerto Rican Population, in General: A Chronological Numerical Timeline

BACKGROUND and POPULATION CONTEXT: Laird W. Bergad, Director, Center for Latin American, Caribbean & Latino Studies, in his Report (Bergad 2010), provided, along with seven other states, the New Jersey Puerto Rican Population for each decade beginning from 1940 through 2000, and included the year of 2008, as well. The Year, and the Puerto Rican Population figures were (Bergad 2010: 9, 4):

1940: 606;	1950: 2,281	1960: 55,258	1970: 142,270
1980: 250,920;	1990: 300,775	2000: 380,855	
2008: 410,269			

Similarly, Bergad provides the "Puerto Rican Population in Selected Metropolitan Areas, 1970-2008" ("in order of largest concentrations in 2008"). The Puerto Rican Population for three New Jersey, or New Jersey-related "Metropolitan Areas", were as follows (Bergad 2010: 11 (Table 3), 4):

1970: Philadelphia, PA/N.J. 45,065 2000: 167,443	1980: 80,533 2008: 186,136	1990: 111,505
1970: Newark, N.J. 30,567 2000: 87,109	1980: 64,926 2008: 102,222	1990: 70,031
1970: Bergen-Passaic, N.J. 28,431 2000: 61,833	1980: 36,681 2008: 64,147	1990: 53,387

Pre-WW II: “Before World War II, the Southern Negro migrants were prominent but not the major component of the seasonal farm labor force” (Governor’s Task Force 1968: 9).

World War II Time Period [Dec. 7, 1941-September 2, 1945]:

1939-1945: “Between 1939 and 1945, Seabrook Farms and neighboring agricultural enterprises in southern New Jersey, such as the Campbell Soup Company, received an enormous influx of seasonal migrant workers, at least as early as 1944] to meet increased wartime production needs. These workers came from Barbados, Jamaica, and other islands of the British West Indies, as well from Puerto Rico and the United States south” (New Jersey Digital Highway (NJDH) (page 1). (“Undated”, however, it can be accessed online under Seabrook Farms” online page, under “Invisible Restraints: Life and Labor at Seabrook Farms”, “Housing Migrant Labor”). (accessed by me on September 17, 2020).

1940-1941: “New Jersey receives 9% of all allied war-related contracts” (NJDH; “World War II Timeline New Jersey and the World”) (page2). (accessed on 10/29/20).

1941-1945: “More than 6,000 Puerto Rican residents of New Jersey have fought in the United States military, with some rendering service as far back as World War I” (Wagenheim 1974: 1).

1941-1945: “it was during World War II [for the U.S.: 1941-1945] that Negroes began their last major surge in the **Newark population**. In 1940, there were 45,760 Negroes among **Newark’s** 429,760 residents. By 1950 there had been more than a 60% increase. The census that year showed 74,965 Negroes in a population of 438,776” (State of New Jersey February 1968).

1942: Edgardo Melendez, in his 2020 book, points out that “in December 1942, the War Department agreed to transport from 800 to 1,5000 [Puerto Rican] workers to the mainland. The U.S. Employment Service (USES) was asked to coordinate recruitment with island functionaries.... Some 1,030 workers were recruited.... Clarence Senior reported the major employers and the number of workers recruited [were] as follows... Campbell Soup Co., 488 [in Camden, N.J.]; Hurff Canning Co., 338”, also in New Jersey (Melendez 2017: 42, 43).

1942-1945: Writing in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vázquez writes that “labor shortages in the United States during World War II brought thousands of Puerto Ricans to the area to work on south Jersey farms or at the Campbell Soup factory in Camden” (Vázquez 2004: 383).

1943: Seabrook Farm. *Boys Must Be Men*. (Organization Name: Seabrook Educational and Cultural Center. (Date created: 1943). (accessed online via the New Jersey Digital Highway (NJDH); 10/18/20).

Genre Leaflets – “During World War II, New Jersey amended its child labor and compulsory education laws in order to allow children to help make up for labor scarcities in agricultural production. In 1943, Seabrook farms experimented with employing a Boy Scouts troop, who were paid at a discounted rate since they were learning the value of patriotism as part of what was called the ‘Victory program’. “Never in the history of our Nation have farm boys and girls been placed in a position where they can render such a vital service to their county as they can today!” (Seabrook Farms 1943).

1943-1944: U.S. Department of Labor. **Employment and Housing Problems of Migratory Workers in New York and New Jersey Canning Industries, 1943.** (1944) (U.S. Women’s Bureau. Bulletin of the Women’s Bureau, No. 18). (GPO: Wash., D.C.).

SUMMARY of the Vastness of the Problems of the Migrant Camps in New Jersey and in New York in 1943: “I have the honor to transmit a report on problems arising from the **wartime necessity** of employing migratory workers in New York and New Jersey canneries....Workers had been brought from several southern States, and even the West Indies, in numbers greater than ever before.... Practically all the canneries visited were processing food for some branch of the **armed forces** or for Lend-Lease” (see: the “Letter of Transmittal”); (U.S. Dept. of Labor: 1944).

New Jersey’s Migrant Labor Law: “In **1943** a representative of the Women’s Bureau of the United States Department of Labor made a survey of the ‘Employment and Housing Problems of Migratory Workers in New York and New Jersey Canning Industries. This report served to arouse considerable interest in the problems of migration in this State” (Schachter 1945: 10; U.S. Dept. of Labor. U.S. Women’s Bureau [NJDH]) 1944).

“Description: Based on a survey conducted by Helen Bryan Sater and Caroline Manning, this report presents issues involving the employment and housing of migrant laborers in the New York and New Jersey canning industries (especially the tomato-canning industry in producing food for armed services) during World War II. The issues discussed include false promises to migrant workers concerning wages, available facilities, and housing costs. Another issue discussed is the low standard of living and working conditions that government agencies uphold for migrant laborers. At this time there was an influx of African American and West Indian migrants to the area to occupy positions within the canning industry. Also, a great number of laborers were women and children. Polish, Italian, and white migrants from the South are also mentioned as significant populations within the industry. This report was issued by the United States Women’s Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in **1943**” (NJDH, “cover page”).

“Because of the large numbers of women involved, facts surrounding the employment of women in canning and food-processing industries have been of continuing interest to the

Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.... After the entry of the United States into the present **war [WW II]** it was considered important by the Women's Bureau to know what changes were taking place in an industry employing so large a percentage of women and one that is so vital to the war effort". (page 1)

1944: "A letter from Mary Dyckman [dated August 11, 1944], President of the New Jersey Consumer's League, to Dr. Julius Levy, a state health official, details sanitary conditions at the camps and notes [about] racial discrimination. After visiting migrant camps, Ms. Dyckman wrote a 2-page letter wherein she observed camp conditions that she "thought should be reported."

Specifically, she complained about the "Orchard Center Camp for Negroes, in Upper Deerfield, **Cumberland County**, on the Seabrook property, the same one where we found such very bad sanitary conditions last summer, we found 250 people living in Pemberton Huts, no tents as yet.... A good part of the population had been laid up with an epidemic of acute intestinal disorder, which produced a persistent diarrhea. One woman working in the frozen food plant, said she had been so ill she had done almost no work for two weeks and was still just dragging around" (page 1 of her letter). Importantly, Miss Dyckman was also the Chairman Migrants and Child Labor Committee; this is how she signed her letter.

Ms. Dyckman went on to write that "another bad place is in **Swedesboro [Gloucester County]** opposite the very good housing that the Hurff Company [Gloucester County, N.J.] has built.... [however, it was] without any provisions for water supply or toilets. This building was reported to the Department of Health a year ago by the representatives of the Federal Agencies surveying migrant camps in New Jersey...." Finally, she wrote that: "Is it true that hook work has been found among some [of] the migrants, I heard it had been found near TRENTON? (page 2).

1944: "... Koss found that sixty-five of the original one thousand Puerto Ricans who came to work at the Campbell Soup Company in 1944 were still employed there in 1961" (Vázquez 2004: page 383).

1944: Although this newspaper article from the **York Daily Record** (York, PA) does not related to New Jersey, however, for historical contexts, it does deal with Puerto Ricans migrants to the U.S. during World War II, namely in December 1944. This article dated December 29, 1944, and had the title of, "Puerto Ricans Demand Baltimore and Ohio Observe Contracts", and indicated as follows: "New York – "A group of about 25 workers who were part of 1,048 **Puerto Ricans** brought to Maryland to work as track laborers on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.... The Puerto Ricans were recruited in Puerto Rico by the War Manpower Commission and signed contracts under the terms of which they would be paid 63 cents an hour for an eight-hour day with six days' work a week guaranteed." (page 2).

1944-1949: “From 1944- to 1949, the Puerto Rico Department of Labor began to turn its attention to the unorganized emigration of Puerto Ricans to the United States.... (García-Colón: 145).

Mid-1940s: “... The most important waves of Puerto Rican migration as farm labor in the mainland U.S. began in the mid-1940s” (García-Colón 2017: 139).

1945: One of the earlier studies, and subsequent Report, finalized in August 1945 [WW II officially ended on Sept. 2, 1945, i.e., V-J Day], titled, **The Migrant Worker in New Jersey**, was published. While the emphasis of this Report was on the Cannery Workers, it did reference the Migrant Agricultural Worker as well. “The Meat and Cannery Workers Union, Local #56, is particularly interested in the welfare of migratory workers in the State of New Jersey because it counts a large number of migrants among its members.” (Schachter 1945: i, ii, 1).

“New Jersey is a state with many seasonal industries including great fruit and vegetable producing areas in the central and southern parts of the state.... The government camps are used chiefly for workers who come to this country through international agreement from such countries as Jamaica, Barbados, **Porto Rico** [in the original spelling], and Bahama. The Federal housing unit, completed in 1944, is located at the Seabrook Farms in South Jersey....” (page 4). “The farm migratory workers are in a class by themselves, not only in their living and working conditions, but in their legal rights as well. As agricultural laborers, they are completely excluded from the benefits of the Social Security Act, and all wage and hour laws....the provisions for workmen’s compensation for agricultural workers and for prevention of child labor in agriculture are not strictly enforces.” (Schachter 1945: 5). [This publication suggests that Puerto Ricans worked as Cannery Workers, at least as early as 1945, if not even sooner.].

“Princeton Surveys (Dr. John F. Sly) – assigned the task of preparing the legislative plan to care for migrant needs, the Migrant Labor Bill” (page iii). [Princeton University is in Mercer County]. “The new law sets up minimum standards of health and decency which must be met in all the migrant labor camps in the state of New Jersey” (page 13). “The ‘migrant problem’ in New Jersey, as in the country as a whole, is not a wartime problem. It is rather one of the many problems which the war [WW II] has brought more forcefully to our attention” (page 13).

Professor Urban points that “during World War II, Campbell’s [Soup Co., in Camden, N.J.] recruited some of the first Puerto Rican migrants to the southern part of the state [New Jersey] to work in its factories” (Urban 2017: 259).

Vázquez writes that, “Towards the end of World War II, Puerto Rican-born Samuel Freedman capitalized on the shortage of labor on the farms of New Jersey by establishing a company to recruit workers from the island. His knowledge of the Puerto Rico’s language and customs, as well as his relationship with the [farm] growers in the New Jersey region, made him particularly qualified to promote his endeavor.”

“His role in bringing thousands more Puerto Rican laborers to the Philadelphia region [which would also include the Camden area, as well] has not been fully studies.... Freedman’s organizing efforts also led to the establishment of a division of the Puerto Rican Migration Office in Glassboro, New Jersey, in the late 1940s. Eventually this office was moved to Philadelphia and became a cornerstone of social services to Puerto Rican migrants and their families” (Vázquez 2004: 383).

World War II Ended on August 15, 1945 (V-J Day):

1946: The publication titled: **Discrimination in Public Places and Civil Rights Laws of New Jersey: Fourth Annual Report.** (1946) (New Jersey. Urban Colored population Commission) was printed. An un-named Table provides the “Negro” Population for New Jersey for each decade, beginning from 1890 (47,638; 3.3%) to 1940 (226,973; 5.4%), as well as the “% Negro in Total Population” for each decade, as well as the total New Jersey population for each decade, and based upon U.S. Census Bureau data (page 28). [Note: Victory over Japan **Day (V-J Day)** would officially be celebrated in the United States on the **day** formal surrender documents were signed aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay: September 2, 1945. (from: *Google*; accessed December 20, 2020).].

1947: The **Centro’s “Farmworkers Chronology”** listing points out that: “**1947:** The government of Puerto Rico enacts **Public Law 89** restricting private labor recruitment and **Public Law 89** creating the Bureau of Employment and Migration. The Puerto Rico Department of Labor established the Farm Labor Program (FLP)” (page 1). (This “Farmworkers Chronology” listing was accessed by me on September 5, 2020).

1948: “In 1948, Puerto Rican workers began to migrate to the Northeast [including New Jersey] through contracts sponsored by the Puerto Rico Labor Program under the Migration Division of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor. The Puerto Rico Farm Labor Program was in charge of recruiting, arranging contracts for, and transporting workers from Puerto Rico to the mainland United States” (García-Colón 2017: 136).

1948-1949: “... the Bureau of Employment and Migration and the Office of Puerto Rico in New York (the Migration Division of the Department of Labor of Puerto Rico) were established in 1948. Also, in 1948, 4,906 contract workers, the first group to be covered by a master agreement with employers, migrated to the mainland. This linkage between the work forces of Puerto Rico and the United States mainland was formalized in early 1949 when an agreement between the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security and the Department of Labor of Puerto Rico recognized the work force of Puerto Rico (United States citizens since 1917) as part of the United States domestic force. This means that, as domestic labor, Puerto Rican farm workers were given preference over foreign laborers for available work. it also means that employment channels were opened through which local Employment

Service Offices in various states could request Puerto Rican farm labor directly” (Llamas 1977: 20, 21, 158, see: Table titled “Number of Contract Agricultural Workers Referred to United States Mainland Since 1948”).

1949: The **Centro’s** “*Farmworkers Chronology*” points out that: USES [U.S. Employment Service] Director Robert Goodwin and Puerto Rico Secretary of Fernando Sierra Berdecia signed an agreement for giving preference to **Puerto Rican migrant farmworkers** over Mexican braceros and other guestworkers.” (<https://centropr.hunter.cuny.edu/digital-humanities/pr-farmworkers/farmworkers-chronology>).

1947-1992: García-Colón’s “Appendix I: Workers Placed in U.S. Farms by Puerto Rico’s Migrant Farm Labor Program, 1947-1992”, shows the following annual placements of Puerto Rican Migrant Workers: 1947: 1,241; 1949: 4,906; 1950: 7,602; 1951: 11,747; 1952: 12,227; 1953: 14,930; 1954: 10,637; 1955: 10,876... 1992: 1,093 (García-Colón 2017: 171).

1950: The **Centro’s** “*Farmworkers Chronology*” points out that: “The U.S. government extends the Wagner-Peyser Act to Puerto Rico, including the local government in the interexchange labor system. The U.S. Department of Labor **sends job orders for agricultural jobs to Puerto Rico** before allowing guest workers with visas. The government of Puerto Rico renamed Bureau of Employment and Migration as the Bureau of Employment Security. Its employment services became part of the U.S. Employment Services” (page 1).

1950-2000: The **Centro’s** “*Legacies of Migrant Farm Workers*” article points out that: “By the 1950s, many stateside Puerto Rican communities **emerged or grew as a result of migrant farmworkers** that settled in the nearby cities of farming regions. Puerto Rican officials were constantly forced to explain that Puerto Ricans were U.S. citizens, and therefore, free to travel and live in stateside communities. The end of the Mexican Bracero in 1964 increased the use of Puerto Rican contract workers in U.S. agriculture. From the early 1970s through the early 1980s, legal battles between labor, activists, workers, the government of Puerto Rico, and growers shaped new regulations for the use or rejection of Puerto Ricans in the U.S. farm labor” (page 1).

This “*Legacies of Migrant Farm Workers*” also pointed out that: “The refusal to hire Puerto Rican workers increased when intense labor organizing among tobacco workers was happening. This sentiment came to a head when apple growers refused to employ Puerto Ricans, leading to legal challenges against both growers and the Puerto Rican Farm Labor Program (FLP). For the most part, the courts sided with growers, limiting the applicability of the Wagner-Peyser Act, which forced farmers to hire Puerto Ricans before contracting guestworkers. In Puerto Rico, the Roselló González administration (**1993-2000**) ended the FLP in 1993, a year before the United States became part of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The government of Puerto Rico perceived any assistance to Puerto Ricans in the United States as an obstacle to

statehood and neoliberalism. Thereafter, large growers and associations in the Northeast began to replace Puerto Ricans with Mexicans and West Indies. Colonial neoliberalism had finally succeeded in eliminating the FLP [the Farm Labor Program]" (page 1).

[**Note:** see the **Centro's** "Puerto Rican tragedy", in the summer of **1950**, article titled, "*Failed Migrant Dreams: The Unknown Story of Operation Airlift*" which had a tragic ending "when the plane carrying 62 [Puerto Rican] workers, [on its way to Michigan to do farm labor], crashed, killing 27 men. The crash put the airlift on the map, catching the media attention in Puerto Rico and Michigan..." (pages 1, 2). The book about this tragedy is by Eileen J. Suárez Findlay (2014), is called: *We Are left Without a Father Here: Masculinity, Domesticity, and Migration in Postwar Puerto Rico*. (312 pages).

1950: "In June 1950, President [Harry] Truman appointed a presidential commission to study the situation of migratory workers in the United States. The plight of Puerto Rican migrant workers figured prominently in the hearings held by the presidential commission.... Hearings by the presidential Commission on Migrant Labor were held in **Trenton**, New Jersey, and the situation of Puerto Rican [migrant] workers there figured prominently in those proceedings.... John G. Sholl, from the New Jersey migrant labor bureau...stated that farmers were satisfied with their work. New Jersey's secretary of Agriculture also praised Puerto Rican workers, saying that farmers generally preferred them because they were 'good workers, came from rural areas, were well behaved and single'" (Melendez 2017: 188, 193-197). "By the early 1950s, Puerto Rican farmworkers, through the government's FPP [Farm Placement Program], had become part of American agriculture's migratory labor system. The Puerto Rican government played a fundamental role in this process" (Melendez 2017: 197).

1950: Clarence Senior's Table VI, titled, "Persons born in Puerto Rico, by States, 1950 and 1960, by numerical rank in 1960", shows that in 1950, New Jersey had a total of 4,055 persons residing in New Jersey who had been born in Puerto Rico, and by 1960, this figure had greatly increased to 39,779 by 1960. New Jersey, in 1950, had the second highest Puerto Rican population in the U.S., second only to New York State (Senior 1966: 706).

1950: "Famous for its frozen vegetables, by 1950 Seabrook Farms [in Southern New Jersey] was the largest agribusiness in the United States, employing more than 6,000 seasonal and permanent laborers during peak production periods. Located in rural Upper Deerfield Township, approximately 30 miles south of Philadelphia, recruiting a sufficient supply of laborers had always been a challenge to the company.... At Seabrook, paroled internees worked alongside immigrant guestworkers from the Caribbean, migrant laborers contracted from the American South...." (New Jersey Digital History) (NJSH), "undated", under: "Invisible Restraints: Life and Labor at Seabrook Farms", online "Exhibit").

1950s: "during the fifties a number of small studies involving Puerto Rican migrants on the

eastern seaboard began to emerge. At this time, the majority of Puerto Rican migrant farmworkers were concentrated in New Jersey and New England” (Llamas 1977: 38).

1950-1959: New Jersey Council of Churches. **God’s Harvest in New Jersey.**
(Created: 1950-1959).

“Pamphlet prepared and distributed by the New Jersey Council of Churches dealing with efforts to aid Migrant farm workers in the state [New Jersey]”. (New Jersey Council of Churches, 65 Central Ave., Newark 2, N.J.). This 2-page pamphlet went on to indicate that the:

Glassboro [Camp]: “Arriving by plane, approximately **10,000 Puerto Ricans** were registered at this camp. Three migrant ministers brought leadership at this camp” (New Jersey Council of Churches 1950-1959: 1).

Keyport [Camp]: “A recruiting station for Puerto Ricans with in-camp facilities for 100. Over 1,000 were assigned through this Center.”

Princeton Nurseries at Kingston: “was one of the most respected groups... 25 men living in camp....” (page 1).

Tri-County Area (Mercer, Middlesex, and Monmouth). “This area is characterized by a great number of smaller farms, growing potatoes as the chief crop, also apples, and some vegetables. Here our four ministers reached about 45 farm-camps”.

This *pamphlet* went on to point out that, “in 1951, about 10,000 Spanish-Speaking laborers came here by plane from Puerto Rico.... There are nine Spanish-Speaking (Puerto Rican) camps”.

1950: Consumer League of New Jersey. *Excerpts from Testimony of Mrs. Lenora B. Willette. Presented Sept. 5 and 6, 1950 at the Hearings held in Trenton, N.J., by President Truman’s Commission on Migratory Labor.* (Date Created: 09/09/1950) (Genre: Testimony) (New Jersey Digital Highway (NJDH)).

“Description: Excerpts from the testimony of Mrs. Lenora B. Willette presented at the Commission on Migratory Labor Hearings held in Trenton, N.J., on September 5th and 6th, 1950. Mrs. Willette testifies to the poor economic conditions, and lack of social and health services in migrant worker camps in Monmouth County. Mrs. Willette presents various proposals for remedying migrant workers’ access to better education, health clinics, and community support from those who benefit from migrant labor” (from the NJDH “cover page”). (Consumer League of New Jersey 1950).

“The economic conditions the migrants will continue in a state of flux until they are brought under the protection of labor laws and union affiliation. *Whether a migrant picks fruit or vegetables, or cans fruit or vegetables, either operation is equally necessary in the process of supply and demand*” (Consumers League of New Jersey 1950:1).

1951: “U.S. Senator Dennis Chavez (New Mexico) submitted legislation and advocated on behalf of Puerto Rican workers. In the 1951 U.S. Senate hearings... Chavez scolded U.S. Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin for not fostering the use of Puerto Rican workers. García-Colón, citing from Senator Chavez’s 1951 speech, as follows:

“We have conferences here on pan-Americanism, and on this and that; but we neglect to do anything about giving work to our Puerto Rican citizens who are willing to die and some do die for their country, just because we may want to import some workers from Jamaica or Mexico or elsewhere. It is beyond my comprehension. (U.S. Senate 1951) (cited in: García-Colón 2017: 148).

1952: The **Centro’s** “*Farmworkers Chronology*” points out that: “The Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 establishes the **H-2 visa program** in which all domestic workers, **including Puerto Ricans**, have preference over guestworkers” (page 1). (emphasis added).

1952: “In 1952 [July], Puerto Rico became a U.S. Commonwealth (or *Estado Libre Asociado*, in Spanish) with limited autonomy over local matters, such as taxation, education, housing, culture, and language. Still, the federal government retained jurisdiction in most state affairs, including citizenship, immigration [and migration], customs... transportation, communications, foreign trade, and diplomacy” (Duany 2010: 225).

1954: Escobar-Haskins, in her book titled “Latinos in **Mercer County...**” (2004), wrote that “by 1954 the city of Trenton was home to a Puerto Rican population of approximately 3,000” (Escobar-Haskins 2004: 3-1). [I argue that it is reasonable to expect that a certain percentage of these approximately 3,000 Puerto Ricans would have worked in the Migrant Farms surrounding, and within, Mercer County.].

“**1956:** “Four States and Puerto Rico have laws on the books covering labor contractors who recruit farm workers” (Louis Levine. *The Migratory Farm Worker*. (Address before the Cosmos Club, Wash, D.C., December 3, 1956; Mr. Levine, Assistant Director, Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor, page 14). (accessed online 9/27/20).

1954: See the U.S. Dept. of Labor’s pamphlet “Puerto Rican Farm Workers in Florida” (1954) (7 pages). Puerto Ricans, as a part of the seasonal Farm Labor in Florida, with 3,000, were a part of this Study.

1955-1956 – 1960-61: Edgardo Melendez provides the Puerto Rican Farm Worker population figures in his Table 8 titled, “Puerto Rico Farm Placements in the United states, by State and Selected Fiscal Years”; he specifically identified the New Jersey Puerto Rican Farm Workers over the following five-year period, namely (Melendez 2017: 204, Table 8) :

1955-56: 6,704; 1957-58: 6,503; 1958-59: 6,619;
1959-60: 6,476; 1960-61: 6,882.

Melendez points out that, “as shown in table 6 [in his book], the number of Puerto Ricans leaving the island to settle in the United States [as a whole] increased dramatically after 1947-48, according to Department of Labor statistics.... Total migration from 1947-48 to 1960-61 was 558,388, for an average of nearly 40,000 migrants per year during this period” (Melendez 2017: 201).

What the above figures show is that “The first group of Puerto Rican farmworkers going to the United States under the government placement program went to New Jersey; later other farm employers began to hire Puerto Ricans in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Indiana, New York, Minnesota, Washington, Delaware, Michigan, and Wisconsin. As shown in table 8 [of Mr. Melendez’s book on page 204], by the mid-1950s the overwhelming majority of Puerto Rican workers in the FPP [Federal Placement Program] went to four states: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut, with the largest contingent by far going to New Jersey.” In short, “New Jersey agricultural interests hired around half of all Puerto Rican [Farm] contract workers”. For example, “the Glassboro Service Association of [Southern] New Jersey alone hired 5,772 Puerto Ricans, close to half of all placements that year (Melendez 2017: 202-203, 204). (cf.: Llamas 1977; for a comparative article to my write-up, albeit relating to “Puerto Rican Migrant farmworkers in Massachusetts and Connecticut....”).

1957: “In a conference for farmers, Carlos Martinez, Director of the Migration Division’s **Camden Office**, stated as follows:

“Our men respond to good treatment.... I am not here to make excuses for shirkers, but I say that if they are treated right, these are as good as any other workers”. (N.J. Department of Labor 1957, 4,5). (cited in: García-Colon 2017: 150).

1958-1959: The publication of the book titled, ***Costs and facilities provided Puerto Rican farm workers in New Jersey***, by Ronald O. Aines came out in 1959. Aines pointed out that “during the late summer and fall of 1958, a research study of the total cost of Puerto Rican farm workers to New Jersey farmers was carried out by the Department of Agricultural Economics.” This study consisted of 191 Farms in South Jersey which included the following Southern New

Jersey Counties: Atlantic, Burlington, **Camden, and Salem** Counties. (Aines 1959: 1). (from: New Jersey Agricultural Exper. Station).

“...23,000 seasonal agricultural laborers were working in New Jersey in September **1958**. Thirty-eight percent of these workers were Puerto Ricans [23,000 X .38% = 8,740?]. During 1957, Puerto Rico had from 21,000 to 26,000 unemployed in their agricultural labor force. It is this pool of surplus agricultural workers in Puerto Rico that New Jersey is presently tapping as its single major source of seasonal agricultural workers” (Aines 1959: 1)).

During the late summer and fall of **1958**, a research study of the total costs of **Puerto Rican farm workers** to New Jersey farmers was carried out by the Department of Agricultural Economics.... The Glassboro Service Association had approximately 1,400 farmer-members in 1957 and **7,500 Puerto Ricans** on farms.... The amount of Puerto Rican labor used per farm in 1957, the prerequisites furnished, and the total cost of this labor, is summarized in tables I, II, and III. [In short] This makes a total cost of 92 cents per hour for Puerto Rican labor on New Jersey farms in 1957” “... The 1959 Puerto Rican farm labor contract it is anticipated that the minimum wage rate in 1959 will be 77 cents per hour” (Aines 1959: 2). Along with the Puerto Ricans’ “perquisite” they will earn approximately a dollar an hour (p. 2).

1959: Clarence Senior (Chief, Migration Division Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) presented a statement titled, ***The Puerto Rican Migrant Worker***, before the Public Hearings of the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, on February 5, 1959., in Washington, D.C. (Senior 1959: 4 pages).

1959: “Title: Letter, Fay Bennett, National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, Workers Defense League, to Marion C. (Grace) Reed, President, Consumers League of New Jersey. (Sept. 30, 1959).

““Description: This letter concerns the illegal employment of British West Indian contract workers at Seabrook Farms, *as a way to avoid complying with Puerto Rico Migration Division regulations.*” “If BWIs [British West Indies] have been approved to work for Seabrook Farms, Dan says it is completely illegal because the only justification Seabrook Farms gave for wanting the BWIs instead of the Puerto Ricans was that they did not want the Puerto Rico Migration Division compliance people visiting in addition to New York papers” (1-page document; Sept. 30, 1959).

1959: New Jersey Digital Highway. “A Bittersweet Story from the Farm Front or...The strange Birth of Local 342”. (**Workers Defense League**, Lakehurst Farm Workers: 1959) (Date Created: 1959) (1959: 1-2). (Collection: Rutgers University Special Collections and General Resources) (accessed the NJDH *online* copy on 8/29/20).

“This [March 9, 1959] article from the Workers Defense League [WDL] newsletter describes organizing among [about 100] Puerto Rican farm workers over wages and working conditions [at Lakehurst Farms, one of the largest *poultry raising* complexes]. The Workers Defense League, founded by Norman Thomas and colleagues in the labor movement, concerns itself with protecting the [legal] rights of Workers”, (from the “Cover Page” by the accessed NJDH on-line publication).

“We the workers of *Lakehurst Farms* would like very much that an investigation should be made over this place where there are about **100 Puerto Rican** people working 10 to 18 hours a day for only \$5.00.... **Help Needed—Urgent:** We went first to the New Jersey Department of Labor, where we received sympathy and information, but no help. There *are* [in its original form] no laws governing hours and working conditions in agriculture. We turned to the **Puerto Rican Migration Division**. Here too dedicated officials were thwarted by technicalities. They can only help only workers brought here under government contract [hence not “walk-in”], which was not the case here,” (page 1). [“Lakehurst Farms is one of the largest poultry raising complexes in New Jersey, employing 100 workers who work from 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., with half an hour off for lunch, seven days a week. After the day shift, they check the hen houses, without pay”]. “But in the hatching season, they work an additional 6 to 8 hours a night—65 cents an hour. Night work is compulsory.... They spoke no English and couldn’t help themselves” (page 1). In short, “the Leaders had surrendered – there would be no union at Lakehurst Farms” (page 2). “... Local 342 of the National Agriculture Workers Union, organized by the people of central New Jersey, with the help of WDL... Headquarters are at 209 Perry Street, Trenton, New Jersey” (pages 1, 2).

1959”: Vera Rony (Workers Defense League, National Secretary, wrote a report titled, “The Plight of the British West Indian [BWI] and Bahamian Migrants” wherein she wrote about the BWI labor import program.... Rony went on to write that “Puerto Rican Program is an Exception to the General Rule, Both Legally and substantively” ... since the Puerto Ricans constitute the chief non-mainland competition of BWI workers along the Eastern seaboard (except Florida).” “According to U.S. Department of Labor figures, approximately 8,600 BWIs (and 3,000 Bahamians) were in the U.S. during 1958, while almost 13,000 Puerto Ricans were imported under contract that year. (An equal number of Puerto Ricans came to U.S. farms under private arrangements....” (Rony 1959: 2).

Rony attributes the following “argument”, or position, to Clarence Senior by writing that: “Growers Use BWI’s to Undercut Puerto Rican Standards—says Clarence Senior, Chief, Migration Division, Puerto Rican Labor Department”. Rony also attributes to Mr. Senior the following dialog: “Dr. Senior: ... We were often told, ‘Well, look, if you insist on pushing your wages up to such and such, we’ll get British West Indians, we’ll get Bahamians, etc.’ This business is very, very often true, and ‘If you’re not satisfied with the housing conditions, the BWI’s are satisfied with them, so we’ll bring them” (Rony 1959: 2, 3).

1959-1960: Rutgers University Libraries Special Collections General Resources. **Migratory Labor in New Jersey – 1960.** (NJDH, New Jersey Digital Highway) (Date Created: 1960).

“This March 2, 1961, report consists of statistical figures of migratory labor in New Jersey during 1960. Figures were collected from various official sources, and include a comparison of migrant worker demographics, earnings, and wages, employment locations, characteristics and living conditions of migrant camps, and attendance at migrant schools” (“cover page” from the NJDH page). The following data/information comes directly from this 2-page document, while it is “un-named”, it had the March 2, 1961 date on the second page of this document, and data presented in this document is as follows:

Number of migrants in New Jersey 1960

12,800 Local
2,500 Southern Migrants
6,700 **Puerto Rican** contracts
2,000 **Puerto Rican** non-contract (walk-ins)
14,000 Total

“**Local Workers Are Derived From:** Ethnic groups. Southern Migrants and Puerto Ricans who have [since] become residents; Housewives; School children; and Unemployed Industrial Workers”:

Glassboro Report: *Farmers Assn.*) (Employs adult males without family)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total number employed	9,522	8,932
Average individual weekly earnings	\$45.60	\$43.00
Average weeks of employment	4 weeks	16 weeks
Number of growers—approximately	1,500	1,500

B.W.I. in 1960

“All transferred to New Jersey from continental United States for the following employers:

Seabrook Farming Corp.	(Oct. 18 to Nov. 23)	80 [Workers]
Glassboro Serv. Assoc.	(Sept. 12 to Oct. 24)	131 [Workers]
	(Sept. 21 to Nov. 2)	524 [Workers]

	(Oct. 10 to Nov. 16)	<u>125</u> [Workers]; Total Glassboro =780
[Workers]		
Bergen Rockland Growers (Sept. 12 to Oct. 24)		<u>35</u> [Workers]
Total B.W.I. in 1960		895 [Workers]
Total B.W.I. in 1959		1,053[Workers]

MECHANIZATION:

71 potato harvester s — (20 new harvesters in 1960)
 50 mechanical cranberry scooper
 4 machines in blueberries (expect more in 1961)
 12 bean pickers.

CAMPS:

2,126 active **camp**s
 158 inactive **camp**s
 1,906 camps provide heat

This on-line document referenced above was accessed on September 17, 2020 and located in the Collection of Rutgers University Libraries Special Collections General Resources.
 Organization Name: Rutgers University. Libraries. Special Collections and University Archives.
 (It is a two-page document).

CAMPS PROVIDING HOT AND COLD WATER [DATED: March 2, 1961]:

726 completed
 75 in in process
34 have not started (about 4%)
 835 total employing 8 or more
 1,727 camps supply gas for cooking
158 camps supply electricity for cooking
 1,885 (88%have gas or electricity for cooking)
 243 use kerosene stoves
 1,889 or 88% have refrigeration
 9,401 total number of violations from January 1 to October 1, 1960
 6,826 or 73% compliances

NEW CONSTRUCTION:

24 cinder of way-lite block
13 frame
37 Total

MIGRANT SCHOOLS:

4 schools in Freehold, Fairton, Cranbury, Woodstown
14 classrooms
236 children
42 Puerto Rican children at Woodstown alone.

“Total number of migrant children in New Jersey 1,314 from 1 to 16 years old” (page 2).

1960: “Until 1960, under New Jersey law a farmer *did not have to provide hot water for his employees*. But even this token gesture toward civilization was strongly resisted by some elements of the farm industry.... Today, practically all farm labor camps have piped hot and cold water” (Governor’s Task Force on Migrant Farm Labor 1968: 19).

1960: “The final reports of the **1960 Population Census**” was completed. “This report, designated as PC(2)-1D, contains 25-percent sample data on social and economic characteristics of the population of Puerto Rican birth and parentage for the United States, in States [e.g., New Jersey] with a Puerto Rican population of 25,000 or more, and in standard metropolitan statistical areas of 250,000 or more with a Puerto Rican population of 25,000 or more.... Statistics are presented separately for persons of Puerto Rican birth and those of Puerto Rican parentage....” (page the “cover page”).

Table 14 is titled “*Characteristics of Persons of Puerto Rican Birth and Parentage, for Selected Urban Areas: 1960*”, which includes the data figures and information for the State of New Jersey (page 102). For example, this Table shows that the following four selected cities, which shows the number of Puerto Ricans by Birth, namely, Hoboken (3,987), Jersey City 5,273), Newark (6,957), and Patterson (4,079), New Jersey (page 102). [Title of Report: *1960 Census: Subject Reports, Puerto Ricans in the United States: Social and Economic Data for Persons of Puerto Rican Birth and Parentage*].

Table 15, titled “*Persons of Puerto Rican Birth and Parentage, for States and Selected Urban Places and Counties: 1960*”, shows that New Jersey had a total Puerto Rican population of 55,351, in 1960. Camden City had a total Puerto Rican population in 1960 of 3,759, with 2,534 being born in Puerto Rico, and 1,225 of Puerto Rican parentage. Camden County’s total Puerto Rican population was 4,012. Newark had a total Puerto Rican population of 9,698, while Mercer County has a total Puerto Rican population of 2,013, with 1,559 having been born in Puerto Rico. Essex County’s total Puerto Rican population was 10,364” (page 103). In 1960, Philadelphia’s total Puerto Rican population was 14,424, (page 104).

1960-1975: Office of Migrant Education (in Trenton, New Jersey). **Migrant Labor Brochure from the Office of Migrant Education.** *We won't let them down just because they're down on the farm.* (Date Created: 1960-1975).

“Description: Undated brochure from the Office of Migrant Education in Trenton, New Jersey”. “Discusses the needs of children of migrant laborers for education, health, nutrition, and social services that are adequate and convenient to rural areas.” (accessed online from Rutgers University Archives).

1960: Senior's (1966: 706) Table VI showed that by 1960, there were a total of 39,779 persons residing in New Jersey who had been born in Puerto Rico; as was the case in 1950, New Jersey continued to have the second highest Puerto Rican population, only behind New York, then any other State in the U.S.

1960: New Jersey State Employment. Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Farm Placement. **JOB NEWS**. (Date Created: 1960). (accessed online in September 2020).

“Description: This broadside published by a state employment service advertises for migrant farm workers to pick fruit in North Jersey orchids”.

This 1-page document indicated the following: “Do you need a job? Are you having trouble finding one? Want one immediately? If the answers to these questions are ‘yes,’ ask our farm placement representative about farm work. New Jersey farmers need men immediately to pick, sort and pack fruit in North Jersey orchids. The minimum starting wage is 80 cents an hour. And free housing is provided [in the original] if you want to live on the farm. You can work up to six or seven days a week if you want the extra money....” (page 1).

1960: The on-line New Jersey Digital Highway (NJDH) website had a two-page typed-written document, titled, “Migratory Labor in New Jersey – 1960” (Dated: March 2, 1961), wherein it is described in the NJDH as follows: “This March 2, 1961, report of statistical figures of migratory labor in New Jersey during 1960. Figures were collected from various official sources, and include a comparison of migrant worker demographics, earnings and wages, employment locations, characteristics and living conditions of migrant camps, and attendance at migrant schools”. The data which were presented are as follows (page 1):

Number of migrants in New Jersey 1960: 12,800 Local; 2,500 Southern Migrants; 6,700 Puerto Rican contract workers; 2,000 Puerto Rican non-contract (“walk-ins”). Total: 24,000.

1961: New Jersey Consumers' League. **Statement of Support from the Consumer's League of New Jersey for Senate Bill 1945 regarding restrictions on migrant labor.** (June 9, 1961). (*New*

Jersey Digital Highway, accessed on September 18, 2020). (Filed with the Subcommittee on General Legislation and Agricultural Research).

“... In New Jersey, the Farm Employment Bureau allows a margin for the [domestic] worker before allotting quotas for Puerto Ricans or off-shore labor. The Puerto Rican contracts have encouraged the farmers to pay local labor more in time of labor plenty. But, even with this protection, the very fact that the Puerto Ricans and offshore labor are available, is a factor that lowers the rate of pay for native labor.” (New Jersey Consumers’ League 1961: 2).

“Because of the protection the Puerto Rican Government affords the Puerto Rican farm worker, who comes in under contract, with so many hours guaranteed him for the contract period, he, at least, is not laid off for a long period without work. Both the Puerto Rican and the Mexican Government give their workers more protection, under these circumstances, than we give our farm workers” (New Jersey Consumers’ League 1961: 2).

“In this situation everyone seems to know that the substandard way of life that these people are forced to live is paid for by all of us at one time or another, either in the health hazard that these people are bound to be because of their substandard wages and living conditions and the substandard health conditions in the fields” (New Jersey Consumers’ League 1961: 2).

1962: This report based mainly on observations and findings of the Plainfield, N.J. School Study compared with data now available for the other New Jersey cities with a population over 40,000” (from the “Title Page”; November 1962), (U.S. Dep. of Health, Education & Welfare: Nov. 1962).

1964: New Jersey State Department of Health, Trenton’s publication is titled, **Migrant Health Program: New Jersey 1964**, published the Report. (190 pages).

This Report indicated that “a major effort was mounted to increase, extend, and *improve health Services* for Migrant Agricultural Workers in New Jersey during the second year of operation in 1964”, (see: page titled: “Report Resumes”). “Final figures for the number of migrant workers at the peak crop season are not yet available. The peak was reported at 24,250....” (page 2).

“The two contract labor associations supplying migrants reported on the number of workers recruited. Glassboro Service Association records 8,389 contract Puerto Rican males, 1,500 Puerto Rican and Negro walk-ins... The *Farmers Gardeners Association* reports 927 contract Puerto Rican males, 325 Puerto Rican and other walk-ins, and 65 foreign nationals from the British West Indies. The remaining 5,000 workers would consist of Puerto Rican walk-ins from Puerto Rico and from the Southern states, Negro walk-ins from the South.... The *Farm Placement Bureau* lists principal places of origin as Puerto Rico, Florida, Virginia”, etc. ... New Jersey to provide a headquarters for field personnel who were assigned in Salem and

Gloucester counties.” Importantly, this report states that “An early start in planning, based on experience of previous years, brought New Jersey’s 1964 Migrant Health Program to a state of readiness for the first arrivals of the season [or between April 1 and April 15].... This is the first season in which services were immediately available in the early spring... Nursing agencies under contract with the Department were also authorized and urged to provide services to migrants at the beginning of the season” (page 2).

1962-1965: New Jersey Office of Economic Opportunity. *Migrant Deaths, 1962-1965*. (Date: November 23, 1965). (Created 1962-1965). (*New Jersey Digital Highway*; accessed on-line: September 17, 2020). (This *MEMORANDUM* was sent to: L.O. Houstous, Jr. from Dick Hogarty)

Description: This memorandum from Dick Hogarty of the New Jersey office of Economic Opportunity, lists in chronological order the deaths of various migrant workers throughout New Jersey from 1962 to 1965 (see: Table below):

<u>DATE</u>	<u>CAUSE OF DEATHS: The MEMORANDUM</u>
10/19/62:	“Four Puerto Ricans workers died from suffocation at Waters Farm in Millstone Township. Improperly vented heater.
08/26/63:	“Willie Stokes burned to death. Explosion of propane gas tank at Mount Farms in West Windsor Township [Mercer County]. Improper installation and maintenance.
03/04/64:	“Juan Hentz, 45, a Negro from Milwaukee, Wis. Natural causes due to exposure to the elements at the Frank Danser Camp in Cranbury.
05/23/64:	“Suicide of Puerto Rican worker, Gaystano Rivera, 27, at the Kotter Nursery.
06/29/64:	“Suicide of Puerto Rican worker, Jaime Roldan, 20, at Joseph Sparaico Farm in Bridgeton.
08/12/64:	“Francesco Losada, 22, a Puerto Rican worker stabbed to death.
03/12/65:	“A three-year-old migrant child burned to death on the farm of Joseph Hepaer, Jr., in Lawrence Township [in Mercer County].
03/31/65:	“Two Puerto Rican workers, Teodosio Perez, 41 and Jose Durant, 25, employed by Haggerty the Florist in Cranbury, N.J., died while working in a plastic greenhouse. Death by asphyxiation—caused by improper ventilation of a charcoal-burning heating system.
04/11/65:	“Wade Jones, 42, a Southern Negro migrant was shot by a 25-year-old migrant woman on a farm of Brandon Brothers, Plainsboro, N.J.
08/25/65:	“Louis Feliciano, 48, a Puerto Rican laborer at the Abrams Farm at Indian Mills. Killed while fixing a tractor tire – victim struck in the head by an 80-pound tire rim [in Burlington County].

10/12/65: “A **Puerto Rican worker**, Fransiscis [*in the original*] Vazquez, 27, was shot to death by a fellow laborer at the Bulk Nursery farm in Millstone Township” [Monmouth County].

[The historical, though oftentimes overlooked, importance of the Migrant Farm Worker in New Jersey, including the Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Worker, certainly in 1957 (see: below), and thereafter, that America does not eat, or at a minimum, not eat nearly as healthy nor as well, without the tremendous historical role that migrant Farm Workers have played, both in the American economy, as well as on their Kitchen Table, which in turn has allowed the proverbial and celebrated, “*American Family*”, to then be able to feed the millions of ever-increasing babies and children (not to even mention for the adults!)]].

Concretely, page 33 of this 1957 13th *Annual Bureau of Migrant Labor Report* (for New Jersey) has the following mind-blowing Agricultural and Farm Data, which was “based on information supplied by the N.J. Department of Agriculture”, which shows the tremendous economical and health impact, which the migrant farm worker had toiled by picking the many food items, i.e., the Migrant’s impact, (including the substantial impact from the number of Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Worker(s)), namely, as follows:

“Migrants are one of the PRINCIPAL SOURCES (sic) of help for New Jersey’s Agricultural Crops valued at \$117,625,000 or 37 cents of the total N.J. Farm Dollar” (page 33). Also cited are the following: Vegetables, 5,100 Farms - \$65,000,000 value; White Potatoes, 1,523 Farms - \$8,5000 value; Sweet Potatoes, 1,200 Farms - \$5,045,000 value; Fruit, 4,300 Farms - \$17,700,000 value; Nursery, 580 Farms - \$6,580,000 value; and Flowers, 1,070 Farms - \$14,800,000 value” (page 33).

1965-1966: “... The State Health Department did pioneering work in setting up migrant health clinics. In 1965-66, the Bureau of Children’s Services in the Department of Institutions and Agencies started a program of child-care centers operating from mobile trailers in southern New Jersey” (Governor’s Task Force 1968: 11).

1966: “On 6 December 1966 you announced the appointment of a Task Force for the purpose of studying the seasonal farm labor situation in New Jersey. We are transmitting herewith the final results of our work (Governor’s Task Force 1968: June 1968 letter by J. Stanley Husid, Chairman).

1967-1968: Governor’s Task Force, The. **Poverty in a Land of Plenty: The Seasonal Farm Worker in New Jersey.** (Report of The Governor’s Task Force on Migrant Labor: 1968).

“From the outset, the Task Force’s basic purpose was to enable New Jersey to discharge more fully its responsibilities and obligations to ensure a fair measure of social justice in the

treatment of those seasonal farm workers who contribute so much to the state's economic development through their hard toil in the field". "In 1967 the New Jersey Employment Service estimated that there was a 'peak employment' of 22,600 seasonal farm workers.... Of this total labor force [actually consisted of 26,250] 7,500 were Puerto Rican working under contracts negotiated by the commonwealth government; 5000 were non-contract Puerto Ricans who had arranged their own employment; and 2,350 Negro interstate laborers who had migrated (many in family units) from the south and who worked under a crew leader" (Governor's Task Force 1968: 14). (emphasis added).

"In addition, there were approximately 10,800 so-called *day haul* and local laborers recruited mainly from the cities of Camden, Philadelphia and Trenton. The day haul workers are transported on a daily basis to nearby farms in central and southern New Jersey.... In 1967, there were some 1,777 registered farm labor camps scattered throughout New Jersey" (pages 14-15).

"A brief synopsis of the characteristics of the various groups found in the seasonal farm labor pool is in order. According to the data gathered by our [professional] consultants, we find:

"A. Puerto Ricans: two types of Puerto Rican workers may be identified: (a) the Contract Worker who comes to New Jersey under contract to the **Glassboro Service Association**, (b) the Non-contract Worker who makes his own arrangements for employment....The Contract Worker is recruited through the Puerto Rican Department of Labor. When he travels to New Jersey he is likely to do so in a chartered airplane" (page 15).

1968: *The Governor's Task Force* (1968: 129), in undertaking their research for this Task Force met with the following Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Officials, namely: Hon. Alfredo Nazario, Secretary of Labor; Dr. Luis Silva, Undersecretary of Labor; Mr. Joseph Monserrat, Director, Migration Division, Department of Labor; Mr. Aurelio Swgundo, Farm Placement Supervisor, Department of Labor; and Mr. Alfredo E. Colon-Gonzalez, Director, Bureau of Employment Security. Additionally, the Task Force met with Mr. Frank Tejeras, Puerto Rican Club Social of Vineland [New Jersey]. They met with the New Jersey Office of Economic Opportunity, Mr. Antonio Vega. They also met with at least the following Hispanic/Latino "Seasonal Farm Workers", Mr. Felix Navaro; Mr. Francisco Rojas; and Mr. Luis Albert Torres. The Task Force met with the Mercer County Community Action Council, as well as with the Citizens Area Committee on Migrant Programs in Mercer and Middlesex Counties, and with the American Friends Migrant Leadership Project, among many other Organizations, and with Rev. Juan Perez, with the Migrant Ministry of Vineland (pages 128, 129).

1969: "Puerto Rico's Farm Labor Program rose to more than 20,000 workers in 1969...." (García-Colón 2017: 155). [actually, it was at 21,864].

1970: New Jersey State Department of Health. 1970 Annual Report: Migrant Health Program. Trenton. (Public Health Service (DHEW), Migrant Health Service). (78 pages).

“During 1970, 3 federally supported health projects continued to serve New Jersey’s migrant workers with comprehensive health care.... Migrant health programs in Burlington, Gloucester, Atlantic, Middlesex-Mercer, and Monmouth counties are described.... Information on clinical, public health, nursing, hospital, health education, dental, social sanitation, family, and eye examination services offered by the projects is included”. This 1970 Report had a sub-section titled, “Middlesex and Mercer Counties”, wherein it presented a detailed description of the health findings of the Mercer County migrant farm workers for the 1970 year (page 28ff.).

Importantly, the Mercer County sub-section pointed out that “the most recent reports show 34 migrant camps in Middlesex County with 13 in Mercer County, reduced from 38 and 25 respectively in 1969. The total migrant population for 1970 is reported as 450 for Middlesex and 165 for Mercer. Migrants served by Project-related programs, including the summer school, totaled 415 for Middlesex and 61 for Mercer. Service visits by nurses were 1,124 for Middlesex and 179 for Mercer. Total service visits were 1,91 and 246 respectively” (page 28). (see also: page titled, “State of New Jersey Migrant Health Services 1970).

“Social Service Program: Effective July 1, 1970, the Family Service Agency of Princeton [located in Mercer County] assumed the full responsibility for the administration of the program of delivery of social casework services for migrant and seasonal farm workers in Middlesex and Mercer Counties. Previously, this program had been shared by the Family Service Agency of Princeton and the Family Counseling Service in Middlesex County”. Finally, “this year the Family Service Agency of Princeton services to migrant and seasonal farm workers increased as it has each of the preceding five years” (pages 30, 32).

1970: In 1970, the pamphlet titled “*The Puerto Ricans in Newark, New Jersey*” was published (Newark Library, N.J. Documents), wherein it identified the Puerto Rican Population in 1960 as being at 9,698 [i.e., Born in Puerto Rico], with 259 being “Non-White. Since the Puerto Rican population in the City of Newark began to increase, a number of projects have been implemented to facilitate the transition process of our new residents” (page 6).

Of the five projects, I have selected the following for this write-up, namely: 1) The Commission [i.e., The Newark Human Rights Commission’s Program for the Puerto Rican Community] began planning for a curriculum designed for Puerto Rican and other Spanish speaking children. This project was initiated with the cooperation of Dr. Leonard Covello, educational director of the Puerto Rican Commonwealth, for the purpose of bringing to Newark, curricular approaches that have been successful in New York City schools. 2) Puerto Rican families are interviewed to determine their needs and to aid them in their adjustment process. 3) Worked

with the Newark Board of Education to set up additional classes in English for Puerto Ricans in those areas of heaviest population concentration”, (page 6).

Table V, titled “Percentage of Total Puerto Rican Pupil Population which was Non-English Speaking” shows the following (page 11) (accessed online in September 2020):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Total Non-English-Speaking P.R.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1956	1,114	333	29.8
1957	1,297	516	39.7
1958	1,664	534	32.0
1959	1,948	513	26.3
1963	2,955	603	20.4

Referencing the “U.S. Census of population and Housing—1960 Final Report PHC (1)—154”, it indicated that Jersey City had a total Puerto Rican population of 14,911, of which 10,784 were Puerto Rico born, while 4,127 were of Puerto Rican Parentage. Trenton had a total Puerto Rican population of 2,013, of which 1,559 were born in Puerto Rico, and 454 were of Puerto Rican Parentage, (page 12).

1970: *The Founding of the Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey (PRC):* “On the 9th and 10th of October 1970 [or 50 years ago!], thousands of Puerto Ricans from all of New Jersey met in Atlantic City, N.J. in a statewide convention without precedents. Many people attended this convention because they were preoccupied with the quality of life in their communities; the education of their children; the lack of employment opportunities; the discrimination in access to housing and services.; the inadequate health facilities and many other problems that they confronted. The major concern was the social, economic, and political isolation found within the community. Out of this convention the Puerto Rican Congress of N.J., Inc. was founded.... representing various geographical areas of the state.” (From the “History” link on their web site) (accessed online on 10/20/20). “Currently, the Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey, Inc. senses a strong urge to address and seek resolution on specific issues that negatively impact on Puerto Ricans/Hispanics. These problem areas mainly affect the low-income Puerto Rican/Hispanics for whom the PRC has advocated for past [many years]” (the PRC’s web site).

Importantly, the President of the PRC, Lydia Valencia, when she was interviewed, via a video recording, by the CENTRO (Center for Puerto Rican Studies, Library Collections) on May 10, 2006, stated in her interview that: Valencia touches on the history of *Puerto Ricans in Lakewood and Ocean County, the contract between the many farms and the United States Department of Labor that brought thousands of Puerto Rican laborers every year for seasonal work, and how many laborers stayed for work in the factories....* Valencia details her return to the Association as a community organizer and her rise to Executive Director, a position she held from 1981-1989” (Page 1 of the Centro’s summary write-up of her interview). (see below:

regarding Ms. Valencia's interview and what she further stated when she was interviewed by the CENTRO).

1970: The newspaper titled *The Daily Journal* (Vineland, New Jersey) had an article in the August 6, 1970 issue titled, "Puerto Ricans steered Toward College. Self-Help Group Awareness", wherein it described, in part, what the Puerto Rican college student population at Rutgers University in 1970 was.

This book manuscript provides a degree of progress, numerically speaking, of what the Puerto Rican college student had advanced at Rutgers University in the 2000s. This 1970 article, therefore, provides the reader with an historical context of the degree of progress (although some may argue, "the lack of real progress, from 1970 into the 21st Century, i.e., the 2000s). thus, this 1970 article points out the following numerical data, and facts:

"New Brunswick – Some 40 high school seniors who might have been manning factory assembly lines in September will instead be studying in college classrooms because of a Puerto Rican self-help project led, in part, by Rutgers personnel. The seniors – all Puerto Ricans – are members of Aspira, Inc., of New Jersey, the only private Puerto Rican educational agency in the state. In full operation since last fall, Aspira 'seeks to develop a sense of togetherness and awareness in Puerto Rican youth while helping as many as possible to obtain a college education,' said **Hilda Hidalgo**, chairman of the board of directors. Miss Hidalgo, an assistant professor of urban studies at **Livingston College**, explained that Aspira, Inc., of New Jersey, with its headquarters at 20-34 Branford pl., **Newark**, is part of national network with affiliates in New York, **Philadelphia**, Chicago and San Juan" (page 15).

"Commenting that most of the Puerto Rican high school seniors – there are 96 in **Newark**— have no ideas that college even exists, Miss Hidalgo said, 'We've dared to say there is a college and it can be for you.' As a result of Aspira's efforts, 88 Puerto Rican students in the state have applied to college. More than 40 have been accepted – 22 by one or more divisions of **RUTGERS** (in the original). In 1968 – **before Aspira** – only four Puerto Rican students in **Newark** were **accepted at college**. Fifty-three of the 88 applying this year [1970] are from that city. Seventeen [17] of the students have been accepted at **Livingston College....** The atmosphere at Livingston [where] 25 percent of the students are black and Puerto Rican'" (page 15).

"Since 70 percent of Puerto Rican students drop out of school before reaching senior high school, the need for early counseling is critical.... Besides Miss Hidalgo, in **Newark**, three other **Rutgers staff** members are on the Aspira staff" (page 15). (emphasis added).

1971: Hilda A. Hidalgo, Assistant Professor of Urban Studies and Community Development at Livingston College, Rutgers State University of New Jersey, wrote about her research project which was her study wherein she "attempted to answer the following questions: Who are the

Puerto Ricans living in New Jersey” (during the period from 1970 to 1971). Her research findings paper was titled, “**The Puerto Ricans of Newark, N.J.**” (1971). Her “fieldwork phase of this study [was] from 1970 to June 1970.”

Some of her findings from her significant research findings were as follows: “... 68% of the parents had negative responses as to how Puerto Rican parents feel when they visit a school in Newark. The words used were ‘afraid’ and ‘bad’.... 70% of the parents had positive responses as to how Puerto Rican parents felt when they visited school in Puerto Rico.” “... 49% of the children wished that Spanish were taught in school, six percent (6%) said no, the rest gave no answer (Hidalgo 1971: 24).

“Aspira, Inc. of New Jersey provided valuable support in providing material and resources” (in “Acknowledgements”). Ms. Hidalgo provided a 2-page listing of the “Inventory of Puerto Ricans in Selected Agencies – May 1970”, which consisted of 24 separate categories, wherein she interviewed members within each such category, (pp. 29-30). Ms. Hidalgo is a native of Puerto Rico, and migrated to Newark, N.J. in 1959. In 1971 she was a Ph.D. candidate in the Union Graduate School. (page 48). She provided her “Major Findings” in seven Tables (pp. 18-24), as well as provided her list of Questions for the Interviewers. (page 37-38). Finally, she provided her “Bibliography”, consisting of 19 References/ Sources: which included three of her own write-ups/articles. (page 47), written in 1969, or 1970.

1973: The **Centro’s** “*Farmworkers Chronology*” list points out that: “Activists and migrant workers organized the Agricultural Workers Association (ATA) in Connecticut” (page 1).

1976: The **Centro’s** “*Farmworkers Chronology*” list points out that: “Apple growers refused to hire Puerto Rican workers. The courts ruled that Puerto Rican workers are not available because the government of Puerto Rico’s labor recruitment requirements and its farm labor contract are a burden to growers” (page 1).

1979: “***The Agricultural Workers Support Committee (CATA) is established in Southern New Jersey***”, (page 1). (emphasis added).

In Honor of Puerto Rican Veterans -

1979: On November 14, 1979, the **Courier-Post** (Camden, New Jersey) newspaper published an article titled, “*An occasion to remember **Puerto Rican veterans**, too*” (emphasis added), wherein it pointed out that: On Veterans Day, we salute Old Glory’s red, white, and blue but forget the red, black and brown. What’s with the new colors of the American flag, you may wonder. Well, you see, it’s not the flag to which I refer. Rather, it’s to a group of American citizens who have fought and given their lives for that flag and the freedoms it represents -- freedoms which, ironically many people feel are not yet enjoyed by these veterans and their

families. **I speak of the Puerto Rican Americans: the 3.3 million living in Puerto Rico and the over 2 million residing on the mainland U.S.”** (in the original) (page 23).

“Puerto Rican Americans, you see, are descendants of white-skinned Spanish conquistadores, reddish-brown skinned Taino Indians and black-skinned Africans. Although they’re U.S. Citizens they’re equally proud of their Hispanic heritage... ‘Only 22 states have more war veterans than Puerto Rico; it has more war casualties than 14 states and the District of Columbia. Four Congressional Medals of Honor were awarded [i.e., **earned**] to Puerto Ricans – all posthumously,’ wrote Puerto Rico’s resident commissioner to Congress, Baltasar Corrada” (page 23).

“Puerto Rico has been a part of the United States for 81 years. Puerto Ricans have been U.S. citizens for 62 years – since President Woodrow Wilson signed the Shafroth-Jones Act on March 2, 1917. Their new citizenship and freedom of migration entailed responsibilities, too. First, Puerto Rican Americans were eligible to be drafted into the U.S. Armed Forces” [just in time for World War I] (page 230).

“Statistics from the Puerto Rico Federal Affairs Administration indicate that the following numbers of Puerto Ricans have served in the major U.S. wars: 18,000 in World War I; 65,034 in World War II; 61,000 in the Korean War, 48,000 in Vietnam” (page 23).

“Although Puerto Ricans on the island pay no federal income taxes, island residents pay ‘equally high’ taxes to the Puerto Rican government, according to Corrada” [Puerto Rico’s resident Commissioner to Congress] (page 23).

1980: Douglas V. Shaw’s book, *“Immigration and Ethnicity in New Jersey History”*, points out that “1950 and 1980 the number of Puerto Ricans in New Jersey rose from under ten thousand to more than 240,000” (Shaw 1994: 59). “In 1980, 57 percent lived in Hudson, Essex, and Passaic counties. Puerto Ricans frequently occupied the older neighborhoods that more established ethnic groups had discarded in favor of the suburbs” (Shaw 1994: 58-60).

1989: The **Centro’s** *“Farmworkers Chronology”* list points out that: “The government of Puerto Rico transfers the Farm Labor Program [FLP] to the newly created Department of Puerto Rican Community Affairs in the United States (DPRCA)” (page 1).

1993: The **Centro’s** *“Farmworkers Chronology”* points out that: “The Roselló González Administration of Puerto Rico abolished the DPRCA and eliminated the FLP” (page 1).

New Jersey’s, and Newark’s Puerto Rican Population from 1950-1970, 1980 and 1990 – 2010:

1950s:

The Newark-related web site ***Rise Up North: Newark*** pointed out that “Puerto Ricans came to Newark in the 1950s when there were jobs available in the city’s leather, brewery, iron and transportation industries. But jobs began to disappear in the 1960s when most of the older factories were closing in the 1970s. New York Puerto Ricans began coming to Newark in search of housing and jobs, as well as from the island of Puerto Rico” “Puerto Ricans,” *Rise Up North: Newark*, (<http://riseupnewark.com/chapters/chapter-1/PuertoRicans/>) (accessed November 28, 2020).

“The result was higher unemployment as the new arrivals were hampered by low skills and work experience and ability to speak English. Puerto Ricans were exploited for their cheap labor and discrimination was rampant. Puerto Ricans were citizens but treated as strangers in their own country.” Note: The website *Rise Up North: Newark’s Vision* is -- “we envision *The North* as a multimedia, interdisciplinary, and interactive digital archive....”

Wring in the ***NJS: An Interdisciplinary Journal*** (Winter 2018), Lauren O’Brien writing about Newark and the relationship between the evolving African-American and the Puerto Rican communities, wrote that: “Since the arrival in Newark, Puerto Ricans have struggled to secure social, political, and economic inclusion within their new geographical space. Like many immigrants and migrants arriving in the United States during the twentieth century, New Jersey was the first stop for many Puerto Ricans....” (page 1).

Moreover, during the **1950s**, the federally sponsored program Operation Bootstrap aided the first massive wave of Puerto Rican migrations to Newark. As an economic mutual aid program between the United States and Puerto Rico, Operation Bootstrap recruited **Puerto Rican agricultural workers** to farm throughout the state of New Jersey. In addition to agriculture, Newark’s industrial industry served as another major pull factor for Puerto Ricans from the island and New York City seeking employment opportunities. Furthermore, in her quintessential 1970 sociological study ‘The Puerto Ricans’ in Newark,’ Dr. Hilda Hidalgo explained that the Newark Airports’ offering of several daily flights from Puerto Rico made Newark a ‘port of entry’ and bridge to life in the United States. As a result, ‘between 1960 and 1970 the Newark Puerto Rican population had increased by 74 percent,’ making them 12 percent of the city’s population.” “Unfortunately, by the late 1960s, the growing numbers of Puerto Ricans arriving in Newark did not correspond with the availability of housing and employment opportunities” (pages 133, 134).

1960s + 1990:

In 1962, as a representative of the **Council of Puerto Rican Organizations** of Newark, Hilda Hidalgo participated in public hearings before the United States Commission on Civil Rights. Hidalgo’s testimony provides a glimpse of some of the issues Puerto Ricans dealt with in their relations with Newark city police and courts....” (page 136).

O'Brien went on to write that "during the 1950s, the majority of Puerto Ricans in Newark settled in the Central Business District, making up thirty-three percent of the neighborhood's population. However, by the 1960s, with the assistance of urban developments like Rutgers University, Puerto Ricans living in the Central Business District were displaced and moved to the North Broadway section of the City. Simultaneously to the displacement of previous Puerto Rican residents, more Puerto Ricans migrated to the Ironbound section of Newark alongside an influx of Hispanics and Latino immigrants. Because of its history as an immigrant enclave, the Ironbound provided a more welcoming and familiar cultural environment for the celebration and preservation of Puerto Rican culture and 'colonias.'" Unfortunately, O'Brien points out that "in spite of Puerto Ricans' ethnic culture providing a link to their heritage and land across seas, it also served as a factor in their economic and legal discrimination" (pp. 133, 135).

1990: In an article printed in the January 1, 1997 issue of **The Record** (Hackensack, New Jersey), with the title being, "Who We Are: The Changing face of North Jersey. Population is older, wealthier, more varied", provided 1990 Census Data for Puerto Ricans for both Bergen County, as well as for Passaic County, as follows:

Bergen County had 11,783 Puerto Ricans, whereas **Passaic County** had 42,973, according to the 1990 U.S. Federal Census. The total Hispanic Population for Bergen County in 1990 was 49,776, whereas Passaic County had a Hispanic Population of 98,092, (page 33).

In short, "the Hispanic population in North Jersey is concentrated in the cities of Passaic and Paterson... It is poorer and less educated in those cities." This article points out that "immigration to North Jersey came in three distinct waves – movements of **Puerto Ricans** before and after World War II, the exodus of Cubans in the 1960s after the arrival of Fidel Castro, and a large movement of Central and South Americans during the 1970s and 1980s" (page 33).

THE 1967 NEWARK RIOTS and Other 1967 New Jersey "Disturbances" ("non-Riots")

The State of New Jersey's Official Report on the "Disturbances" in 1967, the Spanish-Speaking Community, i.e., the overwhelmingly Newark Puerto Rican population and Community

1967-1968: State of New Jersey. *Governor's Select Commission on Civil Disorder: Report for Action*. (February 1968). (aka: The **Hughes Commission**, named after Governor Richard J. Hughes), published.

The "Official" State of New Jersey Report on the **Newark**, as well as the other disorders which happened in 1967 throughout the State of New Jersey, was published in February 1968. The "Official" Federal Government Report, commonly known, and cited by the public, *The Kerner*

Commission, also was published in 1968. My focus in my book will be on the Governor of New Jersey's book since it covers **Newark**, as well as, albeit to a much lesser degree than other New Jersey cities, in more detail. The **Rutgers University** online article, "Newark Riots 1967" points out that "... the Governor's Select commission on Civil Disorder in New Jersey, otherwise known as the *Hughes Commission*, revealed "that 54% of black respondents indicated that 'housing problems had a 'great to do with the riot....'" (State of New Jersey, February 1968: 3). (http://www.67riots.rutgers.edu/n_index.htm).

[Note: Rutgers University's (Eagleton Institute of Politics, Center on the American Governor, author: Kristoffer Shields, March 2018) had the article titled "*Governor Richard Hughes and the Newark Report*", wherein it stated that "on August 8, 1967, Governor Hughes officially announced the creation of the *Governor's Select Commission for the Study of Civil Disorder in New Jersey*, which would come to be known as the "Lilley Commission," after its chairman, New Jersey Bell Telephone C.E.O. Robert Lilley." Apparently then, New Jersey's February 1968 dated Commission is known, and cited as, in two different ways, namely, The Hughes Commission, and the other, as The Lilley Commission.

New Jersey Governor Hughes' Report and Puerto Ricans: His 1968 Report

While, of course, the purpose and scope of the Governor's Report was not on Puerto Ricans, however, it did reference Puerto Ricans in several parts (or sections) of its Report. I will now briefly cite the relatively small number of those references to Puerto Rico, and to Puerto Ricans, and they are, from the Governor's Report, as follows:

Under the sub-section in the Report titled "The Economic Framework," it wrote that: "at the same time, industrialization is placing a premium on higher skills and more specialized knowledge. The mechanization of agriculture has uprooted millions of Southern Negroes and **Spanish-speaking**---mostly from **Puerto Rico**---who once were able to make their way by farming or by working as unskilled laborers. These people have migrated to the cities, where they thought they would find better homes and jobs" (State of New Jersey February 1968: 45).

The Report also stated that "As white middle-class residents moved to the suburbs, unskilled migrants from the South and **Puerto Rico** came into the city, keeping population figures fairly constant. But the new arrivals, due to lack of skills and to bias, could not compete for many of the available jobs, many of which were filled by the remaining white population---the residuals" (page 45).

The Governor's 1968 Report devoted two-pages to the "Spanish-Speaking" persons in its section titled, "Growth and Problems of the Spanish-Speaking Community" when it indicated as follows:

“In **Newark** alone, the **Spanish-speaking** population is estimated to number at least 40,000---approximately 10% of the city’s total population. In many ways these people, the **majority of whom are Puerto Ricans**, share the problems of the ghetto with the Negro community. But in many ways the issues that face them are different and the obstacles impeding their access to opportunity more complex (State of New Jersey February 1968: 100). In short, this Report identified what it considered to be the most important hurdle which, for all practical purposes, the **Puerto Rican community**, needed to overcome [back in 1967], and moving-forward into their future], namely, that “the most obvious special problem faced by the **Spanish-speaking** people and particularly the poor, is the language barrier. In addition, their different cultural background makes adaptation to the culture of our Northern cities even more difficult than it is for the immigration from the South....” [i.e., the U.S. Southern States] (State of New Jersey February 1968: 100-101)

The Governor’s Report went on to state that, “Among the suggestions made to the Commission, we were impressed by the idea of guided study halls for Spanish-speaking pupils....” (page 100). Among other suggestions and recommendations were that “all municipal, county and state agencies with substantial numbers of Spanish-speaking inhabitants should employ an adequate number of bilingual staff to communicate with, and serve, the Spanish-speaking population. This applies particularly to providing services that are critical to this population and where effective communication is crucial is crucial to performance: the schools, police, the courts, housing and welfare agencies, antipoverty offices, hospitals and City Hall itself.” “The rising need of Spanish-speaking people are being neglected as we grapple with the more massive pressures from the Negro population. It is to the end of attending to the special problems of the Spanish-speaking people, even as we move full speed ahead on quantitatively larger issues, that we propose the prompt appointment of a special body” (State of New Jersey February 1968: 101).

“On August 8, 1967, Gov. Richard J. Hughes [of New Jersey] asked this Commission to ‘examine the causes, the incidents and the remedies for the civil disorders which have afflicted New Jersey.... This report is the product of the Commission’s five-month effort to fulfill this assignment.... In an effort to make the most effective use of our resources, we devoted special attention to the problems of **Newark**, for it is there that the most serious disorders occurred, and it is there that the problems are most complex. We believe that the experience of **Newark** yields many lessons for other large cities in our state that are grappling with similar problems. Many of our recommendations address themselves to the State Government. Other recommendations, though specifically designed for **Newark**, might profitably be studied by other cities and communities” (“Preface”, page v). (State of New Jersey 1968).

Upon my review of the Report there is one paragraph in particular, out of the 202 pages of this Report, that highlights, and encapsulates to a very large degree, the myriad of “Urban Problems”, or “issues” which **Newark** had ongoing---pre-1967, as well as of July 1967, and it is

sadly and overwhelmingly, reads as follows: “Among the nation’s largest cities with a population upwards of 400,000 people, it has the heaviest property tax burden in the nation; it has the sharpest shifts in population; it has the highest crime rate per 100,000 population; it has the highest rate of substandard housing; it has the highest rate of venereal disease; it has the highest rate of tuberculosis; it has the highest rate of maternal mortality and the second highest rate in infant mortality; it is second highest in population density; and second highest in birth rate; it is seventh in the absolute number of drug addicts (page 201). (Ibid.). [My Question: why did this Report place all these overwhelmingly negative “first” issues onto the second to the last page of the Report (where presumably, far less people are going to have read these grim demographic statistics), as oppose to at the beginning of this Report?].

“The first part of this report deals with the problems that cause tension, frustration and bitterness in many of our cities [pages 1-100]. The second part describes and analyzes the disorders [pages 103-160] that broke out against this background. The third and final part lists our recommendations [161-178]” (“Preface” The candor and the wisdom of hundreds of people in the Negro and **Spanish-speaking** communities with whom we talked have been most valuable and helpful” (State of New Jersey, February 1968: vi).

Under the “general heading” of “Sources of Tension”, the Hughes Commission Report devoted two-pages of its *Report* titled, “Growth and Problems of the Spanish-Speaking Community” (pages 100-101). “The Commission has heard testimony, and its staff has conducted interviews, that reflect an increasingly urgent need for services and programs to deal with the special problems facing the growing Spanish-speaking population. Unfortunately, limitations of time and resources precluded detailed investigation of these issues. Such a study should be undertaken as soon as possible.”

Note: in 1967, the *Spanish-Speaking* community in Newark was overwhelmingly Puerto Rican. Importantly, by including this section of this Report on the Spanish-Speaking Community, I am in no way diminishing the overwhelming importance, and historical significance of the African-American population in Newark, New Jersey, as well as in Essex County.]. one very major, as well as practical issue facing the State of New Jersey, as well as the City of Newark, and Essex County in particular, is the massive problem, in short, of that: “The rising needs of Spanish-speaking people are being neglected as we grapple with the more massive pressures from the Negro population. It is to the end of attending to the special problems of the **Spanish-speaking** people, even as we move full speed ahead on quantitatively larger issues, that we propose appointment of a special body” (page 101).

For historical, and information purposes, the section on **Newark**, which is under “The Disorders” Section of this Report, has the title of, “Newark: 1. Chronological Review” (pages 104-160). Page 138 of this Report lists the names, Address, Age, Race, and Location, of the 26 “Homicides” which occurred in Newark during this 1967 Riot (see: Exhibit C-117. Homicides,

page 138). The “Findings” of this Report are cited on pages 143-144, which consisted of a total of 13 descriptions. The Report put forth their “Recommendations” which covered a myriad of issues under the broad category of “Urban Problems” and as to how they would apply to Newark, as well as to other New Jersey cities), and they were as follows: Political; The Police; Municipal Court; Economic; Housing; Employment; Public Schools; Welfare; Antipoverty Programs; Health; The Disorders; and Summer Programs (pages ix, 161-178).

The Governor’s 1968 Report described two “non-Riots”, i.e., “Disturbances” in 1967 New Jersey, and they happened in Plainfield (labeled an “incipient disorder”) (pages 145ff.), and in Englewood (pp.154ff.) (State of New Jersey February 1968).

The February 1968 Governor’s “Findings”

The *Governor’s 1968 Report* had a Chronology Review of the myriad events which happened pre-riot, and during the riot (page 104ff.). This Report also had a page and a quarter of their “Findings” (New Jersey State, February 1968: 143-144). The Findings consisted of a total of 13 specific points, and it focused on (see: below for a selective number, and a description, of said “Findings”):

1)The **Newark City** Administration; 2) The **Newark** Police Department; the Administration of the City of **Newark**; 3) “The amount of ammunition expended by police forces was out of all proportion to the mission assigned to them; 4) The technique of employing heavy return fire at suspected sniper locations proved tragic and costly”; 5) “There is evidence of prejudice against Negroes during the riot on the part of various police and National Guard elements. This resulted in the use of excessive and unjustified force and other abuses against Negro citizens; 6) “The damage caused within a few hours early Sunday morning, July 16, to a large number of stores marked with “Soul” signs to depict non-white ownership and located in a limited area reflects a pattern of police action for which there is no police justification. Testimony strongly suggests that State Police elements were mainly responsible with some participation by National Guardsmen.... It embittered the Negro community as a whole at a time when the disorders had begun to ebb; and 7) The evidence presented to the Commission does not support the thesis of a conspiracy or plan to initiate the **Newark riot**” (State of Jersey State, February 1968: 143-144)).

In short, former Commission Member, Sanford M. Jaffe, summarized the Governor’s Report as follows: “As for its reach, the commission left no area of the city – its governance, economy, housing, educational system – untouched by its inquiries. Sparing no sacred cows, it made recommendations that challenged the elected leadership, for example, and insisted on profound changes in the city, county and state” (*NJ.com* Posted Oct. 30, 2007; Updated April 2, 2019) (accessed online December 2020). “Accordingly, they concluded: there was a pervasive sense of corruption in city government”, among a myriad of other city, county and state

maladies, outlined in its 202 pages comprehensive Report (cf.: State of New Jersey, February 1968).

One of the most informative Charts is the breakdown descriptions titled, “Charts on Levels of Violence and Negotiations” in which The Kerner Commission “operationalized” the terms of “Riot”, as oppose to just a “plain” disorder. (The Kerner Report 1968: 359-401). For example, the Commission provided a “Key” where the “Line represents level of violence on the following scales.... They identified 10 “categories” for each City that the Kerner Commission had identified as one of the “Disorders” cities. The following New Jersey Cities had their own separate Chart identifying their particular “Levels of Violence”, and they are, in alphabetical order (The Kerner Report 1968: 359-401):

Bridgeton, N.J. (pages 362); Elizabeth, N.J. (page 374); Englewood, N.J. (page 376); Jersey City, N.J. (page 384); New Brunswick (page 390); **Newark, N.J.** (page 394); Paterson, N.J. (page 396); and Plainfield, N.J. (page 400). NOTE: **Newark**, had by far, the most, the longest, in terms of how many days their riot lasted, and most serious offenses. For example, it had fires, looting; widespread fire and looting; a Policeman was killed; widespread official counter-fire against reported sniping and some looting; reporting sniping, during the period from July 12 through July 17th. All these cities also had a separate chart titled “Type and Duration of Law Enforcement Mobilization”.

The February 1968 Governor’s “Recommendations”

On a positive side, the Governor’s Section III, titled “Recommendations” are found beginning page 161 of the Report. Sanford M. Jaffe, who was executive director of the Governor’s Commission, 1967-1968, wrote an article for the online source called *NJ.com* (which was posted October 30, 2007; Updated April 2, 2019), in his article titled, “Lilley commission’s prescient report” wrote that “The commissions report has **99 specific recommendations**. In my view, though, two over-arching, significant themes emerge:

“1. The report recognized the despair endemic to the black community and detailed the reasons for its existence. 2) The publication and dissemination of the findings started the long and difficult process of convincing the white community, particularly those holding positions in the power structure, that it was in the interest of all to deal, seriously, with the myriad of issues facing the city [**Newark**] and its poorest residents. A democratic, pluralistic society demanded no less than the full participation of all its citizens and improvement in the quality of their lives” (*NJ.com* Posted Oct. 30, 2007; Updated April 2, 2019) (accessed online December 2020).

1968: The Kerner Report: The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (1968) was published (for the Public’s consumption--Reading).

While the emphasis and focus were on the 164 Disorders which occurred throughout **the Nation** in 1967, it did specifically study, and reported on, the two worst, and by far, Riots and Disturbances which happened in 1967, out of the 167 Disorders, namely **Newark** and Detroit. It argued that “The worst came during a two-week period in July, first in **Newark** and then in Detroit....” The Newark section (i.e., write-up) in this Report are in pages 28-38, 66-69ff. This Report the “Disturbance” which occurred in New Brunswick (The Kerner Report 1968: 3).

In the 400+ pages, the most memorable, and long-lasting statement of the entire Kerner Report was: “This is our basic conclusion: Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal.” This Report’s “Index” references the City of **Newark** over 60 separate occasions (pages).

What is significant and directly related to New Jersey, was that The Kerner Commission devoted several pages of its Report to the following cities in “Northern New Jersey”, namely, **Newark**, Plainfield, and New Brunswick, New Jersey cities. The Commission Report did write about other national cities such as Tampa, Cincinnati, Atlanta, and Detroit (see: “Contents”, page ix, i.e., their “Table of Contents” page). (Kerner Report 1968: 326, Footnotes 14, 21-26, which specifically cite these New Jersey Cities regarding their involvement in their “Disorders”, if not in a **Riot, like Newark**). For example, “in at least three of these cities (Detroit, **Newark**, and **Plainfield**) there was damage to police and/or fire stations.” It also references New Jersey’s Commission on Civil Disorders, the Feb. 1968 Report (page 326, Footnote 22).

The Kerner Commission (1968) did point out that New Jersey’s worst violence outside of Newark was experienced by Plainfield [N.J.], a pleasant, tree-shaded city of 45,000. A bedroom community, more than a third of whose residents work outside the city. Plainfield had had relatively few Negroes until 1950. By 1967, the Negro population had risen to an estimated 30 percent of the total [City’s population]” (Kerner Commission 1968: 41).

Kerner Commission Report and References to New Jersey Puerto Ricans and Spanish-Speaking Persons

While Puerto Ricans, and the Puerto Rican Community were not the focus of The Kerner Commission, the Commission did add this rather short description of the **Puerto Rican neighborhood(s)** nationwide, namely, that “Last summer over 150 cities reported Disorders in Negro---and in some instances **Puerto Rican---Neighborhoods....**” (The Kerner Commission 1968: 15).

Writing about New Brunswick, New Jersey, The Kerner Report pointed out that “Although New Brunswick has about the same population as Plainfield, New Brunswick is a county seat and center of commerce, with an influx of people during the day. No clearly defined Negro ghetto exists [in 1967]. Substantial proportions of the populations are **Puerto Rican**, foreign-born, and

Negro” (Kerner Report 1968: 46). The report ends this section on New Brunswick by writing that in 1967 “The crowd dispersed. The New Brunswick riot had failed to materialize” (The Kerner Commission 1968: 47, 325 Note 14, 326).

Under the topic “Urban Renewal and Citizen Participation,” i.e., Housing, the Kerner Report indicated that in the residential neighborhoods “... But repairs are neglected, services deteriorate and some people who can find alternative housing begin to move out. People with less choice—mostly low-income Negroes and **Puerto Ricans**—move in.... Thus, urban renewal practices have had the effect of accelerating the decay of residential neighborhoods” (The Kerner Report 1968: 60).

The Kerner Report also points out, under the section titled, “Employment”, that “There are some indications that the peak of Negro immigration [in 1967] has passed. However, the pace of migration may be maintained, with the bulk of the new residents coming from **Puerto Rico** and the other Caribbean areas” (The Kerner Report 1968: 66).

Under the section titled “Business and Industry”, the Report indicated that “The Business and Industrial Coordinating Council has made some progress in the referral, recruitment and training of blacks and **Puerto Ricans**. These efforts are directed at the employment of minority people by helping them meet employment standards that are only slightly altered. BICC has to contend with a credibility gap among its potential clients. Many of them are not convinced that the business community is willing to hire them” (The Kerner Report 1968: 70).

One of the major areas of concern, described, and the parameters of the scope of the problem was dissected by the Kerner Commission Report deals with the children’s education, specifically in Newark. The Report indicated that “The increasing pupil population of Newark has other important implications. One-third consists annually of new arrivals mainly from North and South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Georgia, **Puerto Rico**, and New York City (mostly **Puerto Rican**) (in original). Because many of the children received their education in rural segregated schools of the South, **or speak Spanish**, they are ill-equipped to cope with the demands and systems in the North. Rural depopulation is a national problem, but Newark has inherited a disproportionate share of it. In the case of the **Spanish-speaking** immigrant child, no urban school system has been able to provide enough special programs, due to a lack of certified **Spanish-speaking** teachers” (The Kerner Report 1968: 77).

A specific concrete example of the above, outlined in the Kerner Report, was that “in 1961, 55% of Newark’s pupils were Negroes and 4% **Spanish-speaking**; in 1966, the ratio had gone up to 69% Negro and 7% **Spanish-speaking**. These percentages have probably increased further since these statistics were compiled.... Barringer [High School] has also had an increase of **Spanish-speaking** pupils, from 0.3% in 1961 to over 10% this year [1967]” (The Kerner Report 1968: 77). The Report in a Table titled “Proportion of Negroes in Each of the 30 Largest Cities, 1950, 1960,

and Estimated 1965", shows that the proportion of Negroes in Newark, New Jersey in 1950 was 17%, in 1960 it was 34%, and the Estimated figure for 1965 was 47% (The Kerner Report 1968: 120).

Specifically, as it related to Negro pupils in Newark during 1965-1966, the Report's Table titled, "Proportion of Negro Students in Total Public Elementary School Enrollment 1965-66" shows that "... the percentage of Negro students for the period for the period 1965-1966 in the public elementary schools of 42 cities, including the 28 largest, 17 of which have Negro majorities. Newark's "percentage Negro" of its elementary student enrollment was at 69.1 percent, which ranked it 4th highest among the 42 cities. In contrast to Newark, N.J., Washington, D.C., was ranked first with a 90.9 percent public student enrollment, while Minneapolis ranked 42nd with a 7.2 percent Negro Public School enrollment (Kerner Report 1968: 240).

It should be kept in mind, that Newark was not the only 1967 New Jersey city that had "disorders", since The Kerner Report indicated, under the heading of "Distribution in Terms of Time, Area and Size of Community", the following that: "More than 60 percent of the 164 [nationwide] disorders occurred in July alone. The violence was not limited to any one section of the country." "'Clustering' was particularly striking for two sets of cities. The first, centered in **Newark**, consisted of disorders in 14 New Jersey cities. The second, centered on Detroit, consisted of disturbances in seven cities in Michigan and one in Ohio" (The Kerner Report 1968: 66). Unfortunately, and amazingly, and to place the magnitude in its nationwide historical context, for both Newark and Detroit, the dubious fact that "more than 80 percent of the deaths and more than half of the injuries occurred in Newark and Detroit" (The Kerner Report 1968: 66). Further Newark information is on pages 68-69).

Finally, the Kerner Report summarized its findings, under the Chapter title of "The Basic Causes", as follows: *White racism* is essentially responsible for the explosive mixture which has been accumulating in our cities since the end of World War II. At the base of this mixture are three of the most bitter fruits of white racial attitudes (Kerner Report 1968: 91).

- **Pervasive discrimination....**
- **Black migration and white exodus....**
- **Black ghettos....**

The Kerner Report (1968: 95) summarized a 300-year struggle, and history, between Whites and "Negroes" up to 1967, or from before the beginnings of the findings, or from the "Colonial Period", and even pre-Colonial Period, and what eventually became the United States of America, when in Chapter 5 of its Report, under the title of "Rejection and Protest: An Historical Sketch", it stated that:

“The events of the **summer of 1967** are in large part the culmination of **300 years of racial prejudice**.... Few appreciate how central the problem of the Negro has been to our social policy. Fewer still understand that today’s problems can be solved only if white Americans comprehend the rigid social, economic and **educational barriers** that have prevented Negroes from participating in the mainstream of American life.... We call on history not to justify, but to help explain, for black and white Americans, a state of mind” (Kerner Report 1968: 95).

1967 (Before): The earlier historical, social and economic conditions which helped “create” some of the (conditions for the) Newark Riot:

Clement Alexander’s article titled, “Newark Remembers the Summer of 1967, So Should We All”, summarized, in broad terms, the historical social and economic conditions in Newark that created the conditions for the 1967 Riot, when he wrote: “What, then, should be remembered from Newark’s 1967 summer of discontent? First and foremost, those who live in and care for Newark should remember that the days from July 12 to 17 were brought on by a generation of racial injustice played out on Newark’s troubled streets, in City Hall and in other sectors of local society. Long before the summer of 1967, the city had lost its empathy for newcomers, especially those of color, those from the southern states, those from the **Caribbean** [possibly including, in part, the Puerto Ricans in Newark], and those whose history energized Newark’s black and brown civic militancy. At the time, Newark did not want to hear from its seemingly new black militants. Had city fathers known something of the history of Newark’s black community, they would have easily recognized in the rhetoric of the militants a then long-standing complaint against the city’s notorious treatment of poor blacks from the American south” (Alexander Price 2007: 1). “(Newark was indeed declining prior to 1967, at a time when New Jersey was becoming a suburban centered state.”) (in the original) Note: It is noteworthy that Professor Alexander Price “came to Newark in 1968” (page 1).

Finally, the “Report of the Advisory commission on Civil Disorders Summary Report: Introduction” (page 1), it informs the public that, “The vital needs of the nation must be met; hard choices must be made, and, if necessary, **new taxes** enacted. Segregation and poverty have created in the racial ghetto a destructive environment totally unknown to most white Americans. What white Americans have never understood but what the Negro can never forget—is that white society is deeply implicated in the ghetto. White institutions created it, white institutions maintain it, and white society condones it” (p. 1).

Decades-long Demographic changes in Newark which “created the conditions” for the 1967 Riot:

“Why Newark? How did this opposition within the black community grow to be so sharply antagonistic to all levels of government and private seats of power in the lives of African Americans?” This is how....

“First, contrasts in equality of opportunity became increasingly stark during the 1960s. In 1950, Newark’s black population was approximately 17%, but by 1970, it reached 52.4%. In six years, 1960-1967, the city switched from 65% white to 52% black and 10% Spanish-speaking” [including Puerto Ricans]. During the 1960s, a total of 1,300 Manufacturers left Newark. The jobs left in Newark, at the port area and the downtown central business districts were reserved predominately for whites. Conflicts arose over these job opportunities in the business community, and at agencies of city government, such as City Hall and the Board of Education.” Another condition was that “the more affluent population (mostly white) left Newark, they were quickly replaced by a very poor population (black and **Puerto Rican**) that had little opportunity for mobility and depended heavily on public services. Essex County’s expenditures were more than double of the nearest contender, Hudson County. Newark was becoming the major reservoir for the poor in Essex County, and public welfare expenditures showed it.” (*Rise Up: Newark*, “Chapter 3”, pages 1, 2).

The **Rutgers University** article, *Newark Riots 1967*, makes the direct connection between Newark’s rapid and dramatic increase in population in Newark, and racial discrimination, as follows: “Thus it would seem immediately fallacious to deny that gross discrimination did not exist in a city that has moved from an 85 percent white urban oriented majority in 1940 to a nearly 60 percent black, strongly rural oriented majority in 1965. Newark has been---and is--- the scene of massive urban change. Such change brings disorganization”. Riot fatalities in Newark were concentrated in neighborhoods that had experiences [sic] the most rapid rate of black in migration and white outmigration during the previous decade” (Rutgers University [I could not determine the date of this article, nor a specific name of an author]: page 4). (http://67riots.rutgers.edu/n_index.htm).

One concrete example of a blatant racist-oriented act(s) was put forth by the Rutgers University article, which contributed to the 1967 riot in that, “ In Newark, ‘urban renewal’ or ‘Negro removal’ as it was referred to by local residents, would play an important role in fomenting rebellion [i.e., the 1967 riot]” (Rutgers University, page 2).

Professor Alexander Price also pointed out that “the riot, after all, can be seen as a racial upheaval by a black community that had long suffered discrimination in employment, housing and civic empowerment. During the late 1960s, Newark, for the longest time a predominately white ethnic city, was destined to become a predominately black town.” In short, “within the context of contemporary American history that means a city destined to decline, a city that whites would abandon, and a city that the nation at large would view negatively (page 1). Unfortunately, the confluence of conditions which “created” Newark’s riot in 1967, seems eerily similar to the conditions which created the eventual “Decline” of the City of Camden, New Jersey---which I briefly wrote about in this book.

The website "*Black Past.Org* has an article titled "**Camden, New Jersey Riots (1969 and 1971)**", wherein in short, it summarizes the events, and "causes", of said riots. The website article points out that "the city of Camden, New Jersey was the setting for two deadly race-related riots (in the original) on September 2nd, 1969, and August 20th, 1971. Both riots were in response to alleged police brutality or murder (in original), the victims being an unidentified young black girl, who was beaten by a white police officer in 1969, and Rafael Rodriguez Gonzales, a **Puerto Rican** (in original) motorist who was beaten and killed by other white officers in 1971. Protestors called for the punishment of the officers responsible; however, in both instances, those responsible never faced justice".

[Note that Mr. Alexander Price was the Board of Governors Distinguished Service Professor of History and Director, Institute on Ethnicity, Culture, and the Modern Experience at **Rutgers University**] (Alexander Price 2007: 1)

****1967: The 1967 Newark Riot/"Rebellion" – "THE DEFINING MOMENT OF NEWARK'S 20TH CENTURY"**

The Newark, N.J related website, *Rise up North: Newark*, which was referenced in Lauren O'Brien's 2018 article, cited above, outlined their vision as follows, "We envision *The North* as a multimedia, interdisciplinary, and interactive digital archive that: Collects the stories of resistance in urban centers, primarily in the North, remembering that the storytellers grow older each day: and the time is now if we want to hear their stories." (Puerto Ricans," *Rise Up North: Newark*, accessed November 27, 2020, <http://riseupnewark.com/chapters/chapter-1/puerto-ricans/>).

The section or chapter titled "Timeline of the 1967 Newark Rebellion" puts forth this profound and far-reaching, and impactful statement, as follows: "For five days in July of 1967, an urban rebellion rocked the city of Newark, New Jersey. Described as the '**defining moment of Newark's 20th Century**', the **1967 Newark Rebellion** changed the course of history and politics in the city, state, and nation."

The *Rise Up North: Newark* web site put forth their understanding as to how the riot/rebellion began in the first place, i.e., by identifying the "spark" that created what happened for the following five days: "The beating of John Smith sparks the 1967 Newark Rebellion the night of July 12, 1967, Taxi driver John Smith was arrested by Newark police officers after being pulled over for a traffic violation on 15th Avenue. Smith was brought to the nearby Fourth Precinct, and a crowd gathered while the beatings continued inside.... Smith was eventually taken to the hospital, but to those gathered, the situation was no longer just about John Smith. Around midnight, after civil rights leaders failed to disperse the crowd, rocks and a Molotov cocktail smashed against the walls of the precinct. A group of helmeted police officers charged out the precinct door with their nightsticks swinging, and the Newark Rebellion had begun..."

Unfortunately, economically speaking, one of the catastrophic effects was that “in the wake of the rebellion, Newark’s white communities tried to make sense of what had happened and how to move forward. Some of the white Newarkers decided to flee to the suburbs, **bringing their tax base with them....**” For example, the “North Ward resident Anthony Imperiale, decided to take a more confrontational approach to restore “law and order” in Newark.... In the weeks and months following the rebellion, Imperiale led the reactionary charge to curb the political momentum that the rebellion represented for Black political empowerment in the city.”

Official Sources and References on the 1967 Riot

***Report of The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders**, Bantam Books, New York, 1968, pages 1-29, 57, “... that 7 of the 9 members of the elected City Council and a majority of the Board of Education were white, although the president was black. The city had an estimated 52% black population at that time, although a majority were too young to vote. The report in the same section refers to the strains that had occurred in the long-standing Italian-African American political alliance over the issues of government positions, economic development and police brutality. Ibid.” NOTE: The report of the *National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders* is more commonly known, and cited by the public, as the **Kerner Commission Report**.

The Kerner Commission pointed out that “although in 1967 Newark’s population of 400,000 still ranked it 30th among American Municipalities, for the past 20 years the white middle class had been deserting the city for the suburbs.” In the late 1950s, the desertions had become a route. Between 1960 and 1967, the city lost a net total of more than 70,000 white residents. Replacing them in vast areas of dilapidated housing where living conditions, according to a prominent member of the County Bar Association, were so bad that ‘people would be kinder to their pets,’ where negro migrants, Cubans, and **Puerto Ricans**. In 6 years, the City switched from 65 percent White to 52 percent negro and **10 percent Puerto Rican** and Cubans.” (Kerner Commission 1968: 30-38).

***50 years ago, Newark burned.** (*NJ.Com*. Retrieved November 28, 2020). (by Jessica Mazzola and Karen Yi. NJ Advance Media for NJ.com). (Posted July 12, 2017; Updated May 15,2019) (http://www.nj.com/essex/index.ssf/2017/what_tou_need_to_know_about_the_1967_Newark_riots.html). (accessed online).

The **NJ.Com website** article, posted on July 12, 2017, begins by pointing out that “For 50 years, many in Newark have pointed to July 12-16 as the days that changes the world. To some extent, the impact of the Newark riots—a five-day civil disturbance that tallied 26 deaths, hundreds injured and \$10 million in damage to the city—has been overemphasized and mischaracterized. But, in many ways, the riots came to define the city, and its future. In light of the 50th anniversary of the riots, *NJ Advance Media* is examining whether or not New Jersey’s largest

city has been able to overcome the bad reputation it earned during and after those ***five days, and the problematic decline it had started experiencing decades before that.*** (emphasis added).

Newark Riot “by The Numbers”

“26 people died during the riot; More than 700 people were injured; The City suffered \$10 million in damage (about \$73 million in 1017); 1,465 people were arrested; 7,917 law enforcement officers were deployed; and Authorities logged more than 12,000 shots fired.” (NJ.Com. Retrieved August 9, 2017).

Rutgers University, in an online article titled, “Newark Riots 1967”, also contributed to the “Newark Riot ‘by the Numbers’” in that it pointed out as follows: “At the conclusion of six days of rioting 23 people lay dead, 725 people were injured and close to 1500 people had been arrested” (page 1). [Note: the figures put forth by Rutgers University are little different than the figures that NJ.Com put forth (although the respective figures were very close together)].

Significantly, Rutgers University, provided a “summary description and identification” of what it considered to be the “Causes of the Newark Riot”, and they were as follows: “A variety of factors contributed to the Newark Riot, including police brutality, political exclusion of blacks from city government, urban renewal, inadequate housing, unemployment, poverty, and rapid change in the racial composition of neighborhoods.” Noted that Rutgers University did provide a brief summary for each of their identified “causes” of the riot. (accessed online Nov. 28, 2020). (http://www.67riots.rutgers.edu/n_index.htm).

1968-1970s: O’Brien wrote “Similarly to the 1968 uprising of Newark’s African-American population, the 1974 *Puerto Rican riot* incensed Newark Puerto Ricans to come together and mobilize against the continuous systematic injustice they faced over the years. “In 1972 [Ramon] Rivera and several other community leaders founded La Casa de Don Pedro as a new grassroots agency honoring ‘Puerto Rican nationalist, Don Pedro Albizu Campos who advocated the twin virtues of self-sufficiency and empowerment.’ Accordingly, following the footsteps of Albizu Campos and Young Lords’ initiatives in Chicago and New York City, La Casa has spent the last forty-six years serving Newark’s Puerto Ricans and the larger Latino community through a range of social and cultural services such as immigration services, educational programs, and home ownership workshops”. “Nevertheless, as evidenced through the first Black Political Convention, the election of Newark’s first black mayor [in 1970] could not have been possible without the assistance of the Puerto Rican community.” O’Brien puts forth the astute observation that “despite African Americans and Puerto Ricans sharing a history of systemic oppression, their experiences and ideas on nationalism and culture have important distinctions.” (page 144).

1969: “In November of 1969, 2,700 members of Newark’s African-American and Puerto Rican community assembled at the Black and Puerto Rican Convention to mobilize and strategize a plan to gain socio-political power. Unified through their discrimination in housing, employment, and police brutality, Newark’s communities of color resolved that the election of the city’s first Black mayor would provide a solution to many of their problems. Accordingly, the election of Kenneth Gibson [in 1970] validated the communities’ unified efforts and symbolized one of the most successful multiracial coalitions in Newark’s history” (page 130).

1974: *The NJS: An Interdisciplinary Journal* (Summer 2018) [aka: New Jersey Studies Journal], published an article titled “**Newark’s 1974 Puerto Rican Riots Through Oral Histories**, by Nicole Torres. “This article includes contents of recorded oral histories from Sigfredo Carrion, William Sanchez, Gustav Heinburg, and Raul Davila recounting the events that took place in Branch Brook Park in 1974; events also known as the Puerto Rican Riots. These events were witnessed by the Puerto Rican community living in the city at that time, as well as respected members of the city council and leaders of social activist groups. These oral histories were carefully read and analyzed in order to construct a brief and comprehensive retelling of those events for those unfamiliar with the subject. Much of the evidence used was found in the New Jersey Hispanic Research and Information Center located at the **Newark Public Library**.... The results of this uprising led to the creation of local organizations, such as *La Casa de Don Pedro*, and the construction of a more visible Puerto Rican identity within the city” (page 212).

1960: Newark, N.J. and Essex County, N.J. 1960 Puerto Rican Population:

The U.S. Bureau of the Census’ **U.S. Censuses of Population and Housing: 1960. Census Tracts.** (1962) shows the following 1960 Puerto Rican population(s) for Essex County, as well as for the City of Newark, and Elizabeth, New Jersey (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1962: 17, 24, 25, 46; (Final Report (PHC(1)-105).

Table P-1 in this 1960 Census Report for Essex County, N.J. (i.e., Total SMSA) shows that Essex County had 8,958 “persons who had been “Born in Puerto Rico”, and 3,769 persons who were of “Puerto Rican Parentage”, of which Newark, N.J. had 6,957 persons who were “Born in Puerto Rico”, and 2,741 persons who were of “Puerto Rican Parentage” (page 15). This Census Report has the breakdown of the number of Puerto Ricans in each of the many “Census Tracts” for Newark, N.J. (pages 17, 24, 25, 46). Elizabeth, N.J. had 829 persons who were “Born in Puerto Rico”, and 527 persons who were of “Puerto Rican Parentage” (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1962: 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 46). Professor Lorrin Thomas points out that the “Puerto Rican migrant communities in the 1950s and 1960s—now rapidly expanding into the Midwest, especially Chicago, and into New Jersey, Connecticut, and Philadelphia—struggled with inadequate housing and discrimination in the job market” (Thomas 2015: 1).

The Table titled “Destination of Puerto Rican Migrants to the United States: 1965-1970”, shows that of the 100% of the Puerto Rican migrants during this five-year period, 15.2% of the Puerto Ricans migrated to New Jersey” (RJ Associates, Inc 1974: 26).

Kal Wagenheim’s report provides U.S. Federal Census data for 1969 and 1970. Wagenheim’s Table 4, titled “New Jersey, Population Statewide total for 1970” shows that the total Puerto Rican population in 1970 for New Jersey was at 135,678, and that included both persons born in Puerto Rico, or Puerto Rican by parentage. Sadly, the 1970 Census data show that of “persons 25 years old and over”, only 0.5% of Puerto Ricans had “4 years college or more”, with only 28.8 per cent of Puerto Ricans having completed “4 years high school or more”. For comparison, Whites had 8%, while Blacks had 2.0% of their population who had “4 years college or more” (Wagenheim 1974: Table 7, pages 23, 25).

1960-1970: The RJ Associates’ Table E-4 titled, “Puerto Rican Women in Labor Force, by Nativity and Age: 1960-1970” provided the data for 1960, as well as for 1970. It also provides the data for both the Puerto Rican women who were born in Puerto Rico, as well as for those born in the U.S., in four different “Age Group”, namely, ages 20-24; 25-34; 35-44; and 45-64. Reviewing both the 1960, and the 1970 Census data, what is most important is that Puerto Rican Women, ages 45-64, and born in the U.S. made the most significant improvement increase in 1970 among all of the Age Groups either from 1960, or from 1970, and it was a 12% increase (RJ Associates 1974: 68).

1970: Puerto Rican population by COUNTIES in New Jersey – 1970 (U.S. 1970 Census)

Atlantic: 2,627	Bergen: 3,918	Burlington: 2,685	Camden: 7,479
Cape May: 371	Cumberland: 5,522	Essex: 29,274	Gloucester: 966
Hudson: 32,563	Hunterdon: 215	Mercer: 3,419	Middlesex: 11,333
Monmouth: 3,857	Morris: 2,801	Ocean: 2,487	Passaic: 19,656
Salem: 315	Somerset: 825	Sussex: 171	Union: 4,892
Warren: 300			

NOTE: The above cited 1970 New Jersey Puerto Rican Census figures are from: (Wagenheim 1974: 23, Table 3). [Note: Wagenheim cites the population figures from the **1970 U.S. Census General Social and Economic Characteristics New Jersey**. Table 48.].

1970: The 1970 “Educational Characteristics” of Puerto Ricans in New Jersey were as follows: The data showed that 52% of the male Puerto Ricans in New Jersey in 1970 had “8 Yrs. of Schooling or Less”; with 22% being a “High School Graduate”; and 1.8% had “4 Yrs. [of] College or more”. In contrast to the male Puerto Ricans, 55% of the Puerto Rican Females had 8 Yrs. of Schooling or Less; 22% were High School Graduates; and 2.3% had “4 Yrs. of College or More”.

The “Median Schooling” for males was 8.8%, while for the females it was 8.6% (RJ Associates 1974: 48).

“Vocational Training Completed by Persons 16-24 Years Old with Less than 3 Years College” shows that with both males and females combined, 13% of Puerto Ricans in New Jersey in 1970 received “Vocational Training”; in contrast New York was at 15%, while Illinois was also at 15% (page 53).

The “Employment Characteristics” Table of Puerto Rican males in 1970 New Jersey showed that 84% were in the “Labor Force”, while 36% of females were in the Labor Force. Significantly, the data showed that 3.3% of Puerto Rican males were “Farm Managers and Laborers”, while 0.2% of females were “Farm Managers and Laborers” (RJ Associates 1974: 63, 69).

“The Income Characteristics” Table of Puerto Rican males in 1970 New Jersey showed that 33% had an income of “Under \$4,000”, while Puerto Rican females were at 73%. While 7.8% of the males had an income of “\$10,000 & Over”, whereas Puerto Rican females was at 0.6% who had an income of “10,000 & Over”. The “Median Income (dollars) for Puerto Rican Families was \$6,265 (RJ Associates 1974: 77).

“Poverty Characteristics” Table G-1 of Puerto Rican families of the 1970 New Jersey Families showed that 6% had income from “Families Receiving Social Security”, and 22% of “Families Receiving Public Assistance”; while in contrast, 20% of “U.S. Families were Receiving Social Security”, and 5% of U.S. Families were “Receiving Public Assistance” (RJ Associates 1974: 84). Additionally, in New Jersey, 26% of Puerto Rican Families were living in Poverty [“per definition used by U.S. Census”], while a whopping 50% of Puerto Rican families, where a “Female Headed” the family, “were in poverty” (RJ Associates 1974: 84). Finally, New Jersey “Families with Income Near and Below Poverty”, was a combined 37% of Puerto Rican Families (RJ Associates 1974: 88).

1980: According to the 1980 Census, it shows the Puerto Rican Population for the following [selective] New Jersey “Metropolitan Area” [Areas], as well as for the City of Philadelphia, are as follows: Atlantic City: 6,033; Jersey City: 55,476; New Brunswick: 20,001; **Newark: 61,820**; Paterson: 36,465; Philadelphia: 78,767; **Trenton: 7,540**; and Vineland: 10,965” (cited in: Santiago, A.M. 1992: 118-119). [Note: the Puerto Rican 1980 Census figure for the Camden Metropolitan area was not cited by Ms. Santiago in her article.], since apparently it did not have 4,000 or more Puerto Ricans in its Mero Area in 1980] (Santiago 1992: 118).

1990: Puerto Rican population by COUNTIES in New Jersey – 1990 (U.S. 1990 Census)

Atlantic:	10,844	Bergen:	11,783	Burlington:	7,329	Camden:	27,956
Cape May:	1,056	Cumberland	15,676	Essex:	51,345	Gloucester:	2,392

Hudson:	58,540	Hunterdon:	655	Mercer:	12,164	Middlesex:	28,591
Monmouth	11,198	Morris:	6,337	Ocean:	7,767	Passaic:	42,973
Salem:	940	Somerset:	2,674	Sussex:	1,123	Union:	18,020
Warren:	770						

Source: The Record (Hackensack, N.J.). Nov. 12, 1993; N.J. 1990 PR pop.: 320,130.

The above cited Puerto Rican **1990 Census** figures for New Jersey's 21 Counties, cited newspaper article titled "Once Upon an Island: How N.J. largest Hispanic group built a community (**The Record** (Hackensack, New Jersey; (November 14, 1993, page 25)), pointed out that:

"... During the mid-1940s, an average of 4,000 **contract farm workers** came north every year, many of whom stayed once they got a taste of the mainland." "By 1948, the Puerto Rican Department of Labor began to provide farm workers with the protection of a contract guaranteeing conditions of work, insurance, and travel. 'The **farms** would send recruiters to the farming villages on the island during the spring. We would work from March to November and return to Puerto Rico during the winter months,' [Francisco] Lopez said (no relation). 'Then the cycle would start again in the spring. But if we found permanent jobs on the mainland, we stayed'" (page 25).

1990 – 2010: Vargas-Ramos, a Centro research staff member, indicated in his Research Report titled, "*Recent Trends in Puerto Rican Settlement and Segregation in the United States*" (issued December 2013) that the 1990 Census showed that New Jersey's Puerto Rican Population for 1990 was at 320,133 (11.74%); for the 2000 Census it was at 366,788 (10.77%); and for the 2010 Census it was at 434,092 (9.39%)" (Vargas-Ramos 2013: 3). He also showed that "the Puerto Rican population as a share of the state's population: 1990-2010", and for the State of New Jersey, was as follows: 1990 it was 4.14%; for 2000 it was 4.36%; and for 2010 it was 4.94%" (Vargas-Ramos 2013: 5).

As for selective New Jersey Counties, the Puerto Rican population for 2010, Vargas-Ramos shows as follows: Hudson County at 56,436; Essex at 54,436; Middlesex at 43,088; **Camden at 42,643**; Passaic at 41,826; Union at 27,142; Bergen at 25,786; Cumberland at 23,139; Atlantic at 18,150; Monmouth at 18,007; **Mercer at 17,097**; Ocean at 15,639; Burlington at 14,255; Morris at 10,731; Gloucester at 7,331; Somerset at 6,514; Sussex at 3,327; Cape May 2,750; Warren at 2,420; and Salem at 2,256 (Vargas-Ramos 213: 6-7).

Economic and Population Data for CAMDEN and the Eight Southern New Jersey Counties:
1970-2005

The economic data book titled *Economic Data for Southern New Jersey* provides population and economic data for the following eight Southern New Jersey Counties, namely: Atlantic; Burlington; **Camden**; Cape May; **Cumberland**; **Gloucester**; Ocean; and Salem County. I will focus on **Camden County** in the interest of time and space (Glassboro State College 1995: "Preface").

For example, the Table titled "Report 2: Municipality Data for Race Ethnic, and Age Distribution in 1990, it shows that **Camden County's** 1990 total population, according to the 1990 U.S. Census, was 502,824. The White population was 385,350 (76.6%), the Afro-American population was 81,665 (16.2%), and the Hispanic population was 36,022 (7.2%), the "Asian or Pacific Is." population for **Camden County** was 11,662 (2.3%), along with the "Other Races Populations" being at 35,809 (7.1%) (The Management Institute 1995: 36). The 2005 "Population Projection" for the 8 Southern New Jersey Counties was 539,000 (Table 3, page 191). (Glassboro State College 1995: 36, 195).

For brevity sake, the remaining seven Southern New Jersey Counties' population figures in 1990 are as follows (in alphabetical order): Atlantic, a total population of 224,327; Burlington at 395,066; Cape May at 95,089; Cumberland at 138,053; Gloucester at 230,082; Ocean at 433; and Salem at 65,294. Thus, the combined population(s) of the eight Counties was at 2,083,938, with 1,744,335 being White (83.7%); 247,463 (11.9%) being Afro-American, and 1,04,678 (5.0%). For comparative purposes, the State of New Jersey's 1990 population was as follows: 7,730,188, with 6,130,465 being White (79.3%); 1,036,825 being Afro-American (13.4%); and Hispanics at 739,861 (9.6%) (page 36).

For the City of **Camden** itself, the data figures are as follows: the total population for 1970 was 102,551; for 1980 it was 84,910; for 1990 it was 87,492 and the "Estimate for 1992" was 86,926 (page 15). By comparison, Cherry Hill Township's population was for 1990 at 64,395; for 1980 at 68,785; for 1990 at 69,348., and the "estimate for 1992" at 69,344. Gloucester Township's 1970 population was 26,511; the 1980 was 45,156; the 1990 was 53,797; and the "Estimate for 1992" was 55,607 (page 15).

The Table titled "Report 3: Income and Poverty" shows the following for the eight Southern New Jersey Counties, namely: Atlantic's "Median Family Income" in 1979 was \$19,216, in 1989 was \$40,602 with the "% Change from 1979-89" at 111.3%; Burlington in 1979 was \$23,251, in 1989 was \$47,641 with the "1979-89 % Change" at 104.9%; **Camden** in 1979 was \$20,998, in 1989 was \$41,961 with the "1979-1989 % Change" at 99.6%; Cape May in 1979 was \$17,042, in 1989 was \$35,476 with the "1979-89 % Change at 108.2%; Cumberland in 1979 was \$17,557, in 1989 was \$34,571 with the 1979-1989 % Change" at 96.9%; Gloucester in 1979 was \$21,882, in 1989 was \$44,216 with the "1979-89 % Change" at 102.1%; Ocean in 1979 was \$18,800, in 1989 was \$39,979 with the "1979-89 % Change" at 111.7%; and Salem in 1979 was \$20,498, in 1989 was \$38,294 with the "1979-89 % Change" at 86.8% (page 49).

For comparison, the State of New Jersey's "Median Family Income" in 1979 was \$22,906, and in 1989 was \$47,589 with the "1979-89 % Change" at 107.8%. **Camden's** "Median Family Income"

The respective "Per Capita Income" in 1989 for each of these eight Southern New Jersey Counties shows as follows: Atlantic at \$16,016; Burlington at \$17,707; **Camden** at \$15,773; Cape May at \$15,536; Cumberland at \$12,560; Gloucester at \$15,207; Ocean at \$15,598; Ocean at \$15,598; Salem at \$13,961 (page 49).

For comparison, the State of New Jersey's "Per Capita Income" in 1979 was \$8,127, and in 1989 was at \$18,714. Unfortunately, for the eight Southern New Jersey Counties, the column titled "For Whom Poverty Status determined from 1989 Income Number" was at 27.6% of these 8 Counties fall into the "Poverty Status" category (page 49).

Significantly, the table titled, "Report 9: Municipality Data for the Largest Employers in Each County" shows that, at least as of July 1994 (from: state of New Jersey, Dept. of Commerce & Economic Development, Office of Economic Research. "Largest Businesses" by County, Campbell Soup Company [in **Camden**] was the 4th largest employer and listed as being the 94th "Employment Rank in the Among the county NJ top 500" Companies in the State of New Jersey. Their headquarters was still listed as being in **Camden, N.J.** (page 117).

The Table titled "Report 12: Average Housing Prices Based on Units Sold in Fiscal Years (July 1 to June 30)" shows that for FY 1991, for **Camden**, the "Ave. Price" [of a House] was \$98,597; for FY 1992, the "Ave Price" was \$106,305; for FY 1993, the "Ave. Price" was \$102,256; and for FY 94, the "Ave. Price" was \$105,984. Also, the "% Change Ave. Price 1991-94" it was 7.49%. Note that the "Ave. Price" for all eight of the aforementioned Southern New Jersey Counties was at \$117,815, (page 161).

By comparison, the State of New Jersey for FY 94, the "Ave. Price" was \$166,276 (page 161).

The Table titled "4. Projected Changes in Employment in Occupations From 1990 To 2005" shows that in 1990, **Camden County** had 226,750, for "Total, all Occupations" [i.e., Jobs], while in 2005, the number was 260,250. As a result, the "Change 1990 to 2005 was 33,500 (14.8% Change) (page 192). The Table titled "8. Personal Income: Per Capita Personal Income" shows the progression of ones "Person Income", from 1970 to 1992", for the eight Southern New Jersey Counties. However, I will only cite the data for **Camden County**, as follows, for: 1970 income as \$4,234; 1980 income as \$10,183; 1990 income as \$20,181; 1992 income as \$21,748, and the "1992 % of NJ" at 83.4% (page 199).

Finally, and importantly, the Table titled "25. Farm Statistics", for 1995, shows that **Camden County**, in 1974, had 146 Farms; in 1978 it had 160 Farms; in 1982 it had 152 Farms; in 1987 it had 177 Farms; in 1992 it had 188 Farms. In 1974 the "Acres in Farms" was 9,940 whereas in 1992 it was at 7,799 Acres. In 1974 the "Average Acreage Per farm in Camden County was 68,

whereas in 1992 it was at 41 acres. In 197 the “Acres of Total Cropland” for Camden County was 7,601 whereas in 1992 it was at 6,285. Finally, in 1974 the “Acres of Harvested cropland” in Camden County was 6,302, whereas in 1992 it was at 5,070 (page 216). For comparison, the State of New Jersey in 1974 had 7,409 farms, whereas in 1992, it had 9,079 Farms, while the “Acres in Farms” in 1974 was 961,395, whereas in 1992 at 847,595. In 1974 the State of New Jersey’s “Average Acreage Per Farm” was 130, whereas in 1992 it was 93 acres. In 1974 New Jersey’s “Acres of Total Cropland” was 674,642, whereas in 1992 it was 623,466 (page 216).

CAMDEN’S 2019 and 2020 Total Population

On November 21, 2010, I accessed the *U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts: Camden City, New Jersey* web site, and it indicated that **Camden City, New Jersey’s** “Population Estimate July 1, 2019” was 73,562, of which the “Black or African American alone, percent” was at 42.4%. The “Hispanic or Latino, percent” was at 50.3%. also, it indicated that “persons in poverty, percent, in Camden City in July 2019 was at 36.5%.

(<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/camdencitynewjersey>).

According to the website titled “*World Population Review*”, it cited **Camden**, New Jersey’s population as being at 73,811, (<https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/camden-njpopulation>) (as of 10/21/20). “The average household income in Camden is \$40,015 with a poverty rate of 36.81%” (page 1).

Overwhelmingly Upward Trends in New Jersey’s Puerto Rican Population from 2000-2010:

Trends of the Puerto Rican Population in New Jersey’s in Selected Counties, 2000 to 2010, as well as the percentage of change between 2000 and 2010, are as follows (Vargas-Ramos 2013: 6, 7):

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>
Hudson:	58,312	56,436 (-3.22%)
Essex:	53,015	54,005 (1.87%)
Middlesex:	34,676	43,088 (24.26%)
Camden:	33,712	42,643 (26.49%)
Passaic:	41,324	41,827 (1.22%)
Union:	22,164	27,142 (22.46%)
Bergen:	17,290	25,786 (49.14%)
Cumberland:	18,520	23,139 (24.94%)
Atlantic:	14,580	18,160 (24.44%)
Mercer:	13,865	17,097 (23.31%)
Gloucester:	3,708	7,331 (97.71%)
Somerset:	4,557	6,514 (42.94%)

The 2000 and 2008 U.S. Population Census and the Puerto Rican Population

2000: The 2000 Census for the Hispanic Population overall shows that the U.S. had 3,406,178 Puerto Ricans in the United States, see the Table titled, “**Table 1.** Hispanic Population by Type: 2000.” Also, the 2000 Census shows that Puerto Ricans made up 9.6% of the overall Hispanic population, while their population increased in size from 1990 to 2000 by 24.9%, or 2.7 million to 3.4 million in the U.S. The largest Puerto Rican populations (more than 250,000) were in New York, Florida, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The median age for Puerto Ricans was 7.3 years (U.S. Census Bureau 2001: 1, 2, 3, 7). The 2000 Census showed the Puerto Rican Population in Vineland was 13,284; in **Camden** 23,051; in **Newark** 39,650; in **Trenton 8,952**; in Princeton 113 (online at: **area.Connect. Camden Population and Demographics** (Camden, N.J.); accessed 10/5/20). (<https://camdennj.areaconnect.com/statistics.htm>).

2002: As recently as 2002, Table 1 of a 2008 article, titled “2002 Census of Agriculture Hired Labor in New Jersey” shows that there were 2,374 farms in New Jersey, of which the Counties had as follows: Camden had 42 farms and 537 workers; Mercer had 76 farms and 517 workers; Hunterdon had 275 farms and 1,351 workers; Burlington had 217 farms and 2,262 workers; Atlantic had 113 farms and 4,440 workers; Cumberland had 218 farms and 3,541 workers; Gloucester had 151 farms and 2,379 workers; Salem had 156 farms and 1,676 workers; Warren had 178 farms and 948 workers; Monmouth had 288 farms and 1,824 workers; Middlesex had 92 farms and 572 workers. New Jersey had a total of 2,374 farms, and 22,718 workers. (Morjan, Marija, et.al. *New Jersey Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers: Enumeration and Access to Healthcare Study*. **New Solutions: A Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health Policy**. (2008: 18(1): 77-86). [It is reasonable to expect that a certain number of Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers were among the workers cited in at least some of these N.J farms.].

2008: “Latinos in Mercer County: Since the first significant population of Puerto Ricans arrived in Mercer County after World War II, this group has been steadily edged out by Central and South Americans, a shift that continues today. This is evident in the years from 2003 and 2006, for example, when Puerto Rican natives in Mercer went from 47 percent to 34 percent of the county’s Latino population. To an extent, the Mercer immigrant story is the New Jersey immigrant story: diverse and numerous” (Mann 2008: 7; Escobar-Haskins 2004).

The New Jersey Puerto Rican Population in 2010 and 2014

The New Jersey Puerto Rican Population in 2010 was 434,092, and they were 27.9% of the total Latino population in New Jersey (Centro 2016: 2). The *CENTRO’s* (Center for Puerto Rican Studies, Hunter College, CUNY) publication titled, “Puerto Ricans in *New Jersey*, the United States, and Puerto Rico, 2014”, indicated that New Jersey’s Mercer County had a Puerto Rican population of 17,591, or 3.6 of Mercer County’s population. Importantly, it also indicated that in contrast to its northern counterpart counties, consisting of Hudson, Essex, Middlesex,

Passaic, Bergen, and Union counties, Mercer County was only one of four counties which were *underrepresented* with respect to its Puerto Rican population (page 5). The total State of New Jersey Puerto Rican Population, in 2014, was at 468,200 (or 27.1% of the total New Jersey Latino population), which made the state, “in 2014, New Jersey was the third State with the most Puerto Ricans in the United States, behind the Puerto Rican population in Florida and New York.... The Puerto Rican population in New Jersey... was 5.2% of the total population” (Centro 2016: 1).

[Note: This article cited two different “Total Puerto Rican population figures for the State of New Jersey for 20114, namely, that it was at 468,200 [page 1], and it also cited the different figure of 459,793...” [on page 5]] --- however this seeming discrepancy is explained at the bottom of page 5, under the “Sources” section]. (Centro 2016: 5). Thus, the Centro put forth their explanation as to why the total Puerto Rican population(s) may differ, namely that: “Total counts for populations may differ depending on whether the estimates are derived from five-year estimates or the one-year estimates of the American Community Survey” (Centro 2016: 1, 5).

Puerto Rican Migrant Farmworkers in New Jersey in 2013

2013: At least as late as 2013, García-Colón’s 2013 article pointed out that “The American Community Survey [ACS] calculations for 2006 through 2008 estimates that there are **5,274 Puerto Rican** workers in Agriculture-related activities in the United States and more than 50 percent work in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, **New Jersey**, and New York...” They also pointed out that “Puerto Rican seasonal migration began in post-war United States during the late 1940s. Initially, the need for workers led to the push for recruiting agents to travel to Puerto Rico seeking to hire thousands of workers.” (García-Colón and Edwin Meléndez 2013: 96). “The survey sample consists of 196 interviews (see Appendix [page 119]).” “Using ACS (2006-2008) and the USDA (2007) census, we identified 26 counties in five states (**N.J.**, PA, CT, NY, and MA) with farms that employ Puerto Rican workers,” and therefore, “... in the principal regions of Puerto Rican migrant labor” such as southern New Jersey (pages 99, 119).

The authors went on to point out that “... although the working and living conditions of contemporary Puerto Rican farmworkers [I presume this means in the 21st Century] have not changed much over time, their reasons for migrating, demographics, and political and economic conditions have changed” (page 99). In short, the authors “argue that the Puerto Rican farm labor force is constructed, organized, and maintained by the unemployment situation in Puerto Rico combined with worker’ own networks, U.S. citizenship, preference for agricultural jobs, lack of English-language skills, and lack of integration into the local communities, and continuing engagement in circular migration, as well as the enticement of higher wages in the U.S.... We explain why Puerto Ricans continue to work in an industry characterized by low wages and intense competition from the seasonal and undocumented workers” (page 99).

Selective Puerto Rican Population by COUNTIES in New Jersey, 2014

Camden County: 43,538	Hudson County: 58,396	Essex County: 56,891
Middlesex County: 48,037	Passaic County: 42,526	Mercer County: 17,591
Ocean County: 16,700	Gloucester County: 7,596	

(SOURCE: Centro. Ctr. for Puerto Rican Studies: 2016).

Puerto Rican MILITARY SERVICE, New Jersey, and a Path to Middle Class, 2014

Harry Franqui-Rivera's article, titled "Military Service: Migration and a Path to Middle Class Status" argues that, "The role of military service in spreading the Puerto Rican diaspora is an understudied phenomenon of relevance for understanding the Puerto Rican migration and its personnel, veterans, and their families have dispersed the Puerto Rican population beyond what has been considered as traditional centers of Puerto Rican migration" (Franqui-Rivera 2016: 1). "Florida, New York, California, Texas and **New Jersey** are the top five destinations for stateside Puerto Rican veterans... (page 2).

Franqui-Rivera's Table titled "Table 1. Puerto Rican Military and Veteran Population by Place of Origin, 2014" shows that in 2014 the military population in **New Jersey** was 2,015 (7%), while the Puerto Rican Veteran in **New Jersey** in 2014 was at 10,655 (3%) (which ranked 2nd), only behind New York---and excluding Puerto Rico. (page 1). His Table titled "Table 3. "top 10 States with Highest Puerto Rican Populations, 2014 (Civilians vs. Current Active Duty vs. Veterans)" shows that: **New Jersey** ranked 3rd with 306,714 Puerto Ricans (5%) with "No Military Service" (again not including Puerto Rico). However, **New Jersey** ranked 5th among the Top 10 States in 2014 with 13,379 (4%) Veterans residing in **New Jersey**. Finally, Franqui-Rivera argues that "Military service works as a path toward middle-class status, as I [Franqui-Rivera] have argued elsewhere. Overall, the veteran and military Puerto Rican population enjoys a higher quality of life in terms of income, education attainment, employment rate, and housing tenure than its non-veteran counterpart" (page 3).

Finally, it should be noted that "... after completing their active-duty service, Puerto Rican ex-military personnel stay in or return to places near the military bases where they were stationed' [this probably was, and continues to possibly be the case, for Puerto Ricans stationed at **Fort Dix**, New Jersey (Franqui-Rivera 2016: 2). (Fort Dix is located about 16.1 miles from Trenton, N.J (from: *Wikipedia*)). Note that Fort Dix is presently serving as a joint training site for all military components and all services (*Wikipedia*, accessed 11/23/20). Finally, *Wikipedia* points out that there are currently seven active military installations in New Jersey, as well as that "there are currently three **army bases** physically located in New Jersey. The largest and most functional is Fort Dix. The other two are Fort Monmouth and Picatinny Arsenal." However, "Fort Monmouth officially closed its doors as a U.S. Army installation in September 2011, and a new chapter in

the Fort's history began...." [Note: see, for historical context, **Daily Record** (Long Branch, New Jersey). See Snow for *First Time in Their Lives. Half-Dozen Porto Rican Soldiers, at Fort Monmouth, Voice Opinions*. (December 8, 1926; p. 3). (emphasis added),

New Jersey Puerto Rican Population for 2015, 2016, and 2017

The American Community Survey (ACS) (See immediately below for a detailed description of the ACS) shows the New Jersey Puerto Rican Population, for the following years, to be as follows: 2015: 487,972; 2016: 470,143; and for 2017: 470,640.

Hispanics of Puerto Rican Origin in the United States, 2017:

"An estimated 5.6 million Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin lived in the United States in 2017.... Puerto Ricans are the second-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for about 10% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2017.... About 29% of Puerto Ricans who live in the 50 states and D.C. were born in Puerto Rico.... About 24% of Puerto Ricans born in Puerto Rico live in poverty, as do 22% of Puerto Ricans born in the 50 states and D.C." In 2017, 1,643,000 persons were born in Puerto Rico, whereas 3,816,000 persons were born in the U.S. and D.C.... The Puerto Rican population is concentrated in Florida (20%), New York (20%) and New Jersey (8%)." (Pew Research Center 2019: 1, 2, 4).

New Jersey 2018 Puerto Rican Population

The American Community Survey (ACS) for 2018 provided in its Table the "New Jersey Puerto Rican Population 2018" as being at **488,181** (Estimate/" Margin of Error", plus or minus, +17,583). *Source:* U.S. Census Bureau. "New Jersey Puerto Rican Population 2018"; from "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates" Survey/Program: American Community Survey). (accessed online on Oct. 24, 2020).

The national Puerto Rican Population for 2018 was at 5.772,000, or as Pew wrote: Those of Puerto Rican origin are the next largest [Hispanic] group [2nd behind the Mexican origin population], at 5.8 million (another 3.2 million live on the island (Pew 2020: 2) (printed on September 10, 2020) (accessed online).

New Jersey 2019 Puerto Rican Population

The American Community Survey ACS) for 2019 provided in its Table the "New Jersey Puerto Rican Population 2019" as being at **455,615** for the New Jersey Puerto Rican Population figure (accessed online on Oct. 24, 2020). [Note: I do not have an explanation for why the 2019 New Jersey Puerto Rican Population figure, at 455,615 is, arguably, demonstrably less (at 32,566)

then the 2018 Puerto Rican Population figure of 488,181.]. Note: the 2020 Puerto Rican Population figure was not available yet.

New Jersey and Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers in 2020: In the Age of COVID-19

NOTE: On May 20, 2020, New Jersey Governor, Phil Murphy, released Guidance to the Public in a press release from Trenton, titled, “Murphy Administration Outlines COVID-19 Guidance for Seasonal Farm Workers and Employees”. It begins by stating: “Steps for Working Conditions, Housing and Transportation Published.” Also, on May 20, 2020, additional Guidance was issued wherein it indicated that “the New Jersey Department of Health is partnering with its sister agencies New Jersey Department of Agriculture and New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development to assist agricultural businesses and farm workers during the COVID-19 pandemic”. This guidance consisted of 15-pages (accessed online 11/4/20). (cf.: NJTV News. 5/7/2020; NJTV News. 7/3/2020; *NY Times*. 4/2/2020).

The May 7, 2020 online article titled “*New Jersey’s Dangerous Harvest*” began as follows, “Thousands of migrant workers will soon arrive in the Garden State to pick fruits and vegetables during the COVID-19 pandemic. Can farm and packing houses be kept safe? Galletta and his family own and operate the Atlantic Blueberry Co. (ABC), a thousand-acre farm in Hammonton, the so-called Blueberry Capital of the world, which.... For Galletta and the rest of the New Jersey blueberry growers, it all comes down to an eight-week harvesting season from mid-June through mid-August.... But it is not the bottom line that concerns him. He will be responsible for the health and safety of 500-plus migrant workers who will arrive next month at his farm.”

“It’s the fruit and vegetables who require the most manual labor, and who are thus the most threatened by the pandemic. Blueberry production, in particular, is both labor-intensive and time-sensitive.... Every year, an estimated 20,000 migrant farm workers---deemed essential workers---from Mexico, Haiti, **Puerto Rico**, and Central America arrive in New Jersey to pick fruit and vegetables.... ‘We know there have been several (farmworkers) that have tested positive down south (in Salem County)’, state Health Commissioner Judith Persichilli said Wednesday, at the governor’s daily briefing. Gov. Phil Murphy cited Singapore as a cautionary tale at the briefing. There, an influx of migrant laborers recently caused a second surge of **COVID-19 infections**.... Jessica Culley, general coordinator for CATA, and immigrant advocacy group, thinks the blueberry farmers will be most affected. ‘I’ve heard from colleagues that Haitian workers, who often travel in family units, are reluctant to travel....’ Calletta said “We’re making preparations to harvest mechanically, if we have to, though it’s not our preference.... Hand picking is still the preference and practice of New Jersey growers, according to Rutgers’ Pavlis, though he predicts the industry is clearly trending toward more reliance on technology, for a number of reasons” (NJTV News and NJ Spotlight, May 7, 2020, pages 1-3) (online article accessed on 10/30/20).

NJTV News and NJ Spotlight. “Some **South Jersey Farmers** Won’t Let Seasonal Workers Be Tested for COVID-19.” (July 3, 2020). This article points out as follows: “Refusals come just as migrant-worker population starts to rise steeply, with as many as 10,000 laborers arriving from states where COVID-19 cases are increasing. A roadblock has emerged in the state’s COVID-19 campaign to test the thousands of migrant workers harvesting fruits and vegetables on New Jersey farms: An increasing number of growers are refusing to allow health care professionals test the seasonal laborers they have hired. The state Department of Health said some farmers are not participating in the testing program but refused to disclose how many and their locations. Those familiar with the process in the communities say the number of growers is in the dozens, with most in **Cumberland County** and recently six blueberry growers in **Atlantic County**, according to two people with knowledge of the testing operation” [Note: it is reasonable to believe that a certain number, and percentage of these migrant farm laborers, are Puerto Ricans] (page 1).

“A bill (*The Farm Worker Epidemic Health and Safety Act*) recently proposed by State Sens Teresa Ruiz (D[Essex] and Nilsa Cruz-Perez (D-**Camden**) [both Hispanics] would, among other things, require such testing for all seasonal migrant workers.... As of Thursday, health workers from four FQHCs, partnering with the state Department of Health, had tested 3,900 seasonal farmworkers, mostly in South Jersey, with 193 testing positive That’s a rate of about 5% --- down from 11.7% a month earlier and about a third of the statewide average. And while the declining rate of infection appears promising, the news that some growers are refusing to participate in the testing program is disquieting to some on the front line. Jessica Culley, general coordinator for CATA, a **migrant-workers advocacy group** said, ‘We expected some would resist when the state issued safety guidelines that didn’t make testing mandatory, but the current number is alarming” (page 1).

“[Governor] Murphy issued a travel advisory on June 24, requesting all individuals traveling from 16 states with a high COVID-19 positivity rate to self-quarantine for a 14-day period. Those states include Florida [which also employs Puerto Rican migrant farm laborers, some of whom travel to the farms in New Jersey when their farms are ready in plant, and then to harvest], Georgia and North Carolina --- the origin of the overwhelming majority of blueberry migrants that come to New Jersey every year” (page 2).

2020 “Farm Laborer Salary in New Jersey”, According to ZipRecruiter

According to “**ZipRecruiter’s**” information that, “as of October 27, 2020, the average annual pay for a Farm Laborer in New Jersey is \$25,237 a year. Just in case you need a simple salary calculator, that works out to be approximately \$12.13 an hour. This is the equivalent of \$485/week or \$2,103/month.... Based on recent job posting activity on *ZipRecruiter*, the Farm Laborer job market in New Jersey is not very active as few companies are currently hiring.” (<https://www.ziprecruiter.com/Salaries/Farm-Laborer-Salary--in...>). By comparison, it also

shows that the “Farm Laborer Salary Comparison by Location”, such as Nationwide is \$26,620 (page 1). (accessed online 11/3/2020).

It goes on to further point out that “While *ZipRecruiter*” is seeing salaries as high as \$40,098 and as low as \$13,843, the majority of Farm Laborer salaries currently range between \$20,048 (25th percentile) to \$28,163 (75th percentile) with top earners (90th percentile) making \$33,414 annually in New Jersey”.

Additionally, *ZipRecruiter* also identified the “10 Top Paying Cities for Farm Laborer Jobs in New Jersey” as follows: “We’ve identified 5 cities where the typical salary for a Farm Laborer job is above the average in New Jersey. Topping the list is **Trenton**, with Clifton and Passaic close behind in second and third. Passaic beats the New Jersey average by 10.3%, and **Trenton** furthers that trend with another \$3,735 (13.8%) above the \$25,237. (page 2). [Note: *Wikipedia* describes ZipRecruiter, Inc., as follows: it “is an American employment marketplace for job seekers and employers. The company is headquartered in Santa Monica, California”.]. The “Annual Salary” for **Trenton** Farm Laborers was **\$28.971**, (page 2).

The 10 cities identified by **ZipRecruiter** as being the “10 highest Paying Cities for Farm Laborer Jobs in New Jersey”, and their respective “Hourly Wage”, as being: **Trenton, \$13.93 per hour**; Clifton \$13.79; Passaic \$13.45; Elizabeth \$12.40; **Newark \$12.23**; **Camden \$11.89**; Paterson \$11.80; Jersey City \$11.70; Atlantic City \$11.11; and Vineland \$10.74 (page 3, from the “non-Title” Table).

Average WEEKLY Wages for All Industries for Selective New Jersey Counties (mid-November 2020)

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) (*bls.gov*) web site, it identified for the following Counties in New Jersey what the respective “Average **Weekly Wages**” were, all for mid-November 2020 (all counties were reported for the first quarter 2020), for the following County “Divisions” or “Areas”, as follows [**NOTE: U.S. = \$1,222** (accessed 11/22/20)]:

Trenton Area - Mercer County: \$1,681; (U.S. = \$1,222; Area = \$1,681).

Camden County: \$1,111; Burlington County: \$1,224; and Gloucester County: \$928.

Middlesex Area (and County): \$1,396; Monmouth County: \$1,169; and Ocean County: \$897.

Bergen County: \$1,374; Hudson County: \$1,783; and Passaic: \$1,070.

Atlantic City Area – Atlantic County: \$940.

Vineland Area - Cumberland County: \$910; (U.S. = \$1,222; Area = \$910).

Newark, N.J.-PA, Division – Essex County: \$1,500 or more; Morris County: \$1,500 or more; Union County: \$1,500 or more; Somerset County: \$1,500 or more; Hunterdon County: \$1,200-\$1,499; Sussex: \$900-\$1,199; Pike: \$899-or less. (emphasis added)

Warren County, N.J. (in the Allentown Area): \$900 or more.

SOURCE: (www.bls.gov/regions/new-york-new-jersey)

PART IV

Interview with Santiago Rodriguez about His Own Personal Migrant Farm Laborer Experience in New Jersey, During 1969

PART I - INTRODUCTION and CONTEXT of the INTERVIEW: Mr. Santiago Rodriguez, Puerto Rican, worked on a Migrant Farm in 1969 in southern New Jersey. Mr. Rodriguez was asked a series of questions by **Daniel M. López**, who has been researching and writing about the history of the Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers in New Jersey, from 1945 to the early 1960s, as well as in Mercer County, and Trenton, New Jersey. Mr. Rodriguez gave Mr. López the right to include my written interview “Notes” which Mr. López transcribed, for my review and for any changes I may have to make. Mr. Rodriguez reviewed his typed “Notes”, made a few changes, and this “Oral History” write-up reads as follows:

Santiago Rodriguez and I had a conversation over the phone today, 9/21/2020, he said the following to me (understand that I was not able to write down much of our conversation today, since I did not record our conversation, and I could only write down only a portion of what we discussed, since I was not able to write too fast, due to the problems I have with my fingers!).

Mr. Rodriguez said that back in 1958, his oldest brother, Enrique Rodriguez, went to work as a Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Worker at the Glassboro Farm. What Mr. Rodriguez recalls today, almost 60 years later, was that the Glassboro Farm had a high fence [presumably surrounding the Farm, or at least a good portion of this Farm]. He also said that to him, looking from the outside of this farm [I think he may have said that the fence consisted of barbed wire], that it looked like a “Concentration Camp”. Mr. Rodriguez said that he himself never worked at the Glassboro Farm, but that he drove around it and to him it looked like a concentration camp.

Mr. Rodriguez emphasized that the Glassboro Farm was **a distribution Center** for Puerto Ricans. That is, that they would send Puerto Rican migrant Farm Workers to this Glassboro Farm, located in Southern New Jersey, and then these workers would be driven to, and distributed to, the Migrant Farms and Camps, throughout New Jersey---this was the importance of this one Camp., i.e., as a Distribution Center.

Mr. Rodriguez also said that he personally worked in Southern New Jersey at the Bridgeton, New Jersey Farm, or Camp, in 1969, at the Perry Brothers Farm, which was located close to Salem County. The Perry Brothers Farm was in Gloucester County, in Southern New Jersey. He went on to say that he arrived at the Perry Farm on May 25, 1969, and that there were 24 other Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers who were also working at Perry Brothers Farms.

Mr. Rodriguez mentioned that Puerto Ricans had to be hired due to the Migration Law of 1943 [unfortunately, I was not able to write down what Mr. Rodriguez was saying on this specific 1943 issue]. He also mentioned the King Farms in Tullytown, Pennsylvania, which is close to Trenton, New Jersey, off Route 1. He said that the Supervisor was José Gonzalez [Puerto Rican?]. He also mentioned a Migrant Farm Camp called the Lambertville Camp, in Hunterdon County.

Mr. Rodriguez mentioned the name of Samuel Kanig, a Puerto Rican, who was and still is, highly active in the Puerto Rican community in Trenton, New Jersey. He said that Mr. Kanig was the one that started the “Puerto Rican History Project”, which is now at the Trenton Free Public Library, in Trenton, New Jersey, and it is also “online”, as well.

Mr. Rodriguez mentioned that his brother, Enrique, also worked on the Migrant Farms in New Jersey as a Migrant Farm Worker, and that he also worked with his brother on the Farm. Mr. Rodriguez mentioned Englishtown [Monmouth County], New Jersey which was “the Chinese Farm.” He mentioned that Puerto Rican migrants also worked in the Hightown Area such as the “big Princeton Nursery”, which grew Christmas Trees. It is near the Princeton University area. He mentioned a Mr. Xavier Hernandez who is now in Tansboro, New Jersey [Camden County, N.J.], off the 206 Highway. Finally, he said that in 2018 he, Santiago Rodriguez, became the City Councilman in Trenton.

PART II – “My experiences as a Migrant Worker in 1969, by Santiago Rodriguez” (submitted to Mr. López in October 2020):

“On May 25, 1969 I [Mr. Rodriguez] arrived at the Perry Brothers Farm in Bridgeton, New Jersey. I will never forget that day. Prior to that I was a student at Francisco Zayas High School in *Villalba, Puerto Rico*. I was an excellent student, and my goal was to go to Law School. When I was a child, I suffered from many health conditions which convinced my mother not to send me to school until I was 7 and a half years old. I remember very well that I wanted to go to school with my peers. So, when I became 18 years of age, I was still in 11th grade. Those were the years of the Viet Nam War and the military draft was mandatory. I went to the Selective Service Office and registered for the draft. The lady at the office told me that they were going to place me on a student status until I completed high school. At that time, I not even had an idea of where Viet Nam was and what the hell Puerto Ricans had to go to fight there. All I knew about that war was that there were many protests against it and that some of my friends had being killed there.”

“What the lady at the Selective Service had told me did not give me too much hope. At that time, my weight was about 78 pounds and although I was not weak, I did not feel that I was born to die in a war. All of my 3 older brothers had left Puerto Rico to work as migrant farm workers in that time the youngest of them, Enrique had arrived at Bridgeton NJ from Florida. I asked him to send me the plane ticket so that I could go to work for the summer to save money for my school clothes. That is what I told him but those were not my plans, wanted to delay finishing high school with the hope that the war was going to be over and I did not have to participate on it.”

“I remember that the 25th of May was a Saturday. My brother picked me up at the Philadelphia Airport and about 10 pm we arrived at the Perry Brothers Farm. The next morning, I was awakened by my brother at about 5:00 am so that I could get ready to go to work. Until that time I had worked summers at farms in Puerto Rico and had picked coffee and pigeon peas. I was good with a hoe and my neighbors use to hire me and my youngest brother Feliciano to work for them in their small farms. Since I had that experience, I thought It would be easy for me to adapt to work at Perry Brothers, later on I was going to find out different.”

“The first day of work was ok, the supervisor, a large white man of about sixty, felt sorry for me and put me to collect asparagus, which was what they were harvesting at the time. There were about 25 other workers, my brother Enrique and another neighbor from Villalba were the drivers. My brother used to drive a tractor with a platform attached to it and I had to pick the asparagus, put them on a small plastic box and place them in the platform. That was easy. For the first few weeks that was what I did for 9 or 10 hours a day. Besides that, we had to weed the tomatoes and cabbage, there were many acres of them.”

“When the asparagus season was over, we started working with the cabbage. The first day the supervisor assigned me to help Juan Velez, a short man who was also from Villalba, to put together the wooden boxes where the cabbage had to be placed. The first day we put together about 1,500 boxes. My brother used to pick them up with the tractor and take them to the field where the rest of the workers were picking the cabbage. He used to spread them by the rows of cabbage. After we finished the boxes for the first day, about 2 p.m., the supervisor came in a small bus he used to bring us from the camp and took us to the field....”

[Mr. Rodriguez’s Sept. 4, 2020 *e-mail* to me stated that he was a **migrant worker**: “... in the early 70s [and] I participated with the *Puerto Rican Congress* on an effort to change the **Migrant Workers Laws in New Jersey**]. A reform was conducted. A group was formed by Angel Domínguez with the assistance of the *Congreso*, CATE, who organized the workers on their struggle for rights. If you want to know about the conditions at the **camps** I can tell you because I went through them for 3 months in New Jersey and for another 3 months at the mushroom camps in Reading, PA.”]. (emphasis added).

A Case Study of Puerto Rican Migrant Farmworkers Living and Working in Labor Camps, 1975

While my book-length manuscript has conducted only one interview [by my design, due to the nature of my research, as well as the impact of **COVID-19** in the year of 2020] with a former Migrant Farm Worker in New Jersey during the 1969 farm season, in contrast to my research, **Llamas' Dissertation** was "a case study of Puerto Rican migrant farmworkers on labor camps in Massachusetts and Connecticut in the summer of 1975. Selected Puerto Rican migrant farmworkers **were individually interviewed** at various camps concerning their demographic background, their attitudes and preferences toward education and training , their attitudes and preferences toward education and training, their attitudes towards migration, their reasons for migration, their perception of migrant organizations, and their self0perceived needs." (emphasis added).

"A total of 54 interviews were collected during a total of 26 visits to 18 different camps between May and October of 1975. A uniform, pre-tested Spanish language questionnaire was presented to each subject by a trained, native Spanish-speaking interview team and each interview lasted for approximately one-half hour. (**Llamas 1977: vi**).

PART V

Suggestions for Further Research Relating to the Puerto Rican Migrant Worker "Plight"

A Wealth of **Primary Sources** Relating to the *New Jersey* Migrant Farm Laborer from the **Rutgers University Archives**, including several "on-line" Sources:

Inventory to the Consumers League of New Jersey Records, 1896-1988 (by Fernanda Perrone and Luis C. Franco. **1977**; Special Collections and University Archives, **Rutgers University Libraries**) (Arranged and described as part of the "Women's in Public Life Project", July 1966-December 1998, funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.) (MC 1090) (Creator: Consumers League of New Jersey).

MIGRATORY LABOR FILES, 1905-1979, bulk 1939-1971 (8 cubic feet)

SUMMARY: "Documents generated by the *Migratory Labor Committee of the Consumers League of **New Jersey*** which fought to improve conditions of migrant laborers in the State.... Also includes documents received and kept as reference files from other organizations, such as the **New Jersey** Migrant Labor Board and the National Consumers' League, as well as state and federal agencies.... Documents preparation of the Brief Concerning Labor Camps for Migrants in **New Jersey**, which helped lead to the **Migrant Labor Act of 1945**. Also documents the service of League members on the Migrant Labor Board and League's continuing advocacy for migrant workers **into the 1960s**.... Subjects covered include wages, migrant camps, child labor, health,

living conditions, recruitment, transportation, and education.... Most of the material contained in the series is concerned with migrants in agriculture....”

Most Importantly, “of particular interest” are site reports, which offer descriptions of **actual living conditions at migrant labor camps in New Jersey**”. Another interesting item is a League reprint of “**The Forgotten People**” by Dale Wright (1961) which “recounts the author’s six months as a migrant laborer” (cf.: Wright 1961). “Also includes audiotapes (reel-to-reel) of the **1965 Migrant information Meeting**”. (Box 18, Folder 1, 2) (Agricultural Workers Union, 1952, Antipoverty Program, 1965)

Brief Summary History of Migrant Labor Reforms and the Consumer’s League (in New Jersey)

“The issue of child labor was closely tied to that of migrant labor, because, during the early part of the century, many children worked as migrant laborers on farms.... After the passage of the Child Labor Law in **1940**, the League turned its attention to adult migrant labor. Many African American families from the Southern states were coming to **New Jersey** to work. A League investigation found appalling conditions in the potato-growing areas of **central New Jersey**” [possibly including **Mercer County**?].

Along with church and civic organizations, the League formed the Inter-Organization Migrant Committee which prepared a brief on migrant conditions which was presented to Governor Edge [of New Jersey in 1944]”. [Governor Walter E. Edge, New Jersey, his second time as Governor of N.J., was from 1944-to **1947**, from: *Wikipedia*, accessed on-line: September 18, 2020.]. This *Wikipedia* article on Governor Edge, indicated that: “in 1945, Edge signed a series of laws banning racial and or religious discrimination in public accommodations, employment, public school admissions, jury service and hospital care.”

“The brief described unsanitary conditions in some migrant camps.... The brief helped lead to the **Migrant Labor Act of 1945**, which set up a **Migrant Division of the Labor Department** and created the **Migrant Labor Board** (the two public representatives on the Board were also members of the *League Executive Committee* until the 1950s) to regulate and investigate the use and treatment of migrants....”

[**NOTE**: I have not personally and independently verified the “facts”, and accomplishments cited in this article, for Governor Edge], although a future researcher may wish to look at the following book wherein Governor Edge is referenced, and written about, namely: Mahoney, Joseph F. “Walter Evans Edge” in **The Governors of New Jersey, 1664-1974**, edited by Paul A. Stelhorn and Michael J. Belkner, New Jersey Historical Commission, TRENTON, NJ. (1982); as well as the legislative source/document titled: **Acts of the One Hundred and Sixty-Ninth Legislature of the State of New Jersey**, MacCrellish & Ouigley Co., TRENTON, N.J., **1945**, Chapters 168-174, pp. 587-604.].

AUDIO and VISUAL, Puerto Rican Migrant Laborer: RESOURCES and BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Visual Photo Resources: Further Research Suggested and Sought

"**Background to Farm Labor Migration**". (Centro. Center for Puerto Rican Studies; accessed online on 9/21/2020).

This website, from **EL CENTRO** consists of a number of ["background"] photos (as well as brief narrative descriptions of the photos) of the Puerto Rican people showing their poor living conditions, the degree of poverty which existed, etc., which in turn, contributed to the eventual development and creation, of what was to become known as the "Government's" "Farm Labor Migration Program". Based upon a "negotiated" agreement between the **Government of Puerto Rico** (through its "representatives") and "representatives of the "Farm Growers", i.e., the Owners of Farms and their many (at one time there were close to 3,000 of them in the State of New Jersey), respective "Farm Camps" (consists of 3 pages).

Significantly, this same Centro page ("link") has a follow-up description, as well as additional new photos, in the article titled, "The Establishment of Puerto Rico Farm Labor Program". In particular, these several pages have photos of both the **New Jersey Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborer**, as well as photos of their daily "living quarters", as well as the Farms'/Camps' "houses" (i.e., "**dwellings**"), thereby affording one of a limited glimpse of their "quality" of their everyday "living conditions". One example, although it probably is not necessarily "representative" of most of the Farm Camps, is the Glassboro Labor Camp in Gloucester County, New Jersey, circa 1957---since this Camp was literally the biggest---by far---Camp in terms of the number of Puerto Ricans which it annually would have on their premises. Glassboro Camp would consistently have over **3,000 Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborers on its payroll**. This site has a photo of the Glassboro Labor Camp in New Jersey, circa 1957 (see: Image 8) (page 1). This site also has a photo of a Puerto Rican farmworker's barracks, **circa 1948**.

Other photos, and narrative descriptions, representing the Puerto Rican daily lives are illustrated by the photo (Image 10), whereby it shows the "sleeping quarters for Puerto Rican workers, circa 1948", (page 2), as well as a 2nd photo with the photo caption reading as follows: "Teacher Richard Cartright and migrant workers in an English class in a camp, circa 1950s", (Image 11) (page 2). Image 12, "Jaime Quiñones, working for the Council of Churches, distributes letters to workers in the Rath Camp, circa 1950s", as well as Image 14, "***Migrants working in the fields***", circa 1948" (page 3).

Two additional photos, consisting of Puerto Rico's Governor cited with the caption of "Governor Luis Muñoz Marín [**The Governor of Puerto Rico**] playing baseball with migrant workers, circa 1956" (Image 13), and the second one with the caption of "Governor Luis Muñoz Marín with officials inspecting food at a labor camp, circa 1956" (Image 18) (page 3). [one would think that it would have been important enough to have at least identified the specific

camp, by its Camp name, which the Governor of Puerto Rico was visiting, and presumably “inspecting” his fellow Puerto Ricans’ [**Boricua’s**] and their working conditions?]) (page 3).

In addition to the foregoing, the **CENTRO Library and Archives** has another photographic and narrative “link” relating to the Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborer experience. This one, which relates to the above already cited “links”, is called, “Instituting Contract Migration”, wherein it has several copies of photos, as well as narrative caption descriptions. For example, Image 18, shows a photo of the “Government of Puerto Rico’s pamphlet: Office of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico: 1956. [Titled] “*Know Your Fellow American Citizens from Puerto Rico*” (Washington, D.C. Courtesy of the records of the Migration Division, Archives of the Puerto Rican Diaspora, *Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños*. Hunter College, CUNY) (pages 1-1). Also, Image 17, “Government of Puerto Rico’s pamphlet: Migration Division, Puerto Rico Department of Labor, 1958: “*How to Hire Agricultural Workers from Puerto Rico*”. (Courtesy of the Records of the Migration Division, Archives of the Puerto Rican Diaspora, *CENTRO*.

This site’s Image 16, again included a photo of the Governor of Puerto Rico, titled, “Puerto Rican officials with farmworkers in a dining hall of a labor camp, circa 1956. From left to right standing: Puerto Rico department of Labor Secretary Fernando Sierra Berdecia, Governor Luis Muñoz Marín, Migration Division Director Joseph Monserrat, and PRDL official Eulalio Torres. Courtesy of the Records of the Migration Division. Archives of the Puerto Rican Diaspora, **CENTRO....**” (page 4). Finally, Image 19, “Number of Puerto Rican Migrant Contract Worker on U.S. Farms, 1947-1992. Source: OGPRUS, Centro Archives, Annual Reports, 1953-1992), is a graph which depicts the representation of the thousands upon thousands of Puerto Rican Farm Laborer Contract Workers which left their native homeland to seek better economic opportunities on the U.S. Mainland [that is how historically this massive migration of Puerto Ricans has been depicted, written about, and summarized into an all-encompassing “simple” and “overly- simplistic phrase”.

In short, the decision(s) to migrate to the U.S. Mainland had to be an overly difficult and agonizing decision(s), even in the best of economic times for those Puerto Ricans who were living on the Island of Puerto Rico. Thus, while somewhat “possibly” similar to European immigration to the U.S. Mainland to seek better economic, etc., opportunities, the overriding difference that Puerto Ricans had, was that they were perceived as, and accordingly treated as such, as a “people of color”, i.e., while Puerto Ricans come in “all different shades of color”, many, if not most, are viewed as being either brow-skin, or of “Black-skin”, and were therefore treated accordingly, while they were working as a Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborer”---my research, and this write-up (albeit relatively briefly) has shown this “objective historical reality”, at least as to how it was applied to Puerto Ricans.... [My **Father** was one of the thousands of Puerto Ricans that left Puerto Rico to the U.S. Mainland seeking work (in **1953**)].

**AUDIO RESOURCES (Video Taped Oral History Interviews): via the CENTRO's
Digital Collection Portal**

CITATION: *100 Puerto Ricans Oral History Project, 2013-* . Interview with Lydia Valencia on May 10, 2016. Center of Puerto Rican Studies Library & Archives, Hunter College, CUNY. Web. (Segment 8).

In addition to photographic resources, the **CENTRO** also has “Oral Histories”, hence, the “audio” resources. Specifically, I was able to find (at two) tape-recordings on their web page of two separate interviews which were conducted, which in part, related to the Puerto Rican Migrant Laborers.

**** The 1st** Video Recording from the Centro of the Interview with **Lydia Valencia** on May 10, 2016:

Lydia Valencia is the “President and CEO of the Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey (PRC). She goes on to detail the concerns of the New Jersey Puerto Rican community from the 1970s to the present including language (ESL) issues and adequate housing, unemployment and underemployment, and varieties of discrimination. She discusses the history of the Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey (PRC), its development and its challenges.” (Centro’s write-up). (emphasis added).

“Valencia discusses the creation of the Hispanic Association of Ocean County [N.J.], established with the help of the Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey (PRC) and additional funds from CEDA which would later become JTBA and then Workforce Development. A small storefront organization, the Hispanic Association of Ocean County focused primarily on English as a Second Language (ESL) with a small grant towards multi-services for the predominately Puerto Rican population.”

Valencia touches on the history of *Puerto Ricans in Lakewood and Ocean County, the contract between the many farms and the United States Department of Labor that brought thousands of Puerto Rican laborers every year for seasonal work, and how many laborers stayed for work in the factories....* Valencia details her return to the Association as a community organizer and her rise to Executive Director, a position she held from 1981-1989” (Page 1 of the Centro’s summary write-up of her interview).

At around the 1 minute, 30 sec. spot of Ms. Valencia’s interview, she stated that, “There was a contract with the Department of Labor where [Puerto Rican] farmworkers were brought into New Jersey. They brought in 50,000 Puerto Ricans to New Jersey on a yearly basis. They would stay on to work in the factories in Lakewood [in Ocean County] which also had large farms, as well as like Jackson [Ocean County] also had large farms, like tomato farms. Back then the

Hispanic community was essentially the Puerto Rican Community.” (I transcribed the wording from the Valencia video interview itself).

CITATION: *100 Puerto Ricans Oral History Project, 2013-* . Interview with Jimmy Torres on December 3, 2018: JTor.2018.12.03. (CENTRO: Center of Puerto Rican Studies Library & Archives, Hunter College, CUNY.Web. 21 Sep. 2020).

** The 2nd Video Recording from the Centro of the Interview with **Jimmy Torres** on December 3, 2018:

While the duration of this *Oral History Interview* lasted for 1 hour and 24 minutes, what is related to the State of New Jersey is from around the 23rd minute on the recording up to about the 32nd minute. In short, Mr. Torres, in his own words, stated that he was both a union organizer, and a social activist (among other things), and in his capacities he “explains that his uncle was a Puerto Rican union leader that worked with farm workers that would leave the island and under contract, go to work in **New Jersey**”. For example, while he wound up working as a migrant worker where he picked lettuce, and asparagus, and other things, in New Jersey, where the migrant workers they would [have to work] 12 to 13 hours a day”.

Related Keywords: Education, Community, Hospitals, **Migrants**, Labor unions, Activists [New Jersey].

***The **3rd Video** Recording from the **CENTRO** relates, to some degree, to the Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborer, was in the Interview conducted with **Eddie González**. Interview One on January 31, 2007; he also conducted Interview Two, Tape 1, Side B; Interview Three, Tape 2, Side A; Interview Four, Tape 2, Side B. (Related Places referenced by Mr. González were: New Jersey, The Bronx, Chicago, Ill, Florida).

The **CENTRO** summarized Mr. González Interview as follows: “González discusses the origin and purpose of the Migration Office (O). He was an employment counselor at the **Migration Division Department of Labor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico** in the early 1960s and speaks about personal family experiences with migration and benefits, the MO Employment Program, *Operation Bootstrap*, the Migrant Farm Program, and worker’s rights.” (Duration of this Interview: 46 minutes, 33 seconds).

Note: around the 45 minute or so spot, Mr. González, “in passing”, mentioned **New Jersey**, and later on in his second interview, Mr. Gonzalez again in passing, mentioned New jersey, when he stated that he passed out leaflets. He also mentioned that the Migration Division in March 1960. He said that the Migration Division had an Office in New Jersey. Throughout his three separate interviews, Mr. Gonzalez stressed that he worked out of the New York Office of the Migration Division of Puerto Rico. He said that he began working for the Migration Division. He

briefly mentioned the Puerto Rican Migrant Workers, since his job was to be a Union Organizer, in New York. Thus, his area was Industrial [Labor] Relations. He also said that four days a week that there were 500 Puerto Ricans at the Migration Division office in New York, and they were all looking for work. This would have been in the early 1960s, since he left the Migration Division in 1965, to work for the West Side Poverty Program. He talked about being a Labor Organizer as being one of the jobs that he had.

Mr. Gonzalez cited what the purpose of the Migration Office was for, namely: provided identification papers to the migrants, as well as for the other non-migrant Farm Puerto Ricans. This would help them be able to find a job in the mainland; It helped these workers find employment; if they got into any trouble, like discrimination, etc., the Migration Office would help them out; they helped them with the English language; the Migration Office also helped Farm Workers with their wages, housing, etc., issues.

Related Keywords: *Operation Bootstrap*, Korean War, Community, Labor unions, Military service, Poverty, **Migration**, politics. [New Jersey].

Selective Names of Individuals mentioned by Eddie González, Antonia Pantoja, Clarence Senior, Luis Cardona, **[Governor] Luis Muñoz Marín**, Norman Thomas, Puerto Rico. Department of Labor. CUNY, City College, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico. Department of Labor. Migration Division, International National Puerto Rican Forum, Palladium Ballroom. [Citation: the same as above].

PART VI

Brief Chronological Descriptions of the New Jersey Annual *Migrant Labor Report*

Bibliographic Sources of the New Jersey Dept. of Labor's *Bureau of Migrant Labor Report*

The first thirteen (13) issues of the Annual **Bureau of Migrant Labor Report** Issues from 1945-1957, as well as the 1962 issue, were reviewed, and data was “extracted” by me. ([Trenton]: State of New Jersey, Department of Labor and Industry); (see: the “Annotated Bibliography” below). The **Annual Migrant Labor Report** 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1970 can be reviewed online via the N.J. State Archives, or Library. However, beginning with the 1968 edition, it changed its name to the: ***New Jersey Farm Labor Report***.

Number of Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborers cited, *Bureau of Migrant Labor Report* 1945-1957, and for 1962: A Brief Chronological Summary

NOTE: Not all of the annual issues of the New Jersey **Bureau of Migrant Labor Reports** cited the number of Puerto Ricans which worked on New Jersey Farms for any given year(s), although most of them did. Also, within the same issue, sometimes different numbers of Puerto Ricans Migrant Farm Laborers were cited; in that case, I listed below, both numbers. The Puerto Rican numbers are highlighted in **bold** by me, since it should make it easier to follow the many different numbers identified below. The *Table immediately below* provides the Year of the **Report**, and the numbers (if provided):

1945: Neither the number of Puerto Ricans, nor Puerto Rico, were cited in this, the **1st Issue**.

1946: “A few hundred Puerto Ricans are being brought in to pick peaches and tomatoes” (page 2). [Note:

1947: “... there was a new development in the bringing in of Puerto Ricans, particularly in the southern part of the state. A cooperative farm labor camp was set up at Glassboro at the site of a former camp CCC [a depression era Program known as the Civilian Conservation Camp] solely for Puerto Ricans...” (page 2). [Note: The 1948 Report, writing about 1946, pointed out that “this effort by farmers to try to solve their own labor was started in 1946 when a **few hundred** Puerto Ricans were flown in by air from their home island. This number increased to a total of about **700** in the summer of 1947” (page 7).

1948: It has become an important center for the procuring of workers from Puerto Rico and placing them on hundreds of South Jersey farms under a farm cooperative set-up.... Estimates for the 1948 season, based upon advance demands for this type of farm worker, indicate that the total number brought in for farm jobs will exceed **3,000**” (page 7).

1949: “More than **3,000** of them [i.e., Puerto Ricans] were flown in by plane in 1948 after medical examinations and police certification of good conduct. Virtually all of them were flown back at the end of the harvests” (page 1). “Airplanes now transport the majority of the Puerto Ricans who come to New Jersey for farm work” (page 3). “At Glassboro [Camp], a total of **3,003** work buttons were issued to Puerto Ricans from April to November” (page 10).

1950: Neither Puerto Ricans, nor Puerto Rico, was cited in this 1950 issue of the Report.

1951: “... about **3,000** Puerto Ricans received attention at a full-time clinic at the Glassboro Camp...”, (page 7). This would suggest that possibly more than **3,000** Puerto Ricans were actually working on New Jersey Farms during this 1950-1951 Farm Season.

1952: “... **6,000** Puerto Ricans were brought in by the grower’s associations for the 1951-52 season.” In addition, there were **2,198** “walk-ins” (page 1).

1953: “... nearly **10,000** Puerto Ricans were cleared during 1952-53” (page 18).

1954: While a specific figure for the number of Puerto Rican Farm Laborers were provided in this 1954 issue, it did provide the following information relating to Puerto Ricans, namely: "Puerto Ricans were now beginning to come into the picture as seasonal workers on farms in this state [New Jersey]" (p. 9).

This Report also indicated that a special labor committee which was conducted "in the summer of 1949, a special labor committee, headed by Secretary of Agriculture Allen, conferred with union representatives and other interested persons, particularly in relation to the *influx* of Puerto Ricans" (page 12) (emphasis added) The seasonal demand beginning with asparagus late in April required between 16 and 17 thousand workers, consisting of Puerto Ricans, foreign workers, southern migrants... (page 12). Also, the Report cited that "the Puerto Ricans come largely as individual males" (page 20).

1955: "The workers were distributed as follows: Puerto Ricans **12,322**.... A fairly accurate count of Puerto Ricans is made by the grower's associations, which listed **7,563** of these workers who registered at their labor centers. In addition to these, there probably were about **1,500** more Puerto Ricans who came in on their own and found jobs on farms without any central registering" (page 4). "... the Glassboro Service Association, which placed nearly **8,000** Puerto Ricans on South Jersey farms..." (page 13). "... The Glassboro Services Association, Inc., through whose camp at Glassboro a total of **8,400** Puerto Ricans passed during the [Farm] season..." (page 14). This Report also indicated that "there were also **4,632** Puerto Ricans who came in under contract, and **3,500** walk-ins, according to estimates in the report [Total: 8,132]" (page 16).

1956: "The Employment Service records also show that there were **7,702** Puerto Rican contract workers employed, along with another group of **3,000** non-contract or 'walk-in' Puerto Ricans.... The Puerto Rican workers, although found throughout the state, migrate mainly to the South Jersey area for the harvesting of vegetable and fruit crops" (page 10).

1957: "The New Jersey Farm Placement Bureau reported that while it was estimated that **8,400** Puerto Rican workers would be needed in 1957, actually there were **6,859** recruited and transported from Puerto Rico. These figures do not include an estimated **2,000** to **2,500** who worked in the State without benefit of the contract agreement in force for workers recruited by the two associations" (page 6).

NOTE: In this 1957 Report, according to the **Report of New Jersey State Police** by Col. Joseph D. Rutter, he wrote as follows: "Each year between April and October, over **19,000** citizens migrate to New Jersey from Puerto Rico and the southern states to harvest the vegetable and fruit crops" (page 12). This 1957 Report did not identify the source(s) of these Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborer numbers which Col. Rutter provided.

1962: “Of the 22,316 workers housed in 1961... **15,411** were Puerto Ricans, of this figure **9,111** were contract workers, that is, recruited from Puerto Rico or walk-ins who were placed under contract by either growers or the two large service organizations, the Glassboro Service Association and the Farmers’ and Gardeners’ Association” (page 1). It is important to note that this 1962 Report put forth an ominous projection, namely, that “in reviewing New Jersey’s Migrant Labor Program we find that there has been a slight but gradual reduction in the number of migrant workers housed in the past four years due mainly to **mechanization**; however, the encroachment of **urbanization** in the rural areas and the greater use of day-haul workers are some of the other factors that caused this reduction in New Jersey.

In short, this 1962 Report points out that: “Changing Times: An estimated 1,680 migrant farm workers were replaced by 80 potato harvesters... Urbanization: Encroaching urbanization accounted for **90,000 acres** of New Jersey farmland” (page 1). (emphasis added)

Significantly, this 1962 Report provides the number of Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborers during the seasonal years of 1959, 1960, and 1961, in its Table titled, “Migrant Labor Camps and Number of Workers Housed by County”, and the reported numbers were as follows (page 2):

1959: Puerto Rican Workers **15,758**

1960: Puerto Rican Workers **14,908**

1961: Puerto Rican Workers **15,411**

The above referenced Table shows the number of Puerto Rican Migrant Labor Workers for the following selective New Jersey Counties, namely: Camden County in 1959 had 825 Puerto Ricans; in 1960 it had 796, and in 1961 it had 958 Puerto Rican Migrant Workers. Mercer County in 1959 had 30 Puerto Ricans; in 1960 it had 46; and in 1961 it had 43 Puerto Rican Migrant Workers.

Essex County in 1959 had 35 Puerto Ricans; in 1960 it had 28; and in 1961 it had 24 Puerto Rican Migrant Workers, (page 2). [Newark, N.J. is in Essex County].

For historical purposes, page 2 of this 1962 Report shows two separate photos, with the caption being: “Puerto Rican Contract-Southern Domestic Labor – Hand labor still remains the predominant harvester of crops” (page 2).

FOR FUTURE RESEARCHERS Utilizing Puerto Rican Newspapers, both Past, and Present

NOTE: Spanish-Language Sources from Puerto Rico-based Sources on the Chronology and History of the Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Worker Immigration to the United States Mainland

Some Spanish language *research sources* which **exist in Puerto Rico**, such as the following:

El Mundo at UPR, Biblioteca Digital Puertorriqueña, *El Mundo* Digital Photo Collection, <https://www.upr.edu/bibliotecarrp/2017/07/06/el-mundo-biblioteca-digital-pr/> . Colección Puertorriqueña, Archivo General, possibly Puerto Rico Legal Services archives.

Brief Description of *El Mundo* (Puerto Rico) Newspaper from Wikipedia

“El Mundo (Puerto Rico)” was a Puerto Rican newspaper founded in 1919 by Romualdo Real. Its slogan was “Verdad y Justicia” (Truth and Justice). Type: Daily newspaper; Owner(s): Angel Ramos; Editor: Puerto Rico *Ilustrado, Inc.*; Founded: 1919; Language: Spanish; Ceased Publication: 1986; Headquarters: San Juan, Puerto Rico. (<http://www.sanjuanweeklypr.com/>). A Researcher regarding Puerto Rican migration to New Jersey, and/or regarding on any other Puerto Rican-related matter/topics, can check this *online Wikipedia* page and access (view) the following “External Links” (i.e., issues”), namely: 1928, 1937, 1938, and 1939 issues of *El Mundo* (<http://ufdc.ufl.edu/CA03599022/00478/allvolumes>). (Source: Wikipedia *El Mundo* (Puerto Rico). (This page was accessed: 3/12/2021) (“This page was last edited in July 2020”).

Brief Description of *The San Juan Star* (Puerto Rico) Newspaper from Wikipedia

“The San Juan Star” was an *English-language* daily newspaper based in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The Pulitzer-Prize winning newspaper was originally published by Stat Media Network, a subdivision of San Juan Star, Inc. History: The newspaper was founded in 1959 by William J. Dorvillier and was intended for the English-speaking population in Puerto Rico.” ***“The San Juan Star”***: Type – Daily newspaper; Format – Tabloid; Owner(s) – The San Juan Star, Inc.; President – Dr. Ricardo Angulo; Founded – 1959; Language – English; Ceased Publication – 1959; Relaunched – 2009”. (accesses: 3/12/21) (“This page was last edited on 20 February 2021”). Official site: (<http://www.sanjuanweeklypr.com/index.html>). Importantly, this same **Wikipedia website** also has a useful “List of newspapers in Puerto Rico” link (page) , and “unless otherwise indicated, all papers are published in the Spanish language”, with its content being: “List of newspapers”; Defunct newspapers; References; “Bibliography” in English and in Spanish, which is particularly useful for doing historical newspaper research relating to Puerto Rico.

The Following “*El Mundo*” newspaper articles are cited in I. García-Colón’s 2020 Book, “Colonial Migrants at the Heart of Empire: Puerto Rican Workers on U.S. Farms”

Mundo, El. 1946a. “250 obreros de Puerto Rico en Glassboro, N.J. August 26, 1946, 12.
_____. 1946b. “Campamento de boricuas en Nueva Jersey.” September 12, 1946, 5,18.

Note: García-Colón cites a total of 15 articles from ***El Mundo*** in his 2020 book, of which several directly covers New Jersey and its Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers from 1946-47 (p. 260-2).

PART VII

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1) Aines, Ronald O. *Costs and facilities provided Puerto Rican farm workers in New Jersey* (A.E. 233). Date Created: February 1959. (Dept. of Agricultural Economics). Collection: Rutgers University Libraries Special Collections General Resources. (accessed via the: New Jersey Digital Highway) (NJDH)).

During the late summer and fall of 1958, a research study of the total costs of **Puerto Rican Farm Workers to New Jersey farmers** was carried out by the Department of Agricultural Economics.... The *Glassboro Service Association* had approximately 1,400 farmer-members in 1957 and 7,500 Puerto Ricans on farms.... The amount of Puerto Rican labor used per farm in 1957, the prerequisites furnished, and the total cost of this labor, is summarized in tables I, II, and III. [In short] This makes a total cost of 92 cents per hour for **Puerto Rican labor** on New Jersey farms **in 1957**" (page 1). (emphasis added).

- 2) Alexander Price. *Newark Remembers the Summer of 1967, So Should We All*. The Positive Community. (July/August 2007). (pages 20-21). (AmericanStories) (www.thepositivecommunity.com).

Professor Alexander Price is "Board of Governors Distinguished Service Professor of History and Director, Institute on Ethnicity, Culture, and the modern Experience at **Rutgers University**" (as of 2007).

Clement Alexander's article summarized, in broad terms, the historical social and economic conditions in Newark that created the conditions for the 1967 Riot, when he wrote: "What, then, should be remembered from Newark's 1967 summer of discontent? First and foremost, those who live in and care for Newark should remember that the days from July 12 to 17 were brought on by a generation of racial injustice played out on Newark's troubled streets, in City Hall and in other sectors of local society. Long before the summer of 1967, the city had lost its empathy for newcomers, especially those of color, those from the southern states, those from the **Caribbean** [possibly including, in part, the Puerto Ricans in Newark?], and those whose history energized Newark's black and brown civic militancy. At the time, Newark did not want to hear from its seemingly new black militants. Had city fathers known something of the history of Newark's black community, they would have easily recognized in the rhetoric of the militants a then long-standing complaint against the city's notorious treatment of poor blacks from the American south" (Alexander Price 2007: 1). Note: It is noteworthy that Professor Alexander Price "came to Newark in 1968" (page 20).

- 3) American Society of Planning Officials. *Migratory Labor Camps in the Community*. (Chicago, ILL.: Dec. 1956) (Planning Advisory Service). (Information Report No. 93).

This National **Report** on “the story of the migratory farm worker in the United States”. It showed that by September 1956, the Domestic agricultural workers [consisted of] **16,000 Puerto Ricans [Total, in the United States]**... with Mexicans (i.e., “Foreign Workers”) being at 218,000, and British West Indies worker at 8,000” (pages 1, 7). It refers to the 1951 **President’s Commission on Migratory Labor**.

“Puerto Ricans: Puerto Ricans were excluded from the war emergency program in favor of alien labor. However, beginning in **1946-47**, that have been drawn increasingly into the domestic seasonal labor force.... The Puerto Rican work contract is negotiated directly between farm employers on the mainland and the Puerto Rican Department of Labor” (pages 8-9).

- 4) Becker, Ronald L. Rutgers *Manuscript Sources Relating to the African-American Community in New Jersey*. **Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries**. (Vol. LVI, No. 1, pp. 72-79). (Ronald L. Becker is Head, Special Collections, Rutgers University Libraries). (Copyright 1994). (emphasis added).

“Special Collections and University Archives at the Rutgers University Libraries hold several manuscript collections relating to the African-American experience in New Jersey.” The Collection has sources from its “19th Century Holdings”, i.e., Primary Sources”. “The genealogical collection contains information on Black families in New Jersey. The U.S. Census population schedules for New Jersey are available on microfilm for each decade from 1830 through 1920 with the exception of 1890.... The New Jersey State Census was taken in the middle of each decade from 1855 through 1915 and is also available on microfilm. The information provided is similar to that of the U.S. Census.” “Two collections document the participation of African-American citizens in the Civil War.” It also has a section titled, “University Archives Relating to African-American Students at Rutgers. The Rutgers University Archives serves as the final repository for the institution’s historical records” One of the most important of the archives’ holdings is a **Paul Roberson Collection....**” “The University Archives also holds an abundance of material relating to activities of Black students at Rutgers during the late 1960s....” “... The focus is on African-American and **Hispanic workers** and the IUE’s cooperative civil rights efforts....” (Becker 1994: 72-79).

- 5) Bergad, Laird W. *Puerto Ricans in the United States, 1900-2008: Demographic, Economic, and Social Aspects*. Center for Latin American, Caribbean & Latino Studies (CLACLS) Latino Data Project – Report 34) (October 2010). (CUNY University of New York (CUNY)). (The Graduate Center).

Laird W. Bergad's Table 2, titled "Puerto Rican Population by Largest States of Settlement, 1940 – 2008 (in order of largest concentration in 2008)", wherein he provides the following Puerto Rican Population for the State of New Jersey (as well as some other States), and the figures (shown below). New Jersey's Puerto Rican population, by each decade, were as follows (Bergad 2010: 9 (Table 2), 4):

1940: 606; 1950: 2,281; 1960: 55,258; 1970: 142,270; 1980: 250,920;
1990: 300,775; 2000: 380,855; 2008: 410,269

Similarly, Bergad provides the "Puerto Rican Population in Selected Metropolitan Areas, 1970-2008" ("in order of largest concentrations in 2008"). The Puerto Rican Population for three New Jersey, or New Jersey-related "Metropolitan Areas", were as follows (Bergad 2010: 11 (Table 3), 4):

1970: Philadelphia, PA/N.J. was 45,065; 1980: 80,533; 1990: 111,505;
2000: 167,443; 2008: 186,136.

1970: Newark, N.J. was 30,567; 1980: 64,926; 1990: 70,031; 2000: 87,109;
2008: 102,222.

1970: Bergen-Passaic, N.J. was 28,431; 1980: 36,681; 1990: 53,387; 2000: 61,833;
2008: 64,147.

- 6) Borjan, Marija, Patricia Constantino and Mark G. Robson. *New Jersey Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers: Enumeration and Access to Healthcare Study*. New Solutions: A Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health Policy. (March 28, 2008; First Published). (emphasis added below).

"Despite the demanding physical labor Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers (MSFW) provide to meet consumer demands and keep the nation's agricultural industry gainful, MSFWs are the most economically disadvantaged population in the nation. MSFWs lack sufficient access to health care and suffer more illnesses than the general population.... Through the analysis of secondary data sources, this study looks to approximate the number of MSFWs in the **state of New Jersey** and to investigate MSFW access to health care. Farm workers are a vital part of not only New Jersey's agricultural economy but also the entire nation's economy. Understanding the health needs of this population and knowing the number of individuals that comprise this population, would not only help eliminate many health problems but it also would better prepare health officials in meeting the needs of the MSFW population [especially in the "Age of COVID-19"]. (page 1). **Table 1**, titled "**2002 Census** of Agriculture, **Hired Labor** in New Jersey" shows that Atlantic County had 4,440 "hired labor"; **Camden** 537; Cumberland 3,541; **Mercer** 517; Hunterdon 1,351; Gloucester 2,379; Salem 1,676, **Essex** 32 and New Jersey had 22,718.

- 7) Centro. Center for Puerto Rican Studies. *Puerto Ricans in New Jersey, the United States, and Puerto Rico, 2014*. (issued April 2016) (accessed online 9/21/20).

“In 2014, the Puerto Rican population in New Jersey (468,200) was 5.2% of the total population. This represents an increase when compared to the years 2000 (4.4%) and 2010 (4.9%) (page 1). [NOTE: The Centro put forth an explanation as to why the total Puerto Rican population(s) may differ, namely: “Total counts for populations may differ depending on whether the estimates are derived from five-year estimates or the one-year estimates of the American Community Survey” [Compare page 1, which had the 468,200 Puerto Rican Population, compared to page 5, which had 459,793 Puerto Rican population] (Centro 2016: 1, 5).

- 8) Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. (Migration Division, Department of Labor). *Brief Description of the **English Program** for Migrant [Agricultural] Workers*. (1958). (Puerto Rico Commonwealth, New York, NY. Dept. of Labor). (21 pages).

“By legislative action in June 1958, the **Commonwealth of Puerto Rico** initiated a program to teach English as a second language **to Spanish-speaking migrant workers**. The purpose of the program is to improve employer-employee relationships and to help the agricultural migrant **adjust** to the English-oriented community when he is seasonally employed in the continental United States,” [under the: “Document Resume” section of this document]. “Formal classes (vocabulary and language patterns), orientation periods (local laws, current events, consumer program. Lessons are divided into 3 groups providing for varying degrees of knowledge of English. Procedures for teaching including of audiovisual aids are included,” (from the page titled: “Document Resume”). (emphasis added).

“The purpose of this Program was that “The English Program for Migrant Agricultural Workers was created in Puerto Rico by legislative Assembly. The approval of ‘*Ley Número 108*’ of June 1958 gave life to the program....” [In short] “The English Program tries to approach in a positive way, most of the problems in language that in one way or another stop the communication between the Puerto Rican migrant worker, the employer, and the community where they work, and live [such as the State of New Jersey]” (page 1). “Procedures for teaching including of audiovisual aids are included,” (from the page titled: “Document Resume”).

- 9) Consumer League of New Jersey. *Excerpts from Testimony of Mrs. Lenora B. Willette. Presented Sept. 5 and 6, 1950 at the Hearings held in Trenton, N.J., by President Truman’s Commission on Migratory Labor*. (Date Created: 09/09/1950) (Genre: Testimony) (accessed via New Jersey Digital Highway (NJDH).

“Description: Excerpts from the testimony of Mrs. Lenora B. Willette presented at the Commission on Migratory Labor Hearings held in Trenton, N.J., on September 5th and 6th, 1950. Mrs. Willette testifies to the poor economic conditions, and lack of social and health services in migrant worker camps in Monmouth County. Mrs. Willette presents various proposals for remedying migrant workers’ access to better education, health clinics, and community support from those who benefit from migrant labor” (from the NJDH “cover page”).

10) Duany, Jorge. *A Transnational Colonial Migration: Puerto Rico’s Farm Labor Program*. New West Indian Guide. Vol. 84, No. 3-4. (2010: 225-251).

In short, Dr. Duany, in his article, approaches “the Puerto Rican diaspora as a transnational colonial migration.... During the 1950s and 1960s, the Commonwealth government spurred the ‘Great Migration’ to the U.S. Mainland. In particular, the **Farm Labor Program**, overseen by the Migration Division of Puerto Rico’s Department of Labor, illustrates the complicated negotiations required by a transnational colonial state” (Duany 2010: 227). [This article was accessed online]

Duany also wrote that the “Puerto Rican exodus [from Puerto Rico] gained impetus during the 1940s, when it was largely reoriented toward the U.S. mainland. After World War II, thousands found jobs in seasonal agriculture, manufacturing, domestic service, and other service industries in the United States.... The Island’s government set up several agencies in the United States under different guises: The Bureau of Employment and identification (1930-48), the Office of Information for Puerto Rico (1945-49), the Employment and Migration Bureau (1947-51), the Migration Division of the Department of Labor (1951-89), and the Department of Puerto Rican Community Affairs in the United States (1989-93)” (Duany 2010: 228).

Duany makes the connection between the Puerto Rican migration to the U.S. Mainland and the “similar recruitment schemes [which] were established in the British colonies of the Caribbean, particularly in Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad....” (Duany 2010: 229). [cf.: The Annual Bureau of Labor Report (1945-1957] beginning on page 1 of this article, wherein I extracted the specific migration population numbers of their annual migrant farm workers to the state of New Jersey]. [Thus, I argue that, in his article, that Duany places the British colonies’ migration and their thousands of farm (agricultural) migrants to the U.S. Mainland in the 1940s and the 1950s in a broader historical context, and not as a series of individual decisions which were made by, literally thousands of this British colony’s migrant farm workers.].

Importantly, Duany writes that, “on December 5, 1947, the Island’s legislature passed Law 25, establishing Puerto Rico’s migration policy and creating the Employment and Migration Bureau....” (Duany 2010: 230). In short, Duany’s position is that “Postwar Puerto Rican migration has ebbed and flowed according to various stages of Operation Bootstrap (*Manos a la Obra*), the island’s program of ‘industrialization by invitation’(largely of U.S. manufacturing

capital), as well as to the changing demands of the U.S. economy, particularly in the large urban centers of the northeast” (Duany 210: 233). [Although I add, including the State of New Jersey, and the Trenton, N.J. area, as well].

Most importantly, at least in relation to my article, Duany points out that “On May 9, 1947, the Puerto Rican government created the Farm Labor program through Law 89. *The main purpose of this law* was to regulate the recruitment of workers in Puerto Rico and to make the island’s Commissioner of Labor responsible for this process. In 1948 Puerto Ricans traveled to the U.S. mainland under the Farm Labor Program,” (Duany 2010: 235, 234). This fact was later demonstrated concretely by Duany when he wrote that during the period from 1963-87, that “although Puerto Rican farm workers traveled to many states, they concentrated in the northeast, especially in New Jersey, Connecticut, New York... and Pennsylvania” (Duany 2010: 233).

11) Dyckman, Mary. *Letter from Mary Dyckman to New Jersey Dept. of Health, August 11, 1944*. (President of the New Jersey Consumers League: 1944). (Letter to Dr. Julius Levy, a State Health Official). Miss Dyckman is also the Chairman Migrants and Child Labor Committee). (accessed via **New Jersey Digital Highway (NJDH)**).

Specifically, Miss Dyckman complained, in writing, about the “Orchard Center Camp for Negroes, in Upper Deerfield, **Cumberland County**, on the Seabrook property, the same one where we found such very bad sanitary conditions last summer, we found 250 people living in Pemberton Huts, no tents as yet.... A good part of the population had been laid up with an epidemic of acute intestinal disorder, which produced a persistent diarrhea. One woman working in the frozen food plant, said she had been so ill she had done almost no work for two weeks and was still just dragging around” (page 1 of her letter). Importantly, Miss Dyckman was also the Chairman Migrants and Child Labor Committee; this is how she signed her letter.

12) Escobar-Haskins, Lillian. *Latinos in Mercer County: A Reflection of the Changing Latino Population in the Northeast*. (United Way of Greater Mercer County and the UWGMC Latino Vision Council: 2004). (Lawrenceville, NJ 08648).

Escobar-Haskins’ 2004 book, references, among others, the following *selective* names:

David Morales, “a native and life- long resident of Trenton was born in 1953. His parents who came to Trenton in 1949 were among the first group of Puerto Ricans families to settle in the area. His father was a migrant worker.... He ended up on a farm in Levittown, Pennsylvania, as did many of the first Puerto Ricans in the region who later crossed the river in Trenton. The first to arrive in Mercer came in search of employment as agricultural workers or as factory laborers.

Those already here made room for new family members lured by the prospect [of] doing better. By 1954 the city of Trenton was home to a Puerto Rican population of approximately 3,000” (page 3-1).

“One source to early Puerto Rican migrants to the area was from Bill Muñoz, of Trenton who in 1954 ran a rooming house for Puerto Rican families. A 34-year-old bilingual Puerto Rican graduate of New York University, he was well known in the community and he advised and counseled fellow Puerto Ricans on where to go and how to apply for the kinds of assistance they needed. But even he was frustrated by the attitude of city officials towards Puerto Ricans because, ‘All you hear... [are] the bad things about Puerto Ricans” (page 3-1).

From the late 1950s and early 60s: Luis Guadalupe and his wife Raquel, for example, were early community activists. The Guadalupes had come to Mercer from New York. They were educated, bilingual, and held good jobs. Mr. Guadalupe was employed as a Mercer County Court clerk and Mrs. Guadalupe was a field worker for Trenton’s Human Relations Council, unusual positions for Latinos in Mercer in the late 1950s and early 60s” (page 3-3).

Escobar-Haskins also provided the names from the early 60s of Latino Community members who provided community assistance for the Latinos in Mercer County such as several members of the Clergy, namely---Rev. Rafael Cortes, Rev. Julio Gomez, and the Rev. Armand Ivarone, pastor of Mt. Carmel Chapel [I believe he has since passed] (page 3-2).

Additionally, she provided names of Puerto Rican community activists and leaders such as: Jesus Rodriguez, Rev. Gomez Rodriguez [?], Neftali Maldonado, Antonio M. Cordero, Ramon Miranda, Manuel Cordero, and Jose Santiago (page 3-3).

From the late 60s: In 1967, 27-year-old Eric Fontaine became Trenton’s first Latino police officer. He arrived from Puerto Rico in 1961. Other names she cited were Luis Guadalupe, Rev. Julio Gomez, and Guillermo Suarez. (page 3-5).

This book utilizes the Census Population figures for the Latino population in Mercer County, in general, for our purposes, for the Puerto Rican Population, in particular. She cited the Census Latino Population figures for Mercer, County (N.J.), for the years of 1980, (page 1-1), as well as for 1990, 2000, and for the year of 2003. She cited the Population figures by Race and Hispanic Origin from the 2000 Census (page 2-1).

Escobar-Haskins points out that, “over the last two decades [say from 1984 to 2004, when her book was published], the Latino population in Mercer County has diversified considerably from that of an overwhelmingly Puerto Rican population to becoming in 2003 more than 60% non-Puerto Rican” (page 2-2). Thus, Mercer County in 2000 consists of 40% Puerto Rican. Specifically, the Census figures shows that “in 2000, Puerto Ricans were still the majority

population in 7 of the 13 county divisions. They were 49% of the population in the City of Trenton, which contains more than half of the Puerto Rican population in the county” (page 2-3). She also cited the “Distribution of Specific Latino Groups in Mercer County “ as being as follows: The Census 2000 showed that there were a total of 13,865 Puerto Ricans residing in Mercer County [or 40%], out of a total Hispanic Mercer County Population of 33,898. She points out that 18% of the Puerto Rican Population was born in Puerto Rico; she also provided substantial additional demographic data on the Mercer County Latino population, but this is beyond the scope of my article [since my focus is on the 1940, 1950s and the 1960s Mercer County Puerto Rican population (and to a “lesser degree”, somewhat beyond in time), with my focus on the Migrant Farm Laborers (Workers) (pages 2-2, 2-3).

13) Evening Star (Washington, D.C. New Jersey Farmers. Their Condition Explained to the Industrial Commission. (June 21, **1899**). (Library of Congress, “Chronicling America”).

“New Jersey farming was the special subject before the industrial commission today, Representative Gardner of that state presiding and taking the leading part in the examination. The witness was Mr. Franklin Dye of Trenton, for fifteen years connected with the New Jersey State Agricultural Society and now its secretary” (page 1). (emphasis added above).

This 1899 *newspaper* article was prophetic since 30-years into the future Migrant Farm Laborers had migrated into New Jersey for work [although from outside the U.S. Mainland]. It also pointed out that, “the number of farm laborers in New Jersey is decreasing on account of the development of manufacturing interests and railroad building.... There has been a tendency to leave the farm and seek employment elsewhere in order to get better wages, shorter hours and social advantages.... The tendency of farm labor in New Jersey is to become migratory. Formerly a farm laborer would be a tenant and remain on the place for years. Now the tenant houses on many places are falling down for want of use” (page 1, “The Front page” of this newspaper). (accessed online on 9/11/20 via The Library of Congress web site).

14) Fernández, Lilia. *Of Immigrants and Migrants: Mexican and Puerto Rican Labor Migration in Comparative Perspective, 1942-1964*. Journal of American Ethnic History. (Spring 2010) (Vol. 29, Number 3).

World War II and Puerto Ricans: Lilia Fernández pointed out that by the time World War II had begun, that “pressured by powerful agribusiness, manufacturing, and railroad companies during World War II, the U.S. government established agreements for temporary transnational migration from Jamaica, Mexico, the Bahamas, British Honduras, and its own colonial possession, Puerto Rico” (Fernández 2010: 13). (cf.: Centro 2017: 1ff., *Background to Farm Labor Migration; The Establishment of Puerto Rico’s Farm Labor Program; Instituting Contract migration; Ismael García-Colón Bio*”).

15) Franqui-Rivera, Harry. *Military Service: Migration and a Path to Middle Class Status*. (Centro: November 2016) (Research Brief).

“The role of the military service in spreading the Puerto Rican diaspora is an understudied phenomenon of relevance for understanding the Puerto Rican migration and its settlement patterns in the U.S. Active-duty military personnel, veterans, and their families have dispersed the Puerto Rican population beyond what has been considered as traditional centers of Puerto Rican migration” (page 1).

“Florida, New York, California, Texas and **New Jersey** are the top five destinations for stateside Puerto Rican veterans... (page 3). New Jersey in 2014 had 13,379 Puerto Rican Veterans residing in the State thereby ranking 5th among the U.S. States, (page 3). New Jersey, however, ranks 3rd among the States with 306,714 Puerto Ricans with “No Military Service” (Franqui-Rivera 2016: 3).

16) García-Colón, Ismael. *Puerto Rico in the Making of Anthropology*. Anthropology News (February 2011: 33) (Section News). (emphasis added).

“... U.S. domination signaled the arrival of North American Anthropologists in the islands. During the first half of the 20th century, several anthropological studies were conducted in Puerto Rico [referencing: Duany 1987] I am still amazed to find little reference to U.S. colonialism in North American anthropology, while it addresses at a great length the British, French and Dutch cases. The brief period when Puerto Rico became a precious commodity for US academia was during the mid-20th century.... The anthropology of Puerto Rico has expanded considerably since the 1970s (page 33).

Importantly, García-Colón makes the astute observation that, “a nation on the move for some and a colony for others, Puerto Rico still struggles with the **legacy of its use as a social laboratory for testing [economic and political] policies in times of economic crises.**” “As you gather for the AES [Anthropology and Environment Section] meeting, the ever-changing dynamics of empire and modernity in the oldest colony in the world... invite you to explore” (page 33). (emphasis added).

17) García-Colón, Ismael and Edwin Meléndez. *Enduring Migration: Puerto Rican Workers on U.S. Farms*. CENTRO Journal. (Volume XXV, Number II, Fall 2013).

“This article investigates the formation of contemporary Puerto Rican farm labor in the United States and is based on a survey of farmworkers conducted from July through November of 2010 in the Northeast” (page 96). “The American Community Survey calculations for 2006 through 2008 estimates that there are 5,274 Puerto Rican workers in Agriculture-related activities in the United States and more than 50 percent work in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, **New Jersey**, and New York... Puerto Rican seasonal migration began in post-war United States

during the late 1940s. Initially, the need for workers led to the push for recruiting agents to travel to Puerto Rico seeking to hire thousands of workers.” (García-Colón and Edwin Meléndez 2013: 96).

“The problems confronted by these Puerto Rican workers prompted the government of Puerto Rico to design a farm labor migration program as part of its strategy of modernization. From 1947 to 1993, thousands of Puerto Rican workers migrated through the government of Puerto Rico’s farm Labor Program” (pages 97, 98). Significantly, these “... Puerto Rican farmworkers were the pioneers of many contemporary Latino communities throughout the Northeast in such places as **Vineland, N.J.**, Lancaster, PA; Holyoke, MA; Oswego, N.Y.; and Hartford, CT” (page 98).

18) García-Colón, Ismael. *“We like Mexican Laborers Better”: Citizenship and immigration Policies in the Formation of Puerto Rican Farm Labor in the United States*. CENTRO Journal (Volume XXIX, Number II (Summer 2017: 134-171).

Importantly, he wrote that “On May 9, 1947, the government of Puerto Rico enacted public Law 89 requiring contracts and government approval when hiring workers in its jurisdiction and leading to the creation of the Puerto Rico Farm Labor Program... that included the hiring, transportation, and supervision of Puerto Rican farmworkers [to the I.S. Mainland]” (García-Colón 2017: 146).

Colón-García writes that “this paper examines how colonialism and immigration policies define the citizenship of Puerto Rican farmworkers in relation to the guestworker programs.... The study of the formation of the Puerto Rican farm labor force offers a unique opportunity to explore how U.S. colonialism, the political economy of agriculture, and low-wage labor are related to projects of citizenship and immigration [and migration, as well].... In 1948, Puerto Rican workers began to migrate to the Northeast through contracts sponsored by the Puerto Rico Farm Labor Program under the Migration Division of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor” (García-Colón 2017: 134, 136).

“Though Puerto Ricans have been U.S. citizens since 1917, “it was only in the 1950s that Puerto Ricans became fully recognized as domestic workers for purposes of labor market regulation and recruitment. The Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 officially classified workers from Puerto Rico as domestic [workers], giving them nominal preference over temporary immigrants for purposes of the guestworkers’ H-2 visa program. In short, García-Colón, citing previous research on this subject, argues that “Puerto Ricans became ‘American Aliens’” (page 139). “The irony was that in 1941, Congress had passed an amendment declaring Puerto Ricans “native-born’ citizens,” (page 145). Importantly, “from 1944 to 1949, the Puerto Rico

Department of Labor began to turn its attention to the unorganized emigration of Puerto Ricans to the United States....” (page 145).

19) García-Colón, Ismael. (**Book Review**). Edgardo Meléndez. *Sponsored Migration: The State and Puerto Rican Postwar Migration to the United States*. (2017). (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 2017). (New West Indian Guide. December 7, 2018) (Vol. 92, Issue 3-4, pages 341-342).

Ismael García-Colón’s Book Review begins by putting forth an important point, namely, that “*Sponsored Migration* demonstrates the relevance of history for understanding contemporary Puerto Rican migration. Recent migration caused by the economic crises in Puerto Rico is leading to news about incidents of discrimination and labor exploitation. In the 1940s, Puerto Rico’s migration policy emerged from similar complaints and press coverage of labor abuses. Edgardo Meléndez breaks with the dominant scholarship on transnationalism by analyzing these developments within the history of U.S. Citizenship and colonialism. The status of Puerto Ricans as citizens, together with colonial policies of the United States, defined the nature of their migration to the mainland” (García-Colón 2018: 1).

Importantly, García-Colón makes the astute observation of the fact which changed prior decades of Puerto Rican migration to the U.S. Mainland, namely, that “the most significant contribution of this book is the attention given in Chapters 4 and 5 to the infrastructure for air travel and English instruction that was created by the Puerto Rican government to foster migration....” (García-Colón 2018: 1).

20) García-Colón, Ismael. *Colonial Migrants at the Heart of Empire; Puerto Rican Workers on U.S. Farms*. (University of California Press: 2020).

“The origin of today’s farm labor force lies in the emergence of contract farm labor during World War I” (page 22). “In October 1917 [i.e., during World War I] the USDL [United States Department of Labor] began recruiting Puerto Ricans for war-related industries, assuring them protection and wages of \$3.00 for an eight-hour workday, \$4.50 for Saturdays and \$6.00 on Sundays” (page 34). “During World War II New Jersey and New York had central coordinating agencies and programs to oversee migrant labor camps, monitor the health of workers, and alleviate labor shortages” (page 68). For example, during World War II, i.e., “in 1944, Seabrook Farms, Campbell Soup Company, and Hurff Soup Canning Company of New Jersey hired Puerto Ricans” (page 56). “New Jersey farmers traveled to Puerto Rico in 1948, looking for a reliable supply of workers for the summer harvest because they were experiencing a severe labor shortage”, (page 80). Importantly, “The center of Puerto Rican farm-labor migration was southern New Jersey, in and around Gloucester and Cumberland Counties, where workers harvested fruits and vegetables” (page 2).

Also, “between 1944 and 1945 the Puerto Rico Department of Labor (PRDL) recruited 462 workers for the Utah Copper Mines and the Calco Chemical Company [in New Jersey]” (García-Colón 2020: 56).

21) Glassboro State College. *Management Institute. Economic Data for Southern New Jersey. 30th Edition.* (February 1995) (School of Business Administration) (Compiled by Thomas P. Hamer, Ph.D., Director the Center for Economic Analysis). (In Cooperation With: Southern New Jersey BUSINESS-POST). (accessed online 11/3/20).

“This economic databook provides information for small business owners and managers who frequently find it difficult to obtain data for only the eight counties [which includes **Camden** County] in Southern New Jersey. The area’s data is often tucked in with that of Philadelphia or the entire State” (in the “Preface”). This book provides population and economic data for the following eight Southern New Jersey Counties, namely: Atlantic; Burlington; **Camden**; Cape May; Cumberland; Gloucester; Ocean; and Salem County. I will focus on **Camden County** in my book in the interest of time and space.

For example, the Table titled “Report 2: Municipality Data for Race, Ethnic, and Age Distribution in 1990, it shows that **Camden County’s** 1990 total population, according to the 1990 U.S. Census, was 502,824. The White population was 385,350 (76.6%), the Afro-American population was 81,665 (16.2%), and the Hispanic population was 36,022 (7.2%), the “Asian or Pacific Is.” population for **Camden County** was 11,662 (2.3%), along with the “Other Races Populations” being at 35,809 (7.1%) (The Management Institute 1995: 36). The 2005 “Population Projection” for the 8 Southern New Jersey Counties was 539,000 (Table 3, page 191). (Glassboro State College 1995: 36, 195).

22) Governor Phil Murphy. *Murphy Administration Outlines **COVID-19 Guidance for Seasonal Farm Workers and Employers.*** (05/21/2020). (emphasis added).

“Steps for Working Conditions, Housing and Transportation Published: TRENTON – In an effort to help protect the thousands of seasonal farm workers in New Jersey, the state Department of Health, Agriculture, and Labor and Workforce Development have issued guidance on working conditions as well as testing/treatment procedures to assist agricultural businesses and **farm workers** in minimizing the risk and potential exposure to COVID-19...” (page 1). (emphasis added).

NOTE: Attached to Governor Murphy’s Memorandum/Flyer, is a publication titled: “INTERIM. Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Guidance for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers, and Housing Providers. May 20, 2020 (New Jersey Department of Health).

23) Governor's Task Force, The. *Poverty in a Land of Plenty: The Seasonal Farm Worker in New Jersey*. Report of *The Governor's Task Force on Migrant Labor*: 1968.

"From the outset, the Task Force's basic purpose was to enable New Jersey to discharge more fully its responsibilities and obligations to ensure a fair measure of social justice in the treatment of those seasonal farm workers who contribute so much to the state's economic development through their hard toil in the field" (page 1).

24) Hidalgo, Hilda A. *The Puerto Ricans of Newark, N.J.* (Aspira, Inc. of New Jersey, Newark). (1971).

"The study reported here attempted to answer the following questions: Who are the Puerto Ricans living in Newark? What are some of their characteristics, such as their family composition, education, length of residence in Newark, religious affiliation and economic situation? The bulk of the data was gathered through *interviewing* adult members of the 120 families randomly picked for the sample. All interviewers were Puerto Ricans.... The field work phase was from Jan. 1970 to June 1970 were the students of the class, Puerto Rican Lifestyles and the American Urban Experience, of Livingston College; Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey" (page 1).

"Aspira, Inc. of New Jersey provided valuable support in providing material and resources" (in "Acknowledgements"). Ms. Hidalgo provided a 2-page listing of the "Inventory of Puerto Ricans in Selected Agencies – May 1970", which consisted of 24 separate categories, wherein she interviewed members within each such category, (pp. 29-30). Dr. Hidalgo is a native of Puerto Rico, and migrated to Newark, N.J. in 1959. In 1971 she was a Ph.D. candidate in the Union Graduate School. (page 48). She provided her "Major Findings" in seven Tables (pp. 18-24), as well as provided her list of Questions for the Interviewers. (page 37-38). Finally, she provided her "Bibliography", consisting of 19 Sources/ References, which included three of her own write-ups/articles (page 47), written in 1969, or 1970.

25) *jerseygirlgreats* website, Noteworthy Women of the Garden State. *Alberta Gonzalez – Advocate for Migrant Workers*. (March 24, 2014). (accessed on September 25, 2020).
(<https://jerseygirlgreats.wordpress.com/2014/03/24/alberta-gonzalez-advocate-for-migrant-workers/>). (emphasis added).

"In the summer of 1954, Alberta Gonzalez [1914-1996] became the first Puerto Rican woman crew leader to supervise a labor camp for migrant workers in New Jersey. Four years earlier, Gonzalez had migrated to Mullica Hill [in Harrison Township, Gloucester County] from Puerto Rico. She was hired by farmer Jim Lerner to supervise 50 migrant workers who traveled half the

year from Puerto Rico, Florida and Philadelphia in order to work on his farm. As overseer, Gonzalez asked Lerner for better water facilities, kitchen utensils, and a working stove and heater for workers. The farmer agreed to Gonzalez' request under the condition that she and her husband provide him with camp supervision and guarantee that 50 men work for him each summer" (page 1).

26) Jones, Isham B. *The Puerto Rican In New Jersey: His Present Status: July 1955*. (New Jersey State Department of Education, Division Against Discrimination, Newark [New Jersey]).

Table III shows that the "Estimated Size of Puerto Rican Community in Various *New Jersey* Cities, 1955" were as follows [the following is only a selective sample, by me, of this Table information/data]:

Trenton:	Minimum was 1,000 and the maximum was 3,000 Puerto Ricans.
Newark:	Minimum was 3,200 and the maximum was 9,000 Puerto Ricans.
Camden:	Minimum was 2,500 and the maximum was 12,000 Puerto Ricans.

In his 1955 book, Isham B. Jones went on to write under the sub-Section titled, "The Puerto Rican Farm Worker in New Jersey", that, "The site of the Glassboro Service Association camp is the former W.P.A. camp in Glassboro. In 1946, *the first Puerto Rican farm workers passed through this camp*. In 1947, the Puerto Rican Department of Labor sponsored a Migration Plan in cooperation with the Federal, State, and local Employment Service Offices. The plan permits an employer, or his agents, to do his selecting of Puerto Rican workers, and/or it allows the Puerto Rican Employment Service to choose workers the employer requires [?]. The Puerto Rican Employment Service has eight offices in Puerto Rico and is an affiliate of the United States Employment Service. Through this arrangement it knows every year how many workers are needed and where they are needed" (page 14).

"In 1950, the New Jersey Farm Bureau, composed of farm owners, formed the Garden State Service Association. The Garden State Service Association is the contracting agency that recruits Puerto Rican farm laborers in Puerto Rico for the Glassboro Service Association as well as for farmers in New York and Pennsylvania.... The Puerto Rican worker is protected by a signed agreement that states the minimum hourly rate or piece rate he is to receive. He is guaranteed 160 hours of work a month. His employer is to furnish him adequate housing free of charge and to provide worker's compensation insurance", (page 14). Finally, Jones points out that "the work agreement 'also requires the posting of a performance bond and the opening of the employer's books to the agents of the insular Department of Labor.... [this is grounds for possible future research?] (page 14). Unfortunately, Jones writes that "these advantages protect the Puerto Rican worker in a manner that is not offered in any fashion to the Southern Negro Migrant (page 14).

Finally, one of six (6) Recommendations put forth by Mr. Jones was that “The Puerto Rican government should employ a person accountable only to himself at the Glassboro Service Association Camp to assist Puerto Ricans with their problems in camp, on the farm, and in the community” (page 48). Mr. Jones’ sixth, and final Recommendation was that “All police and public agencies, where practicable, should employ Spanish speaking personnel” (page 48).

“Puerto Ricans are flown to Millville, New Jersey [in Cumberland County], and re-transported to the Glassboro Service Association camp in Glassboro.... Usually, he is assigned to a job within twenty-four hours after arriving in camp. Throughout the farming season, 150 workers are always stationed in camp. These workers represent a labor pool from which local farmers may draw upon a day-to-day basis, or in an emergency.... Puerto Rican workers employed by the Glassboro Service Association and the Farmers and Garden Service Association for the season of 1954 totaled 8,308 workers. It is estimated that there were perhaps 500 additional workers employed by the growers who were not members of either association” (pages 15, 16). [or almost 9,000 Puerto Rican migrant workers, in total]. “It is approximately the same number employed during the season of 1953, (page 16). “About 50 Puerto Ricans remain on the farms all year round” (page 19).

HOSPITALS: “in Camden, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Perth Amboy, and Trenton, hospital officials reported that Puerto Ricans frequently used their pre-natal and post-natal clinics. It was revealed that these clinics were more frequently used than any other clinics... [SCHOOLS] The Puerto Rican school population in the elementary and secondary schools in Camden, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Perth Amboy, and Trenton totals approximately 1,300 students” (page 27).

27) Kerner Report, The. *Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders*. (Washington, D.C.: **1968**). (The online version which I was only able to access—for whatever reason, consisted of only pages 1-50). (Note: My quotes came from this originally printed 1968 online copy of The Kerner Report).

While the emphasis and focus were on the 164 Disorders which occurred throughout **the Nation** in 1967, it did specifically study, and reported on, the two worst, and by far, Riots and Disturbances which happened in 1967, out of the 167 Disorders, namely **Newark** and Detroit. It argued that “The worst came during a two-week period in July, first in **Newark** and then in Detroit....” The Newark section (i.e., write-up) in this Report are in pages 28-38, 66-69ff. This Report the “Disturbance” which occurred in New Brunswick (The Kerner Report 1968: 3). [Note: the page numbers cited above are from the original 1968 publication of *The Kerner Report*, which I obtained online, albeit only the first 50 pages---I was not to locate the remaining pages of this book online!). (emphasis added).

The Commission identified a total of 164 nationwide Disorders in 1967 “during the first 9 months of 1967” (Kerner Report 2016 [the original published Report was in 1968]: 65). It identified eight “Major” Disorders or cities), of which Newark and Detroit, unfortunately, had the dubious distinction, in that they were not only two of the eight of the “Major” cities in the nation, but they were the “top two” Cities in the nation which rioted in 1967 [in terms of severity, longevity, destruction of property and loss of life, etc.). The Commission operationalized and defined the characteristics of a “Major Disorder”, namely: 1) many fires, intensive looting, and reports of sniping; 2) violence lasting more than two days; 3) sizable crowds; and 4) use of National Guard or Federal Forces as well as other control forces” (Kerner Commission: 1968: 65).

In the hundreds of pages, the most memorable, and long-lasting statement of the entire Kerner Report was: “***This is our basic conclusion: Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal.***” (emphasis added).

28) Kerner Report, The. *Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders*. With an introduction by Julian E. Zelizer) (Princeton University Press **2016**). (The National Criminal Justice Reference Center). [The original 1968 Kerner Commission Report was published from: Wash. D.C.]. (emphasis added).

While the emphasis and focus were on the 164 Disorders which occurred throughout **the Nation** in 1967, it did specifically study, and reported on, the two worst, and by far, Riots and Disturbances which happened in 1967, out of the 167 Disorders, namely **Newark** and Detroit. It argued that “The worst came during a two-week period in July, first in **Newark** and then in Detroit....” The Newark section (i.e., write-up) in this Report are in pages 28-38, 66-69ff. This Report the “Disturbance” which occurred in New Brunswick (The Kerner Report 1968: 3). (emphasis added).

In the 400+ pages, the most memorable, and long-lasting statement of the entire Kerner Report was: “This is our basic conclusion: Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal.” This Report’s “Index” references the City of **Newark** over 60 separate occasions (pages).

29) Krebs, Christopher C. *Memorandum on Identification of Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers During COVID-19 Response*. (U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency). (Mr. Krebs is the Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). (March 19, 2020).

“As the nation comes together to slow the spread of **COVID-19**, on March 16th, the President issued updated Coronavirus Guidance for America. This guidance states that:

*“If you work in a critical infrastructure industry, as defined by the Department of Homeland Security, such as healthcare and pharmaceutical and **food supply**, you have a special responsibility to maintain your normal work schedule...”* (page 1).

30) Lahey, Laurie. *“The Grassy Battleground”: Race, Religion, and Activism in Camden's "Wide" Civil Rights Movement*. (Dissertation. May 19, 2013) (The Columbia College of Arts and Sciences of The George Washington University).

Laurie Lahey's dissertation points out that "Campbell Soup [in Camden, New Jersey] emerged as the most-advertised food product in the United States while southern New Jersey blossomed into the nation's tomato capital. Campbell Soup's ascendancy rested on Camden's-area farms' ability to yield produce for its food products.... [Importantly] Campbell Soup was the first industry in Camden [during World War II] to hire African Americans and Puerto Ricans, who often worked as farm laborers during the busy seasons" (Lahey 2013: 26).

31) Llamas, Frank R. *Puerto Rican Migrant Farmworkers in Massachusetts and Connecticut: a case study of perceived training and service needs*. (1977). Doctoral Dissertation 1896-February 2014. 3164. (Doctoral Dissertation). (https://scholarworks.umass.edu/dissertation_1/3194).

“This work is a case study of Puerto Rican migrant farmworkers living and working on labor camps in Massachusetts and Connecticut in the summer of 1975. Selected Puerto Rican migrant farmworkers were individually interviewed at various camps concerning their demographic background, their attitudes and preferences toward education and training, their attitudes toward migration, their reasons for migration, their perception of migrant organizations, and their self-perceived needs” (page vi).

“More than seventy-five years have passed, and more than a million individual migrations have occurred since the first expedition of Puerto Rican farmworkers left the Island to work the sugar cane plantations of Hawaii in 1901 [they arrived in Hawaii on December 23, 1901; see; López 2016]]. The evolution, the history, and the conditions of these migrations have remained largely unexamined, unreported, and unknown to the general population” (pages 1-2). See: Llamas’ Table titled *“Number of Contract Agricultural Workers Referred to the United States Mainland since 1948”* [1948-1975] (page 158).

32) López, Daniel M. *California and Hawaii's First Puerto Ricans, 1850-1925: The 1st and 2nd Generation Immigrants/Migrants*. (2nd Edition) (ValMar Graphics & Printing: 2016).

My 2016 book provides census, as well as *Ancestry.com* Puerto Rican population figures, including the names of over 350 Puerto Ricans which immigrated and/or Migrated to California (1850-1925), and/or to Hawaii (December 23, 1900 to 1925), as contracted Migrant Farm (Sugar Plantation) Laborers (Workers). By October 1901, there were over 6,000 Puerto Rican Laborers in the Hawaiian Plantations, overwhelmingly working as field laborers. Not surprisingly, the working conditions which they were subjected to, were in short, harsh and "deplorable". As a result, over the years, a number of Puerto Ricans made the decision to first immigrate to California (immigrate as of 1917 when "Porto Ricans" --- as they were called from 1898 until 1932) --- or migrated to California after 1917, when Puerto Ricans became U.S. citizens (both in Puerto Rico, as well as those residing in the U.S.).

33) López, Daniel M. *New Jersey Puerto Ricans in the 1950s: Some Brief Data and a Bibliography*. (8/15/20) (This is an unpublished personal 2-page document).

"Utilizing *Ancestry.com*... I was able to likely, and preliminarily, identify several Puerto Ricans that were living as of the 1910, 1920, and the 1930 U.S. Federal Census enumeration Dates [in New Jersey] Importantly, the 1930 U.S. Federal Census revealed at least two [2] persons [thus far], born in "Porto Rico" (Puerto Rico, after 1932) and who were residing/living in Trenton, New Jersey! They were Helen Parrinie (10 yrs. old in 1930), Price Santiago (22 yrs. old in 1930). Helen lived in Trenton, Mercer County, New Jersey, and her street address was at: Marion Street.... Price Santiago also lived in Trenton, Mercer [County], New Jersey, and he worked at New Jersey State Hospital as a Kitchen Helper. Both his parents were born in 'Porto Rico'" (page 1). The New Jersey **1915 State Census**, via *Ancestry.com* lists names.

34) López, Daniel M. *New Jersey's Historical Puerto Rican, and "Puerto Rican Ancestry" Population*, (unpublished 3-page document, dated: 8/21/20).

Note, my own independent research ("preliminary") has shown that the 1880 U.S. Federal Census shows that there were (at least three (3) persons who were born in Puerto Rico, (cf.: López 8/21/20: 1-2; NOTE: this is an "unpublished" article). The 1900 U.S. Federal Census shows that there were (at least) nine (9) persons who were born in Puerto Rico, and who were also residing in the State of New Jersey in that year (page 2-7). In 1940, and in preparation for the possible U.S. involvement into WW II, I located two (2) persons who had completed their required "U.S. Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947...", and both had been born in Puerto Rico, and then were residing in Trenton, N.J., with one who was working at the Switlik Parachute Co., at 156 Turpin St., in **Trenton**. The second Puerto Rican was employed at the State Hospital (page 3). The **1915 New Jersey Census** lists 72 persons who were born in "Porto Rico".

35) López, Daniel M. *INTRODUCTION and CONTEXT: Historical New Jersey Puerto Rican Population Names and Figures*, (unpublished 1-page document, dated: 08/23/2020).

[NOTE: My preliminary research on this topic is ongoing and continues till this day.]. Utilizing *Ancestry*, the site, “*All New Jersey, State Census, 1915 results for Porto Rico*” provides names of Puerto Rican [also known as “Porto Ricans” in 1915, and pre-1932] immigrants.].

36) Maldonado, Edwin. *Contract Labor and the Origins of Puerto Rican Communities in the United States*. International Migration Review. (1979), (Volume 13, No. 1).

Edwin Maldonado “delineates the historicity of the Puerto Rican movement to the mainland United States as a contract labor group, prior to, during and following World War II. The author demonstrates that the communities which developed from this early movement provided the nucleus from which the present Puerto Rican communities arose on the mainland U.S” (page 103). As a concrete example of Maldonado’s (1979) argument, this article of mine, written in September 2020, utilizes the historical development of Camden, New Jersey. Specifically, as Maldonado shows, that (“... when one begins to look at the origins of communities outside of New York.... [that] the pioneers who established these communities were contract laborers hired to work in the United States. These agricultural and industrial workers provided the base from which sprang the Puerto Rican communities on the mainland” (page 1).

“The recruitment of unskilled workers finally got underway on May 9, **1944**, when 858 workers arrived on the mainland. They were distributed as follows: ... The Edgar F. Hurff Company of Swedesboro, New Jersey received the remaining one hundred of these first recruits. On June 5, 1944, 680 Puerto Ricans were distributed between the B and O Railroad (280) [via its New Jersey connection; *Wikipedia.com*] [and], the **Campbell Soup Company of Camden, New Jersey**.... The final boatload of 615 arrived during July; 300 of whom went to work for the **Campbell Soup Company** and 315 destined for the Edgar F. Hurff Company” [in New Jersey] (page 111). “Under this program initiated in 1944, the War Manpower Commission facilitated the recruitment and selection of Puerto Ricans through its local office in **San Juan** and secured shipping space for their transportation [and this occurred during WW II!] (page 111).

Most importantly, as it related to the State of New Jersey, is that “Beside the recruitment of industrial and domestic workers after the war, the contracting of agricultural workers was greatly expanded. The *first group of workers went to New Jersey*, and later workers were brought to such states as Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts [etc.]” (page 115). “The unskilled [workers] were concentrated in six states: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and Indiana. The first founders of the Puerto Rican community in places like Camden, New Jersey were laborers contracted by the Campbell Soup Company. Of the original workers

contracted during the war, sixty-five were still with the company in 1961. The Camden recruitment program also provided Philadelphia with some of its earliest settlers. These workers who made the trek to Philadelphia from Camden viewed the former city as providing better economic opportunities” (page 116).

37) Mann, Anastasia R. *The Faces of Immigration in Mercer County*. (New Jersey Policy Perspective: June 2008) (137 W. Hanover Street, **Trenton**, New Jersey 08618).

“Like many other parts of the nation, Mercer County has experienced a surge of immigration in recent years that poses fundamental challenges in the schools, health care, social services, housing, criminal justice and other fields.... This report confirms the exceptional growth in the local immigrant population. For example, between 2000 and 2006, while the number of immigrants in New Jersey as a whole increased by 14 percent, the number of immigrants in Mercer County grew by 48 percent—far more than the five percent increase in the county’s overall population. (page 1).

“Latinos in Mercer County: Since the first significant population of Puerto Ricans arrived in Mercer County after World War II, this group has been steadily edged out by Central and South Americans, a shift that continues today. This is evident in the years from 2003 and 2006, for example, **when Puerto Rican natives** in Mercer went from 47 percent to 34 percent of the county’s Latino population. To an extent, the Mercer immigrant story is the New Jersey immigrant story: diverse and numerous” (page 7).

[See also: A. R. Mann’s “Crossroads of the World: New Americans in **Middlesex County, New Jersey**. (2011). **Rutgers** Eagleton Institute of Politics; 23 pages). “That a neighborhood of **native Puerto Ricans**, Dominicans, Columbians, Mexicans and other Latino Latinos bears the names of an Eastern European city some 10,000 miles away hints at the complex, continuous *history of immigrants in New Jersey*” (p 6).

38) McGreevey, Robert C. *Borderline Citizens: The United States, Puerto Rico, and the politics of Colonial Migration*. (Cornell University Press: 2018).

“This book is about the intersection of U.S. colonial power and Puerto Rican migration”, (McGreevey 2018: 3). He further writes that “while **Jorge Cruz** and other Puerto Ricans migrated to the United States as contract laborers in the years immediately following the U.S. takeover of the island, migrations picked up dramatically after the granting of U.S. citizenship in 1917” (McGreevey 2018: 197n8 , 69)). In short, McGreevey summarizes the necessary Puerto Rican migration research within the broader historical and economic context, namely, that: “New scholarship has [now] called for the drawing together the study of labor, migration, and empire” (McGreevey 2018: 197n7).

39) Meléndez, Edgardo. *Sponsored Migration: The State and Puerto Rican Postwar Migration to the United States*. (Columbus, Ohio State University Press: 2017).

“The first group of Puerto Rican farmworkers going to the United States under the government placement program went to New Jersey; later other farm employers began to hire Puerto Ricans in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Indiana, New York, Minnesota, Washington, Delaware, Michigan, and Wisconsin. As shown in Table 8 [of Mr. Meléndez’s book on page 204], by the mid-1950s the overwhelming majority of Puerto Rican workers in the FPP [Federal Placement Program] went to four states: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut, with the largest contingent by far going to New Jersey” (Meléndez 2017: 202-203, 204). (accessed online 9/24/20).

40) Meléndez, Edgardo. *Sponsored Migration: The State and Puerto Rican Postwar Migration to the U.S.* (CENTRO Voices e-Magazine) (Center for Puerto Rican Studies. Published in *Centro Voices* 25 September 2017). (accessed online on Nov. 11, 2020).

Professor Meléndez in writing his commentary in response to his book, **Sponsored Migration** (2017), wrote that “I take the opportunity to discuss particular questions it raises. These include what is new about this well-trodden subject, what was the role of the government in the process of migration to counter notions of migration as just the result of individual choice, and how my book’s analysis applies to current Puerto Rican mass migration to the United States. In **Sponsored Migration** I tackle two questions that are important to an understanding of Puerto Rico’s postwar migration policy:

* Why did the Puerto Rican government have to intervene in the process of migration of its people? * If Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens, why was the intervention of the government required in the process for them to move to the United States?”

“Answering these questions should give us a better understanding off the nature of Puerto Rican migration to the United States.... On December 5, 1947, the Puerto Rican government approved Law 25, known as Puerto Rico’s Migration Law. It was based on a report submitted by the commissioner of Labor, Fernando Serra Berdecía, to the then-Governor Jesús T. Piñero. Sierra Berdecía was sent by the Governor and the Senate President, Luis Muñoz Marín, to study the conditions of Puerto Rican workers in the United States after their growing migration to New York City became a hot political issue I the summer of 1947” (page 1).

41) Mercer County Planning Division. *Mercer County at A Glance*. (May 2014) (Office of the County Executive, County Administration Building, **Trenton, N.J.** 08650).

It provides a brief description of the “Geography and History” of “Mercer County at A Glance”; which includes the Demographics (Total Population) for Mercer County for the 2000 (Census), which was 350,761; for the 2010 (Census), which was 367,571; and for the 2040 Forecast (DVRPC), which is projected to be at 390,730. It provides the Density, and Racial Composition for 2010, as well as for “Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, 2010, which was at 55,318, as well as other Demographic Data for Mercer County. It also includes “Public School data”, etc. (page 2).

Additionally, this book has similar data information for the city of Trenton [which is in Mercer County], including Demographics, Taxes, Housing, Libraries, and Employment (pages 31, 32).

42) Mercer County Office of Economic Development and Sustainability. *A “How To” Handbook for Mercer County Businesses*. (Updated: December 2014) (by Brian M. Hughes, Mercer County Executive, The Board of Chosen Freeholders: Trenton, N.J.).

“This comprehensive guide is intended to facilitate the relationship between large and small businesses that operate in Mercer County and the County, state and federal programs that exist to assist businesses with a variety of issues” (page 30). This Handbook contains 11 Chapters.

43) Mercer County Sheriff’s Office. *Subject: Dealing with Immigrants*. (Effective Date: 3/6/2019, by the order of Sheriff John A. Kemier) (Volume 4, Chapter 30, 13 pages).

“Purpose: the purpose of this general order is to maintain procedures for dealing with the immigrant community in compliance with New Jersey Attorney General Directive 20118-6”. “Immigrants are less likely to report a crime if they fear that the responding officer will turn over to immigration authorities. This fear makes it more difficult for officers to solve crimes and bring suspects to justice” (page 1).

44) Meyers, Stewart M. *Minority Group Workers in Industry*. (State of New Jersey, Department of Education, Division Against Discrimination) (October 1956).

“This is a report on Negro, Jewish and **Puerto Rican workers** in the *manufacturing industries* of Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May Counties in New Jersey ... The United States Census of 1950 reports a total population of...a negro population totaling 23,937 in three counties. A reliable bureau estimates the Jewish population of the area to be approximately 17,000. It is doubtful if more than **2,000 Puerto Ricans** are permanent *residents*. In addition, it is significant to note that almost 17,000 Negroes live in one community—Atlantic City... Approximately 12,000 Negroes, 7,000 Jews and **1,000 Puerto Ricans** are in the labor force of the area” (page 5).

(accessed online via Rutgers University Libraries, RU: Rutgers University Community Repository,).

In short, “This is a report concerning minority group workers in Ocean, Atlantic, and Cape May counties. The report was commissioned in response to complaints to the Division Against Discrimination in the Department of Education”.

- 45) **New Jersey**. Bureau of Commerce. Research and Statistics Section. [**Trenton, N.J.**] *Population Characteristics in New Jersey*. (New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development: 1961). (No. 125) (Note: see pages 34, 35, 43, 53, 1, 3, in particular).

Trenton’s 1960 Census population was at 114,167, (page 56). It goes on to write that “persons of Mexican parentage or ancestry who are not definitely of Indian race, as well as **Puerto Ricans**, are classified as white” (page 43). It also indicated that the “percentage non-white” population in Trenton was 22.6 %, or 88,315 “White”. Mercer County’s population in 1960 was cited as being 266,392 (page 35); the numbers for Trenton are listed under the “1960 population: Sex and race” Table (page 56). In contrast to Trenton, *Princeton’s* [Mercer County] population was 11,890, and was 9.3% “Non-White”, or 10,790 “Whites” (page 56).

- 46) **New Jersey** Council of Churches. *God’s Harvest in New Jersey*. (Created: 1950-1959).

“Pamphlet prepared and distributed by the New jersey Council of Churches dealing with efforts to aid Migrant farm workers in the state [New Jersey]”. (New Jersey Council of Churches, 65 Central Ave., Newark 2, N.J.). This brochure had columns titled: “How you can help”; “Eight Centers of Christian Service”; “The Fields are Ripe for God’s Harvest....” (accessed online).

- 47) **New Jersey**. Department of Conservation and Economic Development. *Population Trends in New Jersey*. (New Jersey Research Report: 1961) [**TRENTON**] (No. 123).

This Report, citing U.S. Census data, indicated that, “in the 1900-1960 period, the population of some of the counties became predominately urban and industrial. Using the state’s percentage gain (220.1) as an average, it is possible to evaluate the relative position of each county. The counties with greater growth than the state’s 220.1 percent of growth (and selectively chosen by me) are **Camden (267.8%)**; Bergen at 894.7%; Ocean at 448.1 %; Middlesex at 443.9%; Union at 407.5%; Gloucester at 322.6%; Burlington at 285.5%, Atlantic at 246.7%. Essex County’s 1960 overall population was at 923,545, by far, the largest population by County among the 21 New Jersey Counties (pages 6, 16).

The counties with less than the state's average are as follows: Mercer at 179.3%; and Salem at 130.0. This Report cited, among other population data, the *population figures* for **Mercer County**, as being: 1930 – 187,143; 1940 – 197,318; 1950 – 229,781; 1960 – 266,392 (pp. 31, 1); **NJ**: 6.06+ million in 1960.

48) **New Jersey**. Department of Conservation and Economic Development. New Jersey Research Reports. *Population, Nativity and Parentage*. (1964). [TRENTON] (No.132).

“... statistics assembled from the **1960 U.S. Census of Population** are presented.... **Puerto Ricans** are native American citizens and are not included in the counts of foreign born and make up 0.9% of New Jersey's population.... There are Puerto Ricans in all [21] counties in New Jersey,” (page 4). Importantly, Trenton City has a Puerto Rican population of 1,803, while Mercer County has a total Puerto Rican population of 2,013, (page 20). Nearby Camden County had 4,012 Puerto Ricans, (p. 5). In **1960**, the State of New Jersey had a total Puerto Rican population of 55,351 (*Ibid.*). This **1964** Report goes on to indicate that “the concentration of Puerto Ricans centers around Hudson County although only 2.4% of Hudson County's population are Puerto Ricans, they make up 26.9% of the State's total Puerto Rican count.... Essex County's population is 1.1% Puerto Rican [10,320 Puerto Ricans]” (pages 4, 6).

49) **New Jersey** Department of Education. *Bibliography of New Jersey Official Reports Supplement: 1945-1960*. (Division of State Library, Archives and History: 1961).

“This 15-year bibliography lists reports and hearings of committees and commissions set up by the New Jersey legislature, by the executive agencies, and by the state judiciary.... Publications for the period prior to 1945 are included in the supplement at page 145 if they were accessioned by the State Library after 1945” (page from the: “Preface”). For example, number [2565] references the pamphlet titled, **The Puerto Rican in New Jersey: his present status**. (July 1955), by Isham B. Jones. (page 77).

Most importantly, at least for the purposes of my write-up, it references under “Annual Reports”, publications from the N.J. Dept. of Labor and Industry. Division of migrant labor. **1st-13th Annual report, 1944/45-1956/57**. Trenton. 13 v. (Authorized by Chapter 71, Law 1945. (Number 4081). (page 174).

50) **New Jersey**. Department of Education. Division Against Discrimination. *Employment: A Civil Right in New Jersey*. (1947). (by Harold A. Lett).

“This article offers an analysis of the New Jersey law against discrimination in employment (the Hill law, Chapter 169, P.L. 1945). Passed without fanfare and operating smoothly, the law is

slowly correcting conditions by emphasizing education and conciliation, although as a last resort it has plenty of 'teeth' for enforcement" (page 1).

51) New Jersey Digital Highway (NJDH). ("The Housing Committee"). *Negro Housing in Trenton*. (Date Created: 1953). (Rutgers Univ. Libraries. Special Collections).

"Description: This is a report on a self-survey of the Housing Committee in the early 1950s. This report demonstrates the problems within the African American community and Trenton, New Jersey, including real estate practices and housing finance agencies in relation to the African American community in the area" ("Cover Page" for the NJDH). (emphasis added).

52) New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry. *Bureau of Migrant Labor Report*. (New Jersey. Bureau of Migrant Labor) (Published: 1962).

For **MERCER COUNTY**, New Jersey: This **1962 Report** shows in their Table titled, "Migrant Labor Camps and Number of Workers Housed by County", for the annual reporting years of 1959, 1960, and for 1961, of New Jersey's 21 Counties, that Mercer County in 1959 had a total of 58 Camps, and a total of 942 workers [migrants], of which 910 were Negro (or 97%) workers, and "only" **30 were Puerto Rican**. For **1960**, the figures show that Mercer County had 47 Camps, 683 workers, and 637 Negro workers (93%), while there were **46 Puerto Rican workers** employed in Mercer County as migrant workers. Finally, in **1961** the figures for Mercer County showed that there were 48 Camps, with 611 migrant workers, 568 Negro workers (93%), as well as having **43 Puerto Rican migrant workers** (page 2).

By comparison to Gloucester County, Cumberland County in **1959**, had a total of 389 Camps, 3,519 workers, 677 Negro workers, and **2,688 Puerto Rican** (76.3%) migrant workers. In **1960**, Cumberland County had: 365 Camps, 3,421 workers, 622 Negro workers, **2,671 Puerto Rican** (78%) workers. In **1962**: 363 Camps, 3,742 workers, 967 Negro workers, and **2,743 Puerto Rican** (73%) migrant workers.

The Table titled "Crops requiring Seasonal Hired Workers---Showing Peak Periods of Employment---in New Jersey"—in New Jersey's 7 areas by migrant workers, one of which was Area 05, TRENTON. Thus, the following "crops requiring seasonal hired workers", and for the dates of the "usual harvest [time] period, are only as it specifically relates to TRENTON, N.J, crops (page 2).

53) New Jersey Digital Highway (NJDH). *A Bittersweet Story from the Farm Front or...The strange Birth of Local 342*. (**Workers Defense League**, Lakehurst Farm Workers: 1959). (Collection: **Rutgers University** Special Collections and

General Resources) (Norman Thomas, Honorary Chairman) (accessed *online* copy on 8/29/20).

“This article...describes organizing among [about 100] **Puerto Rican** farm workers over wages and working conditions [at Lakehurst Farms, one of the largest *poultry raising* complexes]. The Workers Defense League, founded by Norman Thomas and colleagues in the labor movement, concerns itself with protecting the [legal] rights of Workers”, the “Cover Page” by the accessed NJDH on-line publication), (1959: 1-2). (emphasis added).

54) **New Jersey** Digital Highway (NJDH). *Title of Letter: Fay-Bennett, Secretary, National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, Workers Defense League*, to Marion C. (Grace) Reed, President, Consumers League of New Jersey” (Sept. 30, 1959) (1-page).

“Description: This letter concerns the illegal employment of British West Indian workers at Seabrook Farms [in New Jersey], as a way **to avoid** complying with **Puerto Rico Migration Division** regulations. The Workers Defense League, founded in 1936 by Norman Thomas and colleagues in the labor movement, concerns itself with protecting the legal rights of workers. The Consumer League of New Jersey is a small volunteer organization which was founded in 1900 to advocate for better working conditions. In the **1940s** and **1950s**, both groups sought **to publicize the plight of migrant laborers on New Jersey farms**,” (from the: NJDH-New Jersey Digital Highway “cover sheet”). (accessed online: 9/22/2020). (emphasis added)

55) **New Jersey** Digital Highway (NJDH). *Plight of British West Indian and Bahamian Migrants*. (Date Created: 1959) (by Vera Rony, National Secretary, Workers Defense League) (Collection: Rutgers University Libraries Special Collections General Resources). (emphasis added).

Rony apparently attributes the following “argument”, or position, to Clarence Senior[Chief, Migration Division, Puerto Rican Labor Department] by writing that: “Growers Use BWI’s to Undercut Puerto Rican Standards—says Clarence Senior, Chief, Migration Division, Puerto Rican Labor Department”. Rony also attributes to Mr. Senior the following dialog: “Dr. Senior: ... We were often told, ‘Well, look, if you insist on pushing your wages up to such and such, we’ll get British West Indians, we’ll get Bahamians, etc.’ This business is very, very often true, and ‘If you’re not satisfied with the housing conditions, the BWI’s are satisfied with them, so we’ll bring them” (Rony 1959: 2, 3).

56) **New Jersey** Digital Highway (NJDH). *Migratory Labor in New Jersey – 1960*. (Collection: **Rutgers** University Libraries Special Collections General Resources) (Date Created: 1960). (the document itself is dated March 2, 1961). (Two-page document).

“This March 2, 1961, report consists of statistical figures of migratory labor in New Jersey during 1960 [as well as from 1959]. Figures were collected from various official sources, and include a comparison of migrant worker demographics, earnings, and wages, employment locations, characteristics and living conditions of migrant camps, and attendance at migrant schools” (“cover page” from the NJDH page). The following data/information comes directly from this 2-page document, while it is “un-named”, it had the March 2, 1961 date on the second page of this document.

57) **New Jersey** Digital Highway (NJDL). *Statement of support from the Consumers’ League of New Jersey for Senate Bill 1945 regarding restrictions on migrant labor*. (Date Created: 1961). (Collection: Rutgers University Libraries Special Collections General Resources). (accessed: Sept. 18, 2020).

“Mrs. Arthur Hawkins, President of the Consumers’ League of New Jersey, submits a statement to the Honorable B. Everett Jordan, Chairman of the Subcommittee on General Legislation and Agricultural Research. The statement is in support of Senate Bill 1945 – legislature that aims to restrict migrant labor, low wages, and the underselling of crops. The letter includes statistics, narratives, and factual data as supportive evidence.” (NJDH “cover page”).

58) **New Jersey** Digital Highway (NJDH). *Portrait of Alberta Gonzalez*. (Date Created; 1986). (Collection: **Rutgers University** Libraries Special Collections General Resources) (accessed: Sept. 25, 2020).

“Description: **Alberta Gonzalez** was born in **Puerto Rico** in 1914. In July 1950 [the year I was born in Puerto Rico!], with economic conditions in Puerto Rico deterioration [deteriorating ?] and viable opportunity for single women in the work force, Gonzalez migrated to Mullica Hill, NJ [in Gloucester County], and moved in with her migrant farm worker sister at the age of 36.... Gonzalez also acted as a nurse to sick workers.... When Jim Lerner’s camp closed in 1979, her husband, and three children were transferred to a different camp. Gonzalez found conditions at the camp so appalling that **she and the other workers staged what became the first Puerto Rican migrant workers strike in New Jersey**”.

59) **New Jersey** Digital Highway (NJDH). *!Venceremos!: Harambee: A Black & Puerto Rican Union?* (Winter 2018) (written by Lauren O’Brien) (Collection: Rutgers University Libraries Special Collections General Resources) (accessed online November 27, 2020).

“Since their arrival in Newark, Puerto Ricans have struggled to secure social, political, and economic inclusion within their new geographical space. Like many immigrants and migrants arriving in the United States during the twentieth century, New Jersey was the first stop for many Puerto Ricans....” (p. 133). “Moreover, during the **1950s**, the federally sponsored

program Operation Bootstrap aided the first massive wave of Puerto Rican migrations to Newark. As an economic mutual aid program between the United States and Puerto Rico, Operation Bootstrap recruited **Puerto Rican agricultural workers** to farm throughout the state of New Jersey. In addition to agriculture, Newark's industrial industry served as another major pull factor for Puerto Ricans from the island and New York City seeking employment opportunities" (**New Jersey** Digital Highway 2018: 133). (emphasis added)

"... 'between 1960 and 1970 the Newark Puerto Rican population had increased by 74 percent,' making them 12 percent of the city's population." "Unfortunately, by the late 1960s, the growing numbers of Puerto Ricans arriving in Newark did not correspond with the availability of housing and employment opportunities" (pages 133, 134).

60) **New Jersey** Digital Highway (NJDH). *Invisible Restraints: Life and Labor at Seabrook Farms*. ("undated") (Collection: Rutgers University Libraries Special Collections General Resources) (accessed online September 17, 2020).

"Between 1939 and 1945, Seabrook Farms and neighboring agricultural enterprises in southern New Jersey, such as the Campbell Soup Company, received an enormous influx of seasonal migrant workers, to meet increased wartime production needs. These workers came from Barbados, Jamaica, and other islands of the British West Indies, as well from **Puerto Rico** and the United States South." "It was located approximately 30 miles south of Philadelphia." It employed "more than 6,000 seasonal and permanent laborers during peak production periods" (New Jersey Digital Highway) (NJDH) (pages 1, 2). ("Undated", however, it can be accessed online under Seabrook Farms" online page, under "Invisible Restraints: Life and Labor at Seabrook Farms", "Housing Migrant Labor"). (accessed by me on September 17, 2020).

61) **New Jersey** Digital Highway (NJDH). *World War II Timeline. World War II TimeLine New Jersey and the World. (Rutgers Univ. Libraries)*. (Undated). (emphasis added).

"New Jersey: 1940-1941 New Jersey receives 9% of all allied war-related contracts" (page 2). "**Rutgers** prepares: *Women in World War II*; Women Auxilliary Army Corps (WAAC); Women Army Corps (WAC)."

62) **New Jersey**. Division of State and Regional Planning. *The Impact of Population and Economic Growth on the Environment of New Jersey*. (New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development: **1965**). [TRENTON, N.J.]

The Table titled, "Population of New Jersey – By Counties 1960 – 1980" [Federal Census – 1960]", shows that Mercer County had a total population in **1960** of 266,392, while in **1980** of

363,200 (page 124). In Chapter Five, “The Counties of New Jersey”, it described Mercer County, in summary, as follows: “Mercer County is one of the older industrial counties in the state. As such, it now finds itself caught in the current trend towards decentralization of industry and suburbanization of population... Thus, Trenton is losing population and industrial activities, while some significant gains are being made in other sections of the County, especially along Route 1”, (page 116). “The State of New Jersey has a total of 21 Counties. On the whole, however, the county’s growth is well below state average” (page 109).

63) New Jersey office of Economic Opportunity. *Migrant Deaths: 1962-1965*. (*Memorandum*) (Date Created: 1962-1965). (a two-page document).

“This *memorandum* from Dick Hogarty of the New Jersey office of Economic Opportunity, lists in chronological order the deaths of various migrant workers throughout New Jersey from 1962 to 1965”.

64) New Jersey Office of the Attorney General. *New Jersey Against Discrimination: April 16, 1945-2005*. (Department of Law and Public Safety) (Division on Civil Rights). (Comments of J. Frank Vespa-Papaleo, Ceremony at Statehouse Annex, April 18, 2005).

“On April 16, 1945, Governor Walter E. Edge signed a bill sponsored by Dr. James O. Hill, enacting the New Jersey Law Against Discrimination and creating the Division Against Discrimination (now known as the Division on Civil Rights). Dr. Hill, who served as State Assemblyman for Newark, drafted the law to prevent discrimination on account of race, creed, color, and national origin or ancestry, *making the nation’s very first state civil rights statute 60 years ago*.” In short, this two-page document summarizes the evolution of this **Law in 1945** through the years up to 2004 and 2005, where over the years it added new social categories and physical, thereby broadening its impact on the population of New Jersey, which was then pronounced as being lawfully discriminatory. For example, as recently as 2004, “... the Division on Civil Rights and Attorney General Peter C. Harvey embarked upon an effort to ensure that the LAD’s disability provisions are being enforced and in ways that effect large numbers of New Jerseyans” (in the original) (page 1).

In short, this 1945 Law, “in 60 years following the enactment of the LAD, the law was amended hundreds of times, adding protections based on a variety of new categories, such as age, sex, disability and sexual orientation. The law was expanded to cover not just employment discrimination, but unlawful discrimination in housing, places of public accommodations, and the provision of services and terms and conditions of contracts” (page 1). “In the same way New Jersey’s government created the nation’s very first state civil rights statute in the nation exactly 60 years ago on April 16, we continue to be on the cutting edge of enforcement of anti-discrimination efforts” (page 2).

65) **New Jersey** State Department of Health. *Migrant Health Program: New Jersey 1964*. (by William Dougherty, and others). (Published Date: **1964**) (**TRENTON**).

Importantly, this Report had numerous Tables wherein the Health information, and records that were obtained relating to the New Jersey Migrant Workers, that specifically, migrant Workers from Mercer County were cited in **23** of these Health-related Tables which were reported on in this Report. For example, “Appendix I”, titled, “Number of Persons Served in Migrant Health clinics by Professionals. Migrant Health Program. New Jersey 1964”, cited that Mercer County had 1 “Number Clinic Sessions”, with the total “Number of Persons Served By [said health professionals] was 54 by a “Nurse Only”, and 9 by a “Physician & Nurse” (page 58, 58-87).

Significantly, for the social and emotional well-being of the **Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers**, was “another ‘first’ was the amplification of the social service program by a joint agreement with the **Commonwealth of Puerto Rico**, which made possible the recruitment and assignment of a **Puerto Rican social worker** [in its original format]. This addition made the program of service *bilingual* and bicultural” (page 3).

Arguable, and possibly, the most important new advancement as it affected the New jersey **Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborer** was summarized in this Report as: “The assignment of two professional personnel from **Puerto Rico** with the capacity to relate to the migrant worker *served a previously unrecognized need in relationship to the courts*. Here, when the **Spanish-speaking** migrant worker became involved in a legal problem, the courts and worker had the benefit of perceptive, professional bilingual interpretation” (page 3).

66) **New Jersey** State Department of Health. *1970 Annual Report: Migrant Health Program*. **TRENTON**. (Public Health Service (DHEW), Migrant Health Service: 1970).

“During 1970, 3 federally supported health projects continued to serve **New Jersey’s migrant workers** with comprehensive health care.... Migrant health programs in Burlington, Gloucester, Atlantic, Middlesex-Mercer, and Monmouth counties are described.... Information on clinical, public health, nursing, hospital, health education, dental, social sanitation, family, and eye examination services offered by the projects is included. This 1970 Report had a sub-section titled, “Middlesex and Mercer Counties”, wherein it presented a detailed description of the health findings of the Mercer County migrant farm workers for the 1970 year (page 28ff.).

67) **New Jersey** State Employment Service. Division of Employment Security. *Job News*. (Bureau of Farm Placement) (Date Created: 1960). (accessed online: 9/22/2020, via the *New Jersey Digital Highway* website).

“Description: This broadside published by a state employment service advertises for migrant farm workers to pick fruit in **North Jersey orchids**”.

68) **New Jersey.** *State of New Jersey Second Report of the New Jersey State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey.* (June 1940). (Pamphlet size, in pages).

“The Negro Population increased in New Jersey during the World War and Post War period when northern industries expanded, and a labor shortage was created as a result of immigration restrictions shutting off the European supply of cheap labor. Negroes and Whites came from all parts of the South seeking better employment opportunities for a short period of time” (from the “Summary Recommendations” page 1 of 2). [For a comprehensive, and devastating explanation of the role played by the decade’s long demographic, as well as structural economic changes, for Camden County, as well as for the City of Camden, N.J., and for Philadelphia, PA, and other cities see the book published by: (Sicotte 2016). Sicotte’s data-driven book also describes how the Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers were similarly affected when the manufacturing base of the above communities were dramatically reduced, and what the “real-world” consequences had on “minority groups”, which exists today in 2020.

69) **Newark Library.** *The Puerto Ricans of Newark, New Jersey. A Study, commentary and statistical analysis of the Puerto Rican in Newark, with additional statistics of the national Puerto Rican population.* (N.J. Documents, N.J. Reference Division – LD) (1970). (14-page Pamphlet).

“This 1970 pamphlet identified the Puerto Rican Population in 1960 as being at 9,698 [i.e., Born in Puerto Rico], with 259 being ‘Non-White’. Since the Puerto Rican population in the City of Newark began to increase, a number of projects have been implemented to facilitate the transition process of our new residents” (page 6). The total Puerto Rican population in 1960 for Newark was 13,467, with 3,769 being of “Puerto Rican parentage. Middlesex County had 4,710 Puerto Ricans, N.Y.C. had 612,574 (page 12).

70) **New York Times.** *Migrant Workers Uniting to Fight Job Abuse.* (August 14, 1972) (by Donald Janson Special to *The New York Times*. (a digitized version of this article was accessed on September 9, 2020, pages 1-5).

“**GLASSBORO, N.J.,** August 13 – Scores of Puerto Rican migrant workers are arriving here daily to pick South Jersey’s tomato crop, ripening now through September.... There is no decrease, however, in worker’s complaints of substandard housing and unsanitary conditions at the 1,400 labor camps provided by *New Jersey farmers*. In an effort to improve field and living conditions for some 6,000 contract workers, Puerto Rican labor organizers are laying plans to form the first

union of islanders who labor each summer in the fields of new Jersey and other East Coast states.... In Vineland [New Jersey], the Rev. Wilmer Silva, a Presbyterian minister from Puerto Rico who heads the inter-denominational community migrant ministry serving five South Jersey counties, said migrants hesitate to complain of the spraying or to testify against farmers for fear of being discharged.”

“Enforcement of the contract is a function of the Department of Labor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, but it has never brought suit for breach of contract in the more than 20 years that the commonwealth has sent workers to New Jersey. He and Mr. Cullen, of the Camden Regional Services, said the Puerto Rican migrants probably would not be represented in New Jersey until they formed a Union and did their own bargaining with grower associations.... The organizers belong to the Committee to Organize Trabaiaadores (migrant workers) of Puerto Rico, field arm of the Committee for support of Puerto Rican Migrants, based in San Juan.”

71) *New York Tribune* (New York [N.Y.]. *Puerto Rican Test Case Dropped*. (April 7, 1900).

This **1900** *newspaper* article wrote that: “Puerto Rican test Case Dropped. Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit court, yesterday dismissed without argument or comment the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari...sued out on behalf of Jorg [in the original] Cruz, the Puerto Rican contract laborer who was detained recently by Immigration Commissioner Fitchie under the Alien Contract Labor law”, (Image 9). **[NOTE:** I was not able to determine whether this person was trying to work in the State of New York, or in the state of New Jersey, just from this brief *newspaper* article. However, this fact suggests to me that at least as of 1900, and then thereafter, there were Puerto Ricans that attempted to work as Farm (Contract) Laborers] pre-1940---for if there was one, then the very real possibility existed that there were more than one. Further research here would have to be conducted...]. (accessed online, 9/11/20 via The Library of Congress web site). (emphasis added, above).

72) Office of Migrant Education (N.J.). New Hersey State Department of Education. *Migrant Labor Brochure from the Office of Migrant Education*. (Rutgers Univ. Libraries Special Collections General Resources) (Date Created: 1960-1975). (New Jersey Digital Highway (NJDH)). (accessed online: 10/16/20). (a 2-page brochure).

“Subject: Children, Farmers, Working Class, Child Care, Education, **Ethnic groups**, Social service, Work, **Migrant workers**, **Migrant children**, Health, nutrition, New Jersey”. “Description: Undated brochure from the Office of Migrant Education in TRENTON, New Jersey, entitled: We won’t let them down just because they’re down on the farm. Discusses the needs **of children** of migrant laborers for education, health, nutrition, and social services that are adequate and convenient to rural areas.”

73) Pew Research Center. *Facts on Hispanics of Puerto Rican Origin in the United States, 2017*. (September 16, 2019) (*Hispanic Trends*) (by Luis Noe-Bustamante, Antonio Flores and Sono Shah). (accessed on 10/5/2020).

“An estimated 5.6 million Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin lived in the United States in 2017.... Puerto Ricans are the second-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for about 10% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2017.... About 29% of Puerto Ricans who live in the 50 states and D.C. were born in Puerto Rico.... About 24% of Puerto Ricans born in Puerto Rico live in poverty, as do 22% of Puerto Ricans born in the 50 states and D.C.” In 2017, 1,643,000 persons were born in Puerto Rico, whereas 3,816,000 persons were born in the U.S. and D.C.

74) Pew Research Center. *Key Facts about U.S. Latinos for National Hispanic Heritage Month*. (September 10, 2020) (by Jens Manuel Krogstad and Luis Noe-Bustamante).

“The national Puerto Rican Population for 2018 was at 5.772,000, or as Pew wrote: Those of Puerto Rican origin are the next largest [Hispanic] group [2nd behind the Mexican origin population], at 5.8 million (another 3.2 million live on the island) (Pew 2020: 2). [Note: the demographic Data is from 2018].

75) Pérez, Martín. “Living History: Vineland, New Jersey”. In *Extended Roots from Hawái to New York: Migraciones Puertorriqueñas a los Estados Unidos*. (1985). (Oral History Task Force. *Centro De Estudios Puertorriquenos*. Conference Held March 22-24, 1984. Hunter College, City University of New York) (pages 78-86).

“...But in **1926** there were already Puerto Rican residents in Vineland [New Jersey],” (page 80). “What drew most Puerto Ricans to New Jersey was the Glassboro Growers Association, which was the farmer’s association in the state, **set up in 1948**. They contracted with the labor department of the government of Puerto Rico to bring people to work on New Jersey farms. The contract promised them free transportation, the guarantee of a certain number of hours of work, minimum wages, and a free place to live. Through this contract, labor began to be exported in **1948** and many workers came to New Jersey. As many of you know, the contract was largely violated by the farmers, who did not respect the minimum wage or number of hours, and often deducted the cost of transportation from the worker’s wages....” (page 82).

76) Ribeiro, Alyssa M. *“The Battle for Harmony”: Intergroup Relations Between Blacks and Latinos in Philadelphia, 1950s to 1980s*. (2013) (Submitted to The Dietrich School of Arts and Sciences, for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, University of Pittsburg).

“Alyssa M. Ribeiro’s 2013 Dissertation once again points out the historical connection of **Camden, N.J.** with The City of Philadelphia, when she points out that, “in the early twentieth century... [Latinos in Philadelphia] were joined by a small stream of working-class Puerto Ricans who took mostly unskilled positions at places like the Baldwin Locomotive Works.... [Over] time the Latino population in Philadelphia was becoming predominately Puerto Rican” (page 31).

77) Ribeiro, Alyssa M. *Puerto Rican Migration*. The Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia. (Copyright: 2016, Rutgers University) (accessed online: October 1, 2020).

Camden, New Jersey, according to Google Maps, is located only approximately 5 to 6 miles away. Therefore, while my article deals with New Jersey Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers, the Philadelphia Metropolitan area similarly had a sizable Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Worker population, as well as Puerto Ricans also worked in Factories, in both Camden, as well as in Philadelphia, as factory workers. For example, the online version of **The Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia** (copyright 2016: Rutgers University), in its article titled, “Puerto Rican Migration”, indicated that “Puerto Ricans migrated to the Philadelphia area in search of economic opportunities. A small stream of migration prior to the twentieth century grew during the two world wars, with many more migrants arriving from the 1950s onward. Many families settled permanently in the region, where their lives intertwined with black and white residents and their labor supported the Agricultural and manufacturing sectors” (Ribeiro 2016: 1).

78) Ribeiro, Alyssa M. *Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans*. The Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia. (Copyright: 2017, Rutgers University) (accessed online: 10/12/20).

Alyssa Ribeiro points out that “... during World War II... the War Manpower Commission coordinated the movement of laborers to the mid-Atlantic in order to aid with defense production; about five hundred Puerto Ricans went to work at Camden’s Campbell Soup Company. They joined other Puerto Rican migrants drawn by agricultural employment in the region” (Ribeiro 2017: 3).

79) RJ Associates. *A Study of Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics of Ethnic Minorities Based on the 1970 Census. Vol. I: Americans of Spanish Origin*. (July 1974) (Prepared for Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Prepared by RJ Associates).

“Selected data from the 1970 U.S. Census on persons of Spanish Origin was analyzed in this report. Detailed socioeconomic information on the 3rd largest Spanish subgroups in the U.S. -- Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Cuban Americans—was obtained from the U.S. Census. The analysis of national and local data focused on such characteristics as immigration, family

structure, education, employment, income, and poverty....” (from the “Document Resume” page).

““Poverty Characteristics” Table G-1 of Puerto Rican families of the 1970 New Jersey Families showed that 6% had income from “Families Receiving Social Security”, and 22% of “Families Receiving Public Assistance”; while in contrast, 20% of “U.S. Families were Receiving Social Security”, and 5% of U.S. Families were “Receiving Public Assistance” (RJ Associates 1974: 84). Additionally, in New Jersey, 26% of Puerto Rican Families were living in Poverty [“per definition used by U.S. Census”], while a whopping 50% of Puerto Rican families, where a “Female Headed” the family, “were in poverty” (RJ Associates 1974: 84). Finally, New Jersey “Families with Income Near and Below Poverty”, was a combined 37% of Puerto Rican Families (RJ Associates 1974: 88).

80) Sánchez, Kassandra. *The History of Puerto Ricans in Trenton, New Jersey* (online web site) (Website created by Kassandra Sánchez/Independent Researcher). [also cited as: “The History of Puerto Ricans in Trenton, NJ--- *La historia de los Puertorriqueños in Trenton, Nueva Jersey*]. (<https://prtrenton.wixsite.com/histpry>). (accessed: 0/2/2020). (Interviews were conducted from Summer 2018 about “their memories of the city”).

“This website was created to document the history of the Puerto Rican community in Trenton, New Jersey.” “The settlement of Puerto Ricans in Trenton, New Jersey, dates back to the 1930s and 40s. However, it was not until after World War II that Trenton began to see the biggest influx of Puerto Ricans. From then on, the Puerto Rican population became known as ‘the oldest and most settled population in Mercer County’ (See: Escobar-Haskins 2004: 9). (emphasis added above).

“[On this website] Here you will find a map that shows key location where Puerto Ricans have made an impact as well as pictures [photos], news articles, and [video] interviews. The goal of this website is to capture and preserve the stories of Puerto Ricans in the city since the 1950s.... Many credit Trenton’s Puerto Ricans with creating a hospitable environment for newer Latin American immigrants. This website is meant to share the legacy of Puerto Ricans so that it is never forgotten!”

81) Santiago, Anne M. *Patterns of Puerto Rican Segregation and Mobility*. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences (Vol. 14, No. 1, February 1992, 107-133).

Ann M. Santiago succinctly summarizes the historical connection, and its relationship of the City Philadelphia and the **City of Camden, N.J.**, as follows: “For example, Puerto Ricans were recruited by agricultural concerns in southern New Jersey since the 1940s. Many of these

migrants settled out in the Camden area---technically a suburb of Philadelphia” (Santiago, Anne M. 1992: 112-113). “Concentrated primarily within inner city neighborhoods in declining urban areas, Puerto Ricans living in the United States have witnessed a sharp deterioration in their economic-well-being since 1970” (Ibid., 108). “By 1980, Puerto Ricans had the highest poverty rate for any racial or ethnic group in the United States” (Ibid.); (My emphasis).

82) Schachter, Leon B. *The Migrant Worker in New Jersey*. (Prepared by Leon B. Schachter, President, Meat and Cannery Workers Union, Local 56, AFL, of New Jersey). (August 1945).

“I would like to take this opportunity to say that I believe the greatest credit for pointing out the deplorable condition of migrants, and for making constructive moves to alleviate those condition, goes to Miss Mary L. Dyckman, Consumers’ League of New Jersey, who carried the ball from beginning to end in the fight for introduction and passage of the Migrant Labor Act....” (page 1). “The government camps are used chiefly for workers who come to this country through international agreement from such countries as Jamaica, Barbados, **Porto Rico** [in its original spelling], and Bahama” (Page 4).

83) Seabrook Farms. *Boys Must Be Men*. (Organization Name: Seabrook Educational and Cultural Center. (Date created: 1943). (accessed online via the New Jersey Digital Highway (NJDH); accessed online 10/18/20).

“**Genre Leaflets – During World War II**, New jersey amended its child labor and compulsory education laws to allow children to help make up for labor scarcities in agricultural production. In 1943, Seabrook farms experimented with employing a Boy Scouts troop, who were paid at a discounted rate since they were learning the value of patriotism as part of what was called the ‘Victory program’. “Never in the history of our Nation have farm boys and girls been placed in a position where they can render such a vital service to their county as they can today!” (Seabrook Farms 1943).

84) Senior, Clarence. *The Puerto Rican Farm Labor Program*. (1959) (Statement Made Before the Public Hearings of the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, (Wash., D.C., February 5, 1959). (Institute for Research on Labor and Employment) (accessed online 9/27/20). (CALISPHERE, University of California). (consists of 4-pages).

“The Puerto Rican government had to face this situation during the drastic labor shortage after World War II. Puerto Rico was found to be an excellent source of supply for farm workers since the seasonal demand for sugar workers in Puerto Rico begins to drop as the demand for farm workers in the United States begins to rise. Private employment agents began to swarm to the island.... The present Puerto Rican farm labor program is an outgrowth of an investigation of

the situation made by the Hon. Fernando Sierra Berdecía, Secretary of Labor of Puerto Rico, in 1946.... Since January 1949, orders for workers from Puerto Rico are accepted only if they are received via the established clearance procedures of the United States Employment Service” (pages 1, 2).

85) Senior, Clarence and Donald O. Watkins. *Toward a Balance Sheet of Puerto Rican Migration* in Status of Puerto Rico: Selected Background Studies. United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico (1966). (U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare Office of Education) (pp. 703-795; 703, 706, 716-717, 726).

Page 706, Table VI, titled, “**Persons born in Puerto Rico, by states, 1950-1960; by numerical rank in 1960**”, shows that in 1950, there were **4,055** persons who had been born in **Puerto Rico**, according to the 1960 Census, and were residing in *New Jersey*, whereas in 1960, the figure had dramatically increased to 39,779 Puerto Ricans who were then residing in New Jersey. In 1950, New Jersey had the 2nd largest Puerto Rican population only behind New York, which had the mind-boggling figure of 448,585 Puerto Ricans who were living in New York at that time. Florida in 1950 only had 3,090 whereas in 1960 it “only” had 14,245 Puerto Ricans residing in the “Sunshine State” --- [how times have significantly changed]. Incidentally, Trenton, New Jersey had, in 1960, a Puerto Rican Population of 1,559, whereas Jersey City had 10,784; Newark had 8,958; Paterson-Clifton-Passaic [NJ] had 6,641; and *Philadelphia-Camden [NJ]* had 15,735, (López, Daniel M.: 08/23/20, page 1---the figures are cited from other *sources*). See Senior’s 1953 article “Migration and Puerto Rico’s Population Problem”, at the end of my book”, page 218.

86) Shaw, Douglas V. *Immigration and Ethnicity in New Jersey History*. (TRENTON, New Jersey Historical Commission, Department of State: 1994).

“The Third Wave, 1960-Puerto Ricans: The first Hispanics to arrive in large numbers [to New Jersey] were Puerto Ricans.... In many respects Puerto Rican migration resembled earlier European immigration. Puerto Rico underwent an economic upheaval after World War II that disrupted its traditional agricultural society. Disruption set people adrift, and these were the people most likely to become migrants, willing to seek work and a more secure life outside of Puerto Rico. Those who left for the mainland tended to be better educated, more skilled, and more familiar with urban life than those who stayed behind.... New Jersey’s Puerto Rican population grew as an extension of migration to New York City. Between 1950 and 1980 the number of Puerto Ricans in New Jersey rose from under ten thousand to more than 240,000.... In 1980, 57 percent lived in Hudson, Essex, and Passaic counties. Puerto Ricans frequently occupied the older neighborhoods that more established ethnic groups had discarded in favor of the suburbs” (Shaw 1994: 58-60).

[Most importantly] Puerto Ricans entered a changing economy. When European immigration was at its height in the early twentieth century, basic manufacturing was expanding rapidly and required increasing numbers of unskilled workers. After **1950, however**, the expanding areas of the economy demanded workers with technical or professional skills. Manufacturing began to decline and people without skills or education had more and more difficulty finding work.... The percentage of Puerto Rican households living below the government's official poverty line **actually increased** from 27 percent in 1970 to 37.5 percent in 1980" (pages 58, 59, 60).

87) Shepard, Adele C., M.D. and William J. Page, Jr. Venereal Disease in Agricultural Migrants: **New Jersey, 1953**. *Public Health Reports*. (September 1954: 831-835) (Vol. 69, No. 9).

Writing in 1953, Dr. Shepard wrote that "...hundreds of **Puerto Ricans** who have not had the benefit of recent physical examination migrate to New Jersey from New York City and other adjacent areas. Many are called 'walk-in', as they are called in the farm labor market program, originally came to the United States under a farm labor program or entered of their own accord and chose to remain" (page 831).

88) Shepard, Adele C., M.D. and William J. Page, Jr. Venereal Disease in Migrant Workers: **New Jersey, 1954**. *Public Health Reports*. (October 1955: 986-990) (Vol. 70, No. 10).

"The first large groups of agricultural workers begin to arrive in New Jersey in May, although the majority do not appear until July.... In 1954, a total of 3,288 farm migrants were examined for venereal disease during the clinic sessions...." (page 986).

Dr. Shepard, M.D., writes that "In 1954, approximately 9,000 persons from **Puerto Rico**, 6,000 southern Negroes, and 3,000 workers of various types from neighboring cities came to New Jersey as migrant workers" (page 986).

89) Sicotte, Diane. *From Workshop to Waste Magnet: Environmental Inequality in the Philadelphia Region*. (Rutgers University Press: 2016).

This Environmental Sociologists wrote that in the Philadelphia region, that "predominantly Hispanic communities reflect the earliest settlements of the Puerto Ricans, who came to the area for agricultural work during World War II" (page 28). She also wrote that "**Camden** also enjoyed a manufacturing boom during World War II, with many new jobs in metals and chemical production. But RCA, one of **Camden's** three largest employers, reacted to labor disputes in the 1940s by moving many product lines out of **Camden**, to be manufactured elsewhere" (page 76). Her "study area" for this book, among other cities surrounding

Philadelphia, also consisted of “on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River, Burlington, **Camden** and Gloucester Counties” (page 2). (emphasis added).

Sicotte writes that “Until the 1950s, Camden had no Hispanic residents except the few Puerto Ricans who came to **Camden** in the 1940s to work at Campbell Soup. Although this is not visible in the census data (since the census did not ask respondents whether they were ‘of Spanish origin’ until 1980), between 1950 and 1970 the Hispanic population in Camden grew”, (page 105). “During the 1950s, the in-migration of Puerto Ricans further changed the racial/ethnic composition of the city. Between 1940 and 1960, Philadelphia’s Puerto Rican population swelled from fewer than 2,000 to more than 14,000” (page 94).

Importantly, Sicotte points out that from 1951 to 1959, that, “In this early phase of **deindustrialization**, job loss occurred in weakened industries that employed a disproportionate number of urban African Americans and Puerto Ricans” (page 118). (emphasis added).

90) State of New Jersey. *Annual Report. Ten Years of Progress in Civil Rights: July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955*. (State of New Jersey Department of Education Division Against Discrimination: 1955).

“One of the most interesting, provocative and thorough studies made by the Division this year was ‘*The Puerto Rican in New Jersey: His Present Study*.’” This survey was made to acquire information about the Puerto Rican, since almost none was available, and because the Division was receiving inquiries about Puerto Ricans.... [and that the Puerto Rican was not fully aware of his rights and privileges as a citizen....”

“‘*The Minority Group Worker in **Camden County***’”, the third study completed this year, reviewed the employment policies and practices of 142 plants in **Camden County** whose operations involved the employment of 5,237 persons. The survey reported the number of Jewish, Negro, and Puerto Rican workers; the status occupied by these groups; and also examined the relative positions of these minority groups; and also examined the relative positions of these minority group members in 1954, as compared to the findings of an earlier study made in **Camden County** by the Division in 1947.” (pages 15, 16).

91) State of New Jersey. *Annual Report. July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957*. (State of New Jersey. Department of Education. Division Against Discrimination) (1957)).

“In accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Chapter 169, Public Laws of 1945, we have the honor to submit the following report of the activities, accomplishments and recommendations of the *Division Against Discrimination and the Commission on Civil Rights* for the annual period ending June 30, 1957.” (State of New Jersey 1957: 4). (emphasis added).

“Hunterdon, Sussex and Warren County Industrial Survey – With the completion of this tri-county survey of employment policies and practices of industry, all 21 counties have been surveyed by the Division Against Discrimination since its establishment in 1945. Findings in the three western counties indicate general improvement in **industrial employment** [as opposed to “agricultural-related employment”] since the early surveys. The Division representative visited 160 companies located in 42 communities in Hunterdon, Sussex and Warren counties employing 18,628 workers. Of this number, 249 Negroes, 184 are Jews, **69 are Puerto Ricans**, and 80 are Displaced Persons.... A shortage of rental housing available to Negro and **Puerto Rican workers** has been an important factor in limiting employment of minority group members” (State of New Jersey 1957: 14). (emphasis added).

92) State of New Jersey. *Annual Report. I. Proceedings of the Fifteenth Anniversary Conference II. Annual Report, July 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960*. (State of New Jersey. Department of Education. Division on Civil Rights [formerly “Division Against Discrimination” which changed as of June 1960]) (1960).

“... at the time of revisitation these [New Jersey] companies [i.e., “industry-related”, and not farm-related workers] employed 39,894 [workers]; and the number of minority group workers reported was 2,865. Only two firms showed fewer Negro workers than when the initial complaints were processed. Twelve companies reported the employment of **Puerto Rican workers** within the past three years.... **Puerto Ricans** were not observed working in jobs above a semi-skilled classification” (State of New Jersey 1960: 44).

93) State of New Jersey. *Annual Report. July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961*. (State of New Jersey. Department of Education. Division Against Discrimination) (1961)).

““*Liaison with the **Migration Division**, Department of Labor, **Commonwealth of Puerto Rico** --- Representatives of the Division have been active in consultant capacities to the **Puerto Rican Department of Labor in Camden**. This cooperation between the Division and the Puerto Rican office promises to aid materially in the services to our Puerto Rican-American citizens. Radio programs and group contacts with Puerto Rican organizations are part of the program. The anti-discrimination statutes have been translated into Spanish for circulation among the Puerto Rican population. Interpretations of the law also have appeared in the Spanish language newspapers of New Jersey as a result of contacts by our representatives. The Division aims to render all services within its scope to our Puerto Rican citizens and **migrant workers**”* (State of New Jersey 1961: 21).

94) State of New Jersey. Department of Education, Division Against Discrimination. *Know your Human Relations: A Digest of Information*. (January 1956; Revised, November 1956) (Pamphlet) (New Jersey State Library).

“New Jersey recognized its responsibility to all its citizens when the State Legislature adopted the Law Against Discrimination in Employment in 1945. The State Constitution was revised in 1947 to include a provision banning segregation in the public schools and in the militia. The Law Against Discrimination in employment was amended in 1949 to provide equal access to educational institutions and places of public accommodation. More recent amendments cover military status and public housing. The enactment of these laws, as stated in the act (18:25-2) is ‘... in fulfillment of the provisions of the Constitution of this State guaranteeing civil rights’” (page 3). “The State Division Against Discrimination in the New Jersey Department of Education is charged with administering this body of laws” (State of New Jersey. Department of Education. Division Against Discrimination January 1956: 3).

95) State of New Jersey. *State of New Jersey Report of the New Jersey State Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population. To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey. July 1st to November 1st, 1942.* (1942). (accessed online).

“The Report of the State of New Jersey Welfare Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population consists of statistical report; analyzing studies, reports; and materials; objectives of program; community organization; employment; training; complaints; correspondence concerning work of Commission; budget; publicity; staff meetings; business administration; endorsements; forms; legislation” (page 1). “The following materials were obtained and analyzed: ‘The Negro in New Jersey’; by Dr. Ira De Reid: information concerning ‘The Migrant Commission’” (page 1). “... Dr. George Haynes, desiring information concerning the state and even nation-wide publicity of the deplorable health and living conditions of Negro migrants in Central and Southern New Jersey” (page 13). “*Newark Evening News* and *Newark Star Ledger* giving favorable publicity before and after the bi-racial Newark Citizens Committee meeting” (page 15). “*Newark Sunday Call*. Article concerning the Commission’s program, 6/28/42” (page 16).

96) State of New Jersey. Fourth Annual Report. The Urban Colored Population Commission. *Discrimination in Public Places and The Civil Rights Laws of New Jersey.* (1946).

“... The fourth annual report of the Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population, respectfully submitted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 192, Laws of 1941, approved June 10, 1941” (page 1). “In every decade since 1890, with the exception of 1900-1910, the rate of increase for the Negro population in the State has exceeded the corresponding climb of the white population (see: the un-named Table on page 28) wherein the Negro population in 1890 in New Jersey was 47,638, whereas in 1940 it was at 226,973.” The total New Jersey population in 1890 was 1,444,933, whereas in 1940 it was 4,160,165 (page 28). Significantly, “... a total of 24,871 [Negroes] had been inducted into the Armed Services [for

WW II and thereafter] ... 89 serving in the Women's Army Corp", (page 23). See the following Parts [Chapters]: "Race-Relations Trends in New Jersey"; "The Civil Rights Laws of New Jersey"; "Reviewing Activities of 1945"; and "A Major Program" (page 9, "Contents").

97) State of New Jersey. *Governor's Select Commission on Civil Disorder: Report for Action*. (February 1968). (aka: **The Hughes Commission**, named after Governor Richard J. Hughes). (The Commission Chairman was Robert D. Lilley).

"On August 8, 1967, Gov. Richard J. Hughes [of New Jersey] asked this Commission to 'examine the causes, the incidents and the remedies for the civil disorders which have afflicted New Jersey.... This report is the product of the Commission's five-month effort to fulfill this assignment.... In an effort to make the most effective use of our resources, we devoted special attention to the problems of **Newark**, for it is there that the most serious disorders occurred, and it is there that the problems are most complex. We believe that the experience of **Newark** yields many lessons for other large cities in our state that are grappling with similar problems. Many of our recommendations address themselves to the State Government. Other recommendations, though specifically designed for **Newark**, might profitably be studied by other cities and communities" ("Preface", page v).

"The first part of this report deals with the problems that cause tension, frustration and bitterness in many of our cities [pages 1-100]. The second part describes and analyzes the disorders [pages 103-160] that broke out against this background. The third and final part lists our recommendations [161-178]" ("Preface" The candor and the wisdom of hundreds of people in the Negro and **Spanish-speaking** communities with whom we talked have been most valuable and helpful, page v, vi).

98) State of New Jersey. Office of Demographic & Economic Analysis.
Population and Census: A New Jersey Newsletter. (July 1983, Issue 30)
(State Data Center) (Division of Planning & Research. Department of Labor).
(Trenton, New Jersey).

Table I titled "Poverty in 1979 and 1969 For Selected Cities With 100,000 People or More: 1980 and 1970", unfortunately showed for Cities and Poverty that "in 1979, according to the 1980 census, there was a substantial jump in poverty rates in Northern and Midwestern cities. Of the four northeastern cities ranked in the top 10, only **Newark [New Jersey]** was among the Nation's poorest in 1969. In fact, the census showed that Newark was ranked 1st in 1979, with her "percent of persons below poverty level" was a whopping 32.8% in 1979, and therefore was among the 20 U.S. cities that "qualified" to be placed onto Table I. Paterson ranked 47th in 1969, but by 1979 was number 4 and Jersey City's ranking went from 82nd to 17th. The pattern of New Jersey's cities exemplifies that of other northern and midwestern cities (pages 18, 19).

99) Tannenbaum, Dora. *The Puerto Rican Migration*. (Hudson Guild Neighborhood House: 1955). (Related names: H. Daniel Carpenter, Sara McCaulley).

This 1955 Report is a study of **Puerto Rican mass migration to New York City**. “As of 1950, five out of every six Puerto Ricans coming to the mainland have settled in New York City.... Simple arithmetic boils it down to this: *there are approximately six new Puerto Ricans coming into the labor market each year for every new job created on the island....* New York City has a population of approximately 500,000 Puerto Ricans --- a figure which exceeds by 100,000 the population of San Juan, the island’s largest city” (pages 3, 6).

100) TCNJ The College of New Jersey. *Trenton’s Puerto Rican history captured with a collaborative research Project*. (Posted [online] on August 3, 2020). (emphasis added).

“Despite a less than hospital welcome and tasked with overcoming racism in the 1950s, **Trenton’s** first Latinx members established successful business, education, and public service opportunities in the city that still stand today. The stories of these pioneering residents were recently captured in a cross-disciplinary research project involving students and faculty from the School of Humanities and Social Sciences and the School of the Arts and Communication” (page 1 from the website version). (emphasis added). Professor Ann Warner-Ault, assistant professor of Spanish and project leader since 2017... “Puerto Ricans were first Latinx group to settle in **Trenton** in large numbers... in the 1950s” (pages 1-2).

101) Puerto Rican Community Center, Inc. (PRCC) was previously named the Puerto Rican Community Day Center, Inc.” [in New Jersey].

Founded in 1975.... It publishes both a newsletter, and a bulletin. (almagarcia@prcc1975.org). (emphasis added). It publishes both a Newsletter, and Boletines (in Spanish and in English). (cf.: the **December 2020** copy of “Early Years: Working Together for a Great Start”).

102) Thomas, Lorrin. *Puerto Ricans in the United States*. (Online publication: Sep. 2015). (Printed from the Oxford Research Encyclopedia, American History, 2019). (August 26, 2019). (accessed 10/27/20).

This essay points out that Puerto Rican migration to the U.S. Mainland has literally been occurring since at least the Spanish-Cuban-American War of 1898. As Professor Thomas points out, “Puerto Rican migrants have resided in the United States since before the Spanish-Cuban-American War of 1898, when the United States took possession of the island of Puerto Rico as part of the Treaty of Paris [December 10, 1898]. After the war, groups of Puerto Ricans began migrating to the United States as contract laborers, first to sugarcane plantations in Hawaii [see: López 2016], and then to other destinations on the mainland [including New Jersey].”

- 103) Torres, Nicole. *Newark's 1974 Puerto Rican Riots Through Oral Histories*. NJS: An Interdisciplinary Journal. (Summer 2018). (emphasis added). [New Jersey Studies].

“This article includes contents of recorded oral histories from Sigfredo Carrion, William Sanchez, Gustav Heinburg, and Raul Davila recounting the events that took place in Branch Brook Park in 1974; events also known as the *Puerto Rican Riots*. These events were witnessed by the Puerto Rican community living in the city at that time, as well as respected members of the city council and leaders of social activist groups. These oral histories were carefully read and analyzed in order to construct a brief and comprehensive retelling of those events for those unfamiliar with the subject. Much of the evidence used was found in the New Jersey Hispanic Research and Information Center located at the **Newark Public Library**.... The results of this uprising led to the creation of local organizations, such as *La Casa de Don Pedro*, and the construction of a more visible Puerto Rican identity within the city.” “In 1974, the Puerto Rican community experienced a breaking point in their frustrations involving social injustices within the city of Newark, New Jersey... in Branch Brook Park during the annual *Fiestas Patronales*, the biggest festival of the year for the Puerto Rican community in New Jersey and New York” (page 212).

- 104) Urban, Andrew. *NJS Presents Teaching New Jersey History... Digging Up the Backyard: Seabrook Farms and the Importance of Critical Local Histories*. New Jersey Studies: An Interdisciplinary Journal. (Summer 2017: 257-268).

Professor Urban (**Rutgers University**, New Brunswick, N.J.) wrote that, in relevant part, “by the 1940s, **Seabrook Farms** was the nation’s leading and best-known frozen foods manufacturer. Located in Upper Deerfield Township in **Cumberland County, New Jersey**, the company employed upwards of 6,000 workers during peak harvesting and production seasons,” (page 257). In the immediate aftermath of WW II, “Seabrook Farms’ reach and creativity was unparalleled. In the company’s factories and fields, observers could find Japanese American internees released from [Internment] camps in Arizona, Arkansas, and California; German POWs paroled from nearby **Camp Dix**; guestworkers from the British West Indies who arrived via bilateral treaty agreements; black and white farm labor from the U.S. South whose passage to Seabrook Farms had paid; and Estonian and other Eastern European refugees sponsored from Displaced Person’s camps in postwar Germany” (pages 257, 258).

Most importantly, at least for the purposes of my Oct. 2020 article, is the fact, as Professor Urban writes, that, “One of the Seabrook Farms’ local and national competitors, at least when it came to the production of canned goods, was **Campbell’s based out of Camden [N.J.]**. During World War II, **Campbell’s recruited some of the first Puerto Rican migrants to the southern part of the state** [i.e., New Jersey] to work in its factories” (page 259). (emphasis added)

Finally, and significantly, Professor Urban argues that, “despite being a local history, Seabrook Farms challenges New Jersey students---and students across the country---to debate and discuss civic questions that are integral to our contemporary politics and policies... By focusing on how Seabrook Farms’ history connects to other histories [such as the Puerto Rican Farm Migrants to New Jersey, both during WW I (such as the Factory workers), as well as thereafter, namely, the Puerto Rican Farm Workers beginning in **1946**, and thereafter]” (pages 265, 266). (cf.: Maldonado 1979).

- 105) U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Population and Housing: 1960. Census Tracts*. (1962) (Final Report PHC(1)-105) (**Newark, N.J.**: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area). (U.S. Gov. Printing Office, Washington., D.C.).

Table P-1 in this 1960 Census Report for Essex County, N.J. (i.e., Total SMSA) shows that Essex County had 8,958 “persons who had been “Born in Puerto Rico”, and 3,769 persons who were of “Puerto Rican Parentage”, of which **Newark, N.J.** had 6,957 persons who were “Born in Puerto Rico”, and 2,741 persons who were of “Puerto Rican Parentage” (page 15). This Census Report has the breakdown of the number of Puerto Ricans in each of the many “Census Tracts” for Newark, N.J. (pages 17, 24, 25, 46). Morris County had 493 persons who were “Born in Puerto Rico”, and 221 persons who were of “Puerto Rican Parentage” (page 16).

Elizabeth, N.J. had 829 persons who were “Born in Puerto Rico”, and 527 persons who were of “Puerto Rican Parentage” (page 16).

- 106) U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1945. *Middle Atlantic States: Statistics for Counties*. Farms, Acreage, Value, Characteristics Livestock... crops, Fruits.... (Volume I, Part 2) (Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census). (GPO, Wash., D.C.: 1945).

“Volume I- Statistics for farms, acreage, value, characteristics, livestock, products, crops, fruits, and value of far, products. [Part II contains New Jersey, and its Counties]. In 1945, New Jersey had a total of 26,225 Farms, while Mercer County had 1,081 and Camden County had 1,111 Farms (pp. 126, 143).

- 107) U.S. Census. Census Bureau. *1960 Census: Subject Reports, Puerto Ricans in the United States: Social and Economic Data for Persons of Puerto Rican Birth and Parentage*. (Last Revised: March 15, 2016).

“The final reports of the 1960 Population Census” was completed. “This report, designated as PC(2)-1D, contains 25-percent sample data on social and economic characteristics of the population of Puerto Rican birth and parentage for the United States, in States [e.g., New Jersey] with a Puerto Rican population of 25,000 or more, and in standard metropolitan

statistical areas of 250,000 or more with a Puerto Rican population of 25,000 or more.... Statistics are presented separately for persons of Puerto Rican birth and those of Puerto Rican parentage...." (page the "cover page").

108) U.S. Census Bureau. *The Hispanic Population. Census 2000 Brief*. (issued May 2001). (U.S. Department of Commerce. Economics and Statistical Administration).

"The 2000 Census for the Hispanic Population overall shows that the U.S. had 3,406,178 Puerto Ricans in the United States, see the Table titled, "Table 1. Hispanic Population by Type: 2000" (U.S. Census Bureau 2001: 1). Since 1990 the U.S. Puerto Rican population increased by 24.9 percent from 2.7 to 3.4 million.

109) U.S. Department of Agriculture. *Truck-Farm Labor in New Jersey, 1922*. (April 1925) (Department Bulletin No. 1285, Wash., D.C.). (emphasis added).

"Migratory farm labor in New Jersey seems to be found mostly east and south of **Trenton**. Italian families from Philadelphia form the majority of migrants east and south of that city; they are employed largely on truck and berry farms, where there is much work within the strength and ability of women and children...." (page 8). (emphasis added above, in the Title).

"**Nationality:** In the canvass made by the investigators, 683 farm employees were interviewed; 497 of them were American born, 186 were foreign born. There were 135 negroes, all American born except 1. **Seventeen nationalities** were represented among the foreign born, of which 73 Italians formed the largest group. There were also 40 Polanders [in original] and Russians, 31 Germans and Austrians, 14 British and Canadians... three-fifths of those interviewed were working on truck farms. One-fourth of the foreign born interviewed were found in Gloucester County, and one-fifth each in Bergen and Passaic Counties. Practically all the negroes were found in southern New Jersey, where they were working in about equal numbers on truck and general farms. In Gloucester and Salem Counties negroes made up two-fifths of the farm employees interviewed" (page 14). (emphasis added).

"American-born whites alone were hired one-fifth of the farms visited and American-born negroes alone on one-fifteenth.... The largest proportion of the farmers hiring only native-born whites or negroes were found among the general and truck farmers of Southern New Jersey. The largest proportion hiring foreign-born workers alone were in the Hammonton district of Atlantic County and in the trucking section of Bergen and Passaic Counties. Among the foreign-born workers Italians were hired among others on one-third of all farms, exclusively on one-eighth of the farms studied. They were largely employed on the truck farms of Gloucester County and on fruit farms near Hammonton. Next in numerical importance were the Poles, and, after

them, Germans” (page 14). [Note: within one generation, the **nationalities** of the farm migrant worker(s) changed dramatically, by 1942 or so....].

- 110) U.S. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
A History of The Emergency Farm Labor Supply Program: 1943-47.
(September 1951) (Agricultural Monograph No. 13) (by Wayne D. Rasmussen)
(Washington, D.C.)

“The Purpose of the wartime emergency farm-labor supply program was to assist farmers in producing vital food by making labor available at the time and place it was most needed.... Development of Farm Labor Programs in the Department of Agriculture, December 7, 1941 – April 30, 1943: An upward revision of the agricultural-production goals for 1942, announced on January 16, 1942, by Secretary Wickard called attention on to the need for far, labor.... The basic farm-labor supply program was established in 1943 on a calendar-year basis by means of a joint resolution of April 29, 1943, which made an appropriation to assist in supplying and distributing farm labor.... Funds for 1943 and 1944 were appropriated by laws dealing only with the program.... Legislation – Public Law 45, April 29, 1943: On July 29, 1942 ... the Department of Agriculture was assigned responsibility for transporting and housing transient essential agricultural workers....” (page 5).

- 111) U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare. Office of Education.
Patterns of Change in the Cities of New Jersey: Minorities – Negroes and Puerto Ricans – Affected by, and Affecting These Changes. (by Max Wolff).
(November **1962**).

“This 1962 report analyzes trends in population changes in New jersey cities and the effect on the community of the rise in school segregation, trends in industry and automation, patterns in the containment of minority-group housing, and financing in city budgets. Tables and graphs present relevant statistical data....” (accessed online, September 2020). Relative to the Puerto Rican population this report indicated as follows: that “Table 3 shows the actual number of Puerto Ricans in the population” of 19 cities with the same list of cities with over 40,000 [overall] population, (page 8). For example, for the Total Population of the City of TRENTON, Table 2 shows that Puerto Rican population consisted of 1.4%, of TRENTON’s total population, (page 9).

Table 3, titled”, “Puerto Ricans in New Jersey, **1960**”, shows that Mercer County had a total of 2,013 Puerto Ricans, while the City of Trenton had a total of 1,803 Puerto Ricans (page 9). (Note: report “defines” Puerto Ricans as follows: “Number of persons born in **Puerto Rico** or of Puerto Rican parentage”, (page 9). In contrast, Hudson County had a total of 14,911 Puerto Ricans, while Essex County had 10,364 and the City of Newark had a total of 9,698

Puerto Ricans, (page 9). Finally, this report indicated that “In **1960**, the Puerto Rican population of New Jersey was 55,351, distributed as shown in Table 3....” (page 11).

- 112) U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare. National Institute of Education. *Puerto Ricans in the Continental United States: An Uncertain Future*. (author: **Kal Wagenheim**, and others). (A Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights: October 1976).

For our purposes in this article, one of the most relevant statistic is that Table 7, titled, “Population Trends of Puerto Ricans on the U.S. Mainland by Region, State, and City, **1950**, 1960, and 1970”, shows that the **1950 Census data** shows that New Jersey’s Puerto Rican population was at “only” 5,640, while in 1960 it was at 55,351, and finally by 1970 it was at 136,937 (page 34). In short, this Report summarizes this Puerto Rican “relatively” dramatic and rapid increase by indicating that “... the Puerto Rican population in New Jersey grew to 137,000 [by 1970], more than double the figure of a decade previous. Cities such as Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, and Hoboken all had Puerto Rican communities of more than 10,000 persons by 1970,” (page 21). [**NOTE:** Unfortunately, this Report/Table did not list, or cite, Mercer County nor the City of TRENTON, since neither the county, nor Trenton had a Puerto Rican population of 10,000, or more.] (page 34). “Puerto Ricans were living on the United States mainland more than **140 years ago** [back in 1976]... [when it was a part] of the Spanish colonial empire” (p. 19).

- 113) U.S. Department of Labor. *Employment and Housing Problems of Migratory Workers in New York and New Jersey Canning Industries, 1943*. (1944) (U.S. Women’s Bureau. Bulletin of the Women’s Bureau, No. 18). (GPO: Wash., D.C.). (35-Page Report). (Accessed online: 10/18/2020) (Collection: Rutgers University Libraries Special Collec.).

SUMMARY of the Vastness of the Problems of the Migrant Camps is as follows: “I have the honor to transmit a report on problems arising from the **wartime necessity** of employing migratory workers in New York and New Jersey canneries....Workers had been brought from several southern States, and even the West Indies, in numbers greater than ever before.... Practically all the canneries visited were processing food for some branch of the **armed forces** or for Lend-Lease” (see: (the “Letter of Transmittal”).

“Description: Based on a survey conducted by Helen Bryan Sater and Caroline Manning, this report presents issues involving the employment and housing of migrant laborers in the New York and New Jersey canning industries (especially the tomato-canning industry in producing food for armed services) during World War II. The issues discussed include false promises to migrant workers concerning wages, available facilities and housing costs. Another issue discussed is the low standard of living and working conditions that government agencies uphold for migrant laborers. At this time there was an influx of African American and West Indian

migrants to the area to occupy positions within the canning industry. Also, a great number of laborers were women and children. Polish, Italian, and white migrants from the South are also mentioned as significant populations within the industry. This report was issued by the United States Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in 1943" (NJDH, "cover page").

"Because of the large numbers of women involved, facts surrounding the employment of women in canning and food-processing industries have been of continuing interest to the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.... After the entry of the United States into the present war [WW II] it was considered important by the Women's Bureau to know what changes were taking place in an industry employing so large a percentage of women and one that is so vital to the war effort". (page 1)

114) U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security. *Puerto Rican Farm Workers in the Middle Atlantic States: Highlights of a Study*. (Washington, D.C.: November 1954).

[The 3 States which were written about were: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania]). (cf.: pages i-ii, 3, 4, 5, "Appendix", pp. 9-11), references Puerto Rican workers, interviewed in New Jersey, as well as in the two other researched and studied States, namely, New York and in Pennsylvania).

"Migration of Puerto Rican farm workers **on a large-scale began in 1947** under a Migration Plan sponsored by the Puerto Rico Department of Labor in cooperation with the Federal, State, and local employment service offices. In the following year, some 5000 workers were placed on mainland farms for seasonal work. By **1953**, when this survey was made, the annual number of workers transferred had grown to about 15,000" ["In August 1954, more than 15,500 Puerto Ricans were employed in seasonal , farm jobs in the [3] middle Atlantic states, which included New Jersey] (page 1).

"In New Jersey, the survey was conducted in Gloucester, Cumberland and Salem Counties in the southwestern part of the State. In these counties, Puerto Ricans comprised almost one-half of the seasonal farm labor force" (page: "Preface", i). The **Appendix** has 12 different **Tables** (pages 9-11).

115) Vargas-Ramos, Carlos. *Recent Trends in Puerto Rican Settlement and Segregation in the United States*. (Issued December 2013) (Center for Puerto Rican Studies) (Research Report).

"The Puerto Rican population in the United States continues to grow in the new millennium. Puerto Ricans also continue to disperse throughout the entire country.... The number of Puerto

Ricans in the United States grew by more than 35 percent from 3.4 million to 4.6 million between 2000 and 2010 (see Table I)” (Vargas-Ramos 2013: 1). New Jersey Puerto Rican population figures are on pages 3, 4,5, 6-7).

116) Vázquez, Victor. *The Development of Pan-Latino Philadelphia, 1892-1945*. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. (Vo. CXXVIII, No 4 (October 2004)).

“Labor shortages in the United States during World War II brought thousands of Puerto Ricans to the area to work on South Jersey farms or at the Campbell Soup factory in Camden. Many migrants found the sociolinguistic and religious ambiance of Philadelphia a welcome relief to the doldrums of barracks-style living on the farm or in the factory. Puerto Rican workers cited plain living quarters, unfamiliar food, and a lack of Spanish-speaking personnel as reasons for leaving their employment and moving to Philadelphia. Some Puerto Ricans returned to the island when their contracts expired but many more were attracted to the *ambiente* in Philadelphia. A few, like Marcelino Benitez, turned their jobs at places like Campbell Soup into Careers” (Vázquez 2004: 383).

“Vázquez writes that, “Towards the end of World War II, Puerto Rican-born Samuel Freedman capitalized on the shortage of labor on the farms of New Jersey by establishing a company to recruit workers from the island. His knowledge of the Puerto Rico’s language and customs, as well as his relationship with the [farm] growers in the New Jersey region, made him particularly qualified to promote his endeavor” (Vázquez 2004: 383). “

“The period from 1892 to 1945 witnessed the formation of several of the pan-Latino organizations... During this time, Spaniards, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, and other Central and South American residents of Philadelphia initiated a process of community development that gestated throughout the 1920s and 1930s and came to fruition in the 1940s” (Vázquez 2004: 382). “... Koss found that sixty-five of the original one thousand Puerto Ricans who came to work at the Campbell Soup Company in 1944 were still employed there in 1961” [Footnote 35 in this article by Mr. Vázquez, page 383].

117) Vecoli, Rudolph J. *The People of New Jersey*. (The New Jersey Historical Series. Supplementary Volume) (1965) (D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc.: New York, N.Y.).

“In recent times [as of 1965], the Puerto Ricans have constituted a distinct ethnic community in New Jersey whose conditions were comparable to those of the Negroes. Since it began on a large scale in 1944, the net migration from Puerto Rico to the mainland has totaled almost six hundred thousand persons. Like the southern Negroes, the Puerto Ricans were fleeing from bitter poverty to the high-wage areas of the continental United States. Since **World War II**,

large numbers of them have engaged in seasonal labor in New Jersey's agriculture.... During the fifties, an increasing number were attracted to industrial jobs in New Jersey. Puerto Rican colonies were formed in Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson, and Camden. By 1960, there were 55,351 persons of Puerto Rican stock [in the original] in the state, a number second only to that of New York State".

"Because of their racially mixed character and their low level of skills and education, they had much in common with the southern Negroes. These handicaps posed special problems of cultural adjustment for the Puerto Ricans. Discrimination on racial and ethnic grounds also excluded them from more desirable occupations and residential areas, and from many educational opportunities..... Since 1945 the official record of New Jersey on Civil Rights has been one of the most progressive in the United States" (pages 275, 276).

Significantly, "APPENDIX C", titled, "*Population of New Jersey, By Race, 1880 to 1950*" shows the population of Negroes in the State of New Jersey from 1880, namely at 38,853, to 1950, namely at 318,565, with the "Rural farm" population being at 6,135.

[Importantly, my own "preliminary" independent research has shown that the **1880 U.S. Federal Census** shows that there were (at least three (3) persons who were **born in Puerto Rico** according to the 1880 Federal Census and residing in New Jersey (cf.: López 8/21/20: 1-2; NOTE: this is an "unpublished" write-up). The **1900 Federal Census** shows that there were (at least) nine (9) persons who were **born in Puerto Rico**, and who were also residing in the State of New Jersey in 1900 (page 2-7). From the 1910 Federal Census, I printed out a listing, consisting of 66 names, all of whom were born in Puerto Rico, and all had their residence in New Jersey. They lived in several different New Jersey Counties, such as: Monmouth; Essex; Burlington; Middlesex; Union; Hudson; Morris; and one in Camden County. One specific example from the 1910 U.S. Federal Census shows that Joseph Mora Salvath was born in Puerto Rico about 1888, both his Father and mother were also born in Puerto Rico, and Joseph's "Home in 1910" was Bridgewater, Somerset, New Jersey (*Ancestry*). Joseph's occupation is cited as a Plumber (an apprentice) and was a Wage Earner. His "Native Tongue" is English; he is 22 yrs. old; Joseph M. Salvato?

It is important to note that in 1915, there was a "***New Jersey State Census, 1915***". In 1940, and in preparation for the possible U.S. involvement into WW II, I located two (2) persons who had completed their required "U.S. Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947...", and both had been born in Puerto Rico, and then were residing in TRENTON, N.J., with one who was working at the Switlik Parachute Co., in **Trenton**. The second Puerto Rican was employed at the State Hospital (page 3). Note: I still must verify these 66 names, as well as their Birthplace being Puerto Rico---thus, it is still preliminary data.]. [For the **1915 New Jersey State Census**, see: <https://familysearch.org/image/index#uri=https://familysearch.org/r>].

However, I have preliminarily, utilizing *Ancestry.com*, and typing in the “key search word”, “Porto Rico”, that the software identified a list consisting of 72 persons whose “Birthplace” was “Porto Rico”, and who also had their “Residence Place” cited as living in New Jersey. Again, I will have to “verify and confirm” that each person listed was in fact born in Porto Rico, as well as if either one, or both of their respective parents were also born in “Porto Rico”, if so, using 2020 social science categories, they would be cited in the Census as being of “Puerto Rican Parentage”---this will be my next “Puerto Rican New Jersey-related Project”!].

118) Wagenheim, Kal. *“Thorough and Efficient” Public School Education for Puerto Rican Children in New Jersey*. (Made possible by a grant from the Office of Program Development, New Jersey State Department of Education. **Trenton.**). (1974).

“On April 3, 1973, the New Jersey Supreme Court declared that the current method of financing the state’s public-school system violates the requirement of the New Jersey constitution....” (Wagenheim 1974: “Document Resume” page).

“In this document, the Puerto Rican Consortium for a Thorough and Efficient Education, **Newark, New Jersey**, presents the view of New Jersey’s Puerto Rican community on the issue of a ‘thorough and efficient’ education. This document lists priorities which are viewed as essential if children of Puerto Rican birth or parentage in New Jersey are to receive a ‘through and efficient’ education.” (Wagenheim 1974: “Document Resume” page1). “Descriptors: Bilingual Education; Community Attitudes... Educational Opportunities; *Educational Policy; Educational Quality; Educational Resources; Employment Practices; *Puerto Ricans; Resource Allocations; Spanish Speaking *New Jersey”, (page 1).

119) Wagenheim, Kal. As I See It. Unscrambling facts about Puerto Ricans and poverty. **Courier-Post** [Newspaper] (**Camden**, New Jersey). (August 22, 1990). (emphasis added).

“An author and scholar of Puerto Rican-related issues and topics, Kal Wagenheim (as well as his wife, Olga Jiménez de Wagenheim), he wrote the following analysis of the Puerto Rican condition, “As I see it” [“as he sees it”], in 1990. He wrote as follows: “For years, we’ve been hearing from social scientists, who cite official data from the Census Bureau, that Puerto Ricans living on the mainland are the poorest, most downtrodden minority in the nation. The same data, if more carefully analyzed, reveal a far more complex reality, including hidden strength and positive view. Let me refer to a recent Census Bureau report, based on March 1989 surveys, that has been summarized and disseminated by the Institute for Puerto Rican Policy, a New York-based research, advocacy and networking group...” (page 8).

120) Wright, Dale (World-Telegram Staff Writer). *Forgotten People: I saw Human Shame as a Migrant Worker*. (1961). (New Jersey Digital Highway, accessed: 9/23/2020). (Correspondents: Robert B. Meyner and Nancy Hawkins).

“Dale Wright, a **World-Telegram Staff Writer**, went undercover as a migrant worker in Hightown, New Jersey.... He recorded his observations, interviewed other workers, and took **photos** of the harsh conditions endured by migrant workers. The pamphlet (20 pages) includes a letter from New Jersey Governor Robert B. Meyner, commending Wright’s work.” “Subject: Migrant Labor, Migrant workers, Farmers, Ethnic Groups, African-Americans, New Jersey, New Jersey—Hightown [Camp] [in Mercer County]” (NJDH New Jersey Digital Highway “cover page”).

Mr. Wright provided a letter titled, “A Message from the Consumer’s League of New Jersey” wherein Nancy Hawkins, President, wrote that, “in **1945**, New Jersey passed a migrant labor law, which provided minimum standards for migrants, set up a Bureau of Migrant labor in the Department of Labor and Industry. This has been of value, though some of its provisions have not yet been acted upon [19 years later?]. There are some good camps, but in general these come up to just the minimum stands. The main reason this ‘legalized slavery’ continues to exist is because the problem is a federal one....Foreign and off-shore Puerto Ricans workers are under contract with a guaranteed number of hours and minimum wage and living quarters—also some on-shore Puerto Ricans; but many walk-in Puerto Ricans and all domestic workers are not covered by contract”.

In Mr. Wright’s *newspaper article*, “The Forgotten People: I Saw Human Shame as a Migrant Worker”, it has a photo of the author, Mr. Wright, with the caption reading as follows: “Staff writer Dale Wright shoulders a basket of tomatoes which he has just picked near Hightown, N.J. [in Mercer County], in his sixth-month survey of the squalid life of a migrant farm worker” (page 1). In presumably Mr. Wright’s “Editorial” for his *newspaper*, dated October 24th, **1961**, he finished his 20-page report/undercover write-up, with the sobering conclusion that, “Slavery was abolished a century. It’s time the exploiters of migrant labor were dragged by force of law into the mid-20th century”. [What a seeming contemporaneous **indictment** of the “Migrant Farm Labor Industry” --- which **Puerto Ricans** during that period, as well as earlier, constituted a significant percentage of the Migrant Farm Laborers (i.e., Workers).].

Finally, a **photo** caption reads: “The potato picker in the foreground is staff writer Dale Wright.... The experienced pickers behind him could gather 70 to 80 such 100-pound bag in a 12 to 14-hour day—and **get 5 to 8 cents a bag**” (page 2 of Mr. Wright’s “The Forgotten People” article).

121) Wright, Giles R., with Howard L. Green and Lee R. Parks. *Schooling and Education*. (1987). (New Jersey Ethnic Life Series) (**Trenton, N.J.**, New Jersey Historical Commission, Dept. of State).

“This series is based on the Multi-Ethnic Oral History Collection of the New Jersey Historical Commission, Department of State. The collection contains over fifteen hundred life histories of New Jerseyans of varied ethnic backgrounds, tape recorded by students at several New Jersey colleges. For more information about this collection please contact the Ethnic Project at the Commission” (the “copyright page”). “This publication is a part of the New Jersey Ethnic life series.”

“**Introduction:** There are two basic, somewhat contradictory schools of thought about the people of the United States of America. In one view, Americans share essentially the same culture and traditions. In the other, they are divided by their varied backgrounds.” “New Jersey, with more than a hundred ethnic groups [and that was back in 1987]... few states have so many cultural backgrounds within their boundaries” (page 7, 8).

“**Puerto Ricans:** About 1.5 million Puerto Ricans [as of 1987] have moved to the United States mainland, most of them Catholic. ***This migration began in the 1820s*** but did not reach major proportions until the end of World War II. Puerto Ricans came here for many reasons. Unemployment was high at home, transportation to the mainland was cheap, travel was unrestricted, and there was an established Puerto Rican community here. More than half the immigrants [i.e., migrants] settled in New York City, which has more Puerto Ricans than San Juan, Puerto Rico’s capital and largest, city. Other large communities are in Boston, Los Angeles, Miami, San Francisco, ***and several cities in New Jersey***” (page 56) (emphasis added).

Historically significantly, “generally Puerto Rican immigrants are young and unskilled. Most arrived just as the cities were beginning to lose the kind of industrial jobs that sustained previous immigrant groups. New Jersey ranks second to New York in the size of its Puerto Rican population, **Camden, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, Passaic, Paterson, Perth Amboy, and Trenton** have large Puerto Rican communities. There are also significant numbers of Puerto Ricans in **Atlantic City, Dover, Lakewood, Long Branch, New Brunswick**, and the *farming region around Vineland in Cumberland County*” (pages 56, 67 for “Suggested Reading”, although much has been written, and “updated”, since 1987).

122) World Population Review. ***Camden, New Jersey Population 2020***. (accessed 10/21/2020).

Camden, New Jersey’s 2020 population, according to the “World Population Review” website was at 73,811, “on projections of the latest U.S. Census estimates. The last official US Census in 2010 recorded the population at 77,344.” (accessed on October 21, 2020). With a 2020

population of 73,811, it is the 7th largest city in New Jersey, and the 494th largest city in the United States. **Camden is currently declining at a rate of -0.11% and its population has decreased by -4.57%** since the most recent census which recorded a population of 77,344 in 2010. **Camden** reached its highest population of 124,555 in 1950. The average household income in **Camden** is \$40,015 with a poverty rate of 36.81%. The median rental costs in recent years comes to \$899 per month, and the median house value is \$82,700... For every 100 females there are 91.8 males” (page 1). (emphasis added).

Trenton, New Jersey’s 2020 population, according to the “World Population Review” website was at 84,736, which represents an upward population increase from its population low in 2016” (page 1). “**Trenton Demographics:** According to the most recent ACS [American Community Survey], the racial composition of **Trenton** was: Black or African American – 50.6%; White – 41.10%; Other race – 5.27%; Two or more races – 1.45%; Asian – 1.17%; Native American – 0.33%; Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander – 0.00% [Hispanics were not cited as a separate category].... The average household income in **Trenton** is \$51,319 with a poverty rate of 28.39%. **Newark’s** 2020 population is \$284,242 [Hispanics not cited].

123) ZipRecruiter.com *Farm Laborer Salary in New Jersey*. (accessed 11/3//2020). “As of Oct. 27, 2020, the average annual pay for a Farm Laborer in New Jersey is \$25,237 a year”; or “approximately \$12.13 an hour. This is the equivalent of \$485/week or \$2103/month, (page 2).

PART VIII

New Jersey Historical Migrant Farm-related Newsletter articles

[**NOTE:** **The Historical Newspaper Archives sources (articles) cited in this book were accessed by me via the paid online subscription service called, Newspapers.com **by ancestry***].

New Jersey-related Newspaper Articles relating to Puerto Ricans (1918-July 1945), and Puerto Rico, in General (in “Chronological Order”)

Pre-World War II and New Jersey - (these are historical and context-related newspaper articles)

1918 and 1930s (Historical Context-related Newspaper Articles):

- 1) **Monmouth Democrat** (Freehold, New Jersey). *Tribute Paid to Our **Farmers**. Francis Lynde Stetson Declares That on Their Productions Rest Lives of Allies and America. Committees Being Formed*. (April 11, 1918).

The article goes on to state that “Enthusiastic tribute to the important part which **farmers** of the country are playing in the **great war** is paid by Francis Lynde Stetson, the lawyer of New York and life member of the New York State Agricultural Society...” (page 11). (emphasis added).

- See Footnote # 109 (page 139), the *Annotated Bibliography* section, titled, “*Truck-Farm Labor in New Jersey, 1922*”, which cited the **ethnic breakdown** for 1922 of several Southern New Jersey Counties’ Migrant Farm Workers; comparing to 1942 it then shows the evolution of the workers.
- See also: **Central New Jersey Home News, The** (New Brunswick, N.J.). *Devise New Plan to Aid Labor Shortage*. (August 31, **1918**). (page 8).

- 2) **Des Moines Register, The**. (Des Moines, Iowa). *Interfere with Laborers. I.W.W. Thought Responsible for Labor Difficulties*. (November 10, **1918**).

“**San Juan, Porto Rico** – An attempt to prevent or impede the mobilization of Porto Rican [see: López: 2016, for my description of the island being called “Porto Rico” (from 1898-1932)] laborers for transportation to the mainland for work in war industries has been discovered by the United States employment office in San Juan. Special Agent Roberts declares such action is directly against the vital interest of the nation and that if the persons responsible are found out they will be severely dealt with by the federal authorities” (page 33). [Note: *World War I ended* the very next day, on 11/11/1918!].

“The fact that **3,000 Porto Rican workmen have already left the island** and that many more may leave has aroused resentment and opposition, and an effort to discourage men from joining the outgoing army of workers has been going on for at least a couple of weeks” (page 33). (emphasis added).

- 3) **Morning Call** (Paterson, New Jersey). *Caring for the Migrant Poor*. (October 7, 1933).

“A new effort in federal relief, the caring for non-resident homeless transients who are now in New Jersey, was gotten under way yesterday by the state emergency relief administration. It is part of the federal relief administration’s program **to establish migrants in the place** where they happen to be at the present time, so as to avoid their aimless wandering and shunting about. The Federal government pays the entire cost of this phase of the work in every state” (page 6). (emphasis added).

“The New Jersey work is to be directed from six central registration bureaus, the first being opened in **Newark** yesterday... Others to be established shortly at Elizabeth, **Trenton and Camden**... (page 6).

- 4) **Courier-Post** (Camden, New Jersey). State Labor Unions Called Unfriendly to **Colored Workers**. (in the original) (January 16, 1934). (emphasis added).

“**Trenton** – Labor unions were accused yesterday by the **State Migrant Welfare Commission** of carrying on an ‘unfriendly feud’ with colored workers [in the original]. The charge was contained in the commission’s report to the Legislature, which recommended the group be made a permanent organization with three paid members instead of the present unpaid board of seven” (page 5). (emphasis added).

- 5) **Courier-Post** (Camden, New Jersey). Tour of South Jersey Farms Planned by Horticultural Group. Visit to Starkey, Haines, Thompson Brothers and **Seabrook Places** and **Hurff Cannery** Scheduled for June 1. (May 24, 1935). (emphasis added).

“The New Jersey State Horticultural Society will conduct its first Summer vegetable tour in Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland counties on June 1. Seabrook Farms operates 250 acres of land under the overhead system of irrigation, 200 of which are planted to peas to be used for canning purposes, 40 acres in early cabbage and 10 acres in early beets” (page 4).

[**NOTE:** Although Puerto Ricans, as far as my research has shown, thus far, were not working on any of these New Jersey farms in 1935, both Seabrook Farms and Hurff Cannery both [aka: Hurff Company] would become significant employers for the Puerto Rican migrant worker in the early 1940s. What is significant is that in the 1940s, the State of New Jersey conducted annual inspections of a select “sample” of farms to see whether each farm would pass its inspections or not. Thus, this first “tour” of the above cited farms done in 1935, appears to be the precursor to the 1940s “labor camp inspections” of the farms where the migrants worked at, including the Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Laborer, and oftentimes, slept and they were housed at---thus, this paper is meant to show some context.].

- 6) **The Morning Call** (Paterson, New Jersey). Migration from Farms to Cities. (November 4, 1935).

“This migration was very heavy during **World War [WW I]** and was resumed in great magnitude after the depression of 1921. During the decade of 1920-29 it is estimated that over 19,000,000 people left the farms for the cities and over 13,000,000 returned, leaving a net migration of about 6,000,000. About 60 per cent of this migration was from the South. Negroes constituted about one-third [of it]...” (p. 21).

- 7) **Central New Jersey Home News, The** (New Brunswick, New Jersey). New Jersey Today. Population Redistribution. (November 16, 1938). (New Jersey State Planning Board).

“The popular notion that the depression caused an important ‘back to the farm’ movement was exploded in the study of population distribution and redistribution by the National Resources Committee... Between 1930 and 1935---2,600,00 out-migrants from farms, as compared with 1,995,000 in-migrants... the farm population enumerated on January 1, 1935 was 1,356,000 in excess of that enumerated on April 1, 1930” (page 4). [cf.: **New Jersey Studies**,

"New Jersey and the Great War: Part I", [i.e., World War I]. A Special Feature (by Dr. Richard J. Connors) (Summer 2017) (pages 27-77). "Dr. Connors is a Professor Emeritus at Seton Hall University," (page 77).]. Dr. Connors wrote "New Jersey was an important participant in the Great War [WW I], and not just between 1917 and 1919. Our location, our commerce, our industry: all gave our State significance from 1914 to 1917 as well" (page 28). "The 1910 federal census listed New Jersey's population at 2,537,167..." (page 29).

Chronological Newspaper Articles:

1940s (Historical Newspaper Articles):

- 8) **Cincinnati Enquirer**, (Cincinnati, Ohio). *War Brought to Nation's Door. By Allied Occupation of Dutch West Indies. Islands in Range of Puerto Rico "Gibraltar" – Fertile "Fifth Column" Ground.* (May 26, 1940).

"San Juan, Puerto Rico – Allied occupation of the Dutch West Indies as a 'protective measure' brings Europe's war right up to the doorstep of the United States. Less than 500 miles of open sea separate these Netherlands possessions from Puerto Rico, the 'Gibraltar' of the Western Hemisphere. That sea, the Caribbean, is America's Mediterranean. Its 'Suez' is the Panama Canal. Puerto Rico guards the eastern entrance and serves as a base for giant land and sea planes which now comprise the American neutrality patrol, but which in case of war over here, will operate as a 'flying Maginot Line'" (page 26).

"Threats Are Anticipated: No German threat has appeared yet. But one reason for the fortification of Puerto Rico was to prevent any offensive from developing in or near the Caribbean. And the policy here thus far has been not to wait for threats but to anticipate them" (page 26).

- 9) **The Morning Post** (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Ricans Have Just Begun Draft Registration.* (December 5, 1940).

Accompanying the photo along with the above newspaper headline is the Photo caption which reads: **"Draft Difficulty –** Because of difficulties in translating and transporting selective service blanks, Puerto Ricans have just reached registration stage of conscription. Above is line-up of draft registrants at *Aguas Buenas* [Puerto Rico]" (page 20). [Of course, the Puerto Ricans who resided in New Jersey similarly signed up and went through the registration stage of conscription.].

World War II, New Jersey and Puerto Rican-related Articles: Puerto Rico's Massive Economic Crisis Created the Conditions for an Eventual Need for Migration to the U.S. Mainland

10) **The Daily Tribune** (Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin). *Puerto Rican Visitor Tells of War's Effect on His Island Home*. (October 5, 1942).

"Puerto Rico, despite internal political dissatisfaction and the disruptions attendant upon war, is taking the situation in good-natured stride, a visitor in Wisconsin Rapids from the Caribbean Island said last week. He is Antonio A. Roig, a sugar plantation operator and banker of **Humacao, Puerto Rico**.... Mr. Roig and his family run large sugar plantations in the island and own a bank in Humacao, a city of about 7,000 inhabitants" (page 10).

"Proud of War Effort: The Puerto Rican expressed pride in the island's war effort. Of the first 10,000 civilians called for service, 9,996 were volunteers, he said. The island is 'very war conscious,' has staged war bond campaigns and has a complete military organization, including home guards, Red Cross, medical and other defense units.... The Nazi submarine campaign has cut heavily into shipping and, for the present, lack of transportation is creating difficulty in the island."

"Operate Own Railroad: About 1,500 hands are employed the year around at the Roig family plantations, which have their own railroad tracks and locomotives for hauling the cane to refining plants located from one-half to 4 ½ miles away. The family also uses large numbers of oxen, horses and mules—stock which they breed and raise themselves" (page 10).

11) **Evening Sun, The** (Baltimore, Maryland). *Labor from Puerto Rico?* (October 12, 1942).

"Labor from Puerto Rico? -- There is a farm-labor shortage in this country. There are in Puerto Rico 2,000,000 people facing privation and hardship because of the shipping shortage [due to World War II]. Everett B. Wilson, director of the Puerto Rico Trade Council, has proposed to Mr. McNutt, chairman of the War Man-Power Commission, that a large number of Puerto Rican laborers be moved to the United States mainland 'to relieve the farm-labor problem.' Such a movement, Mr. Wilson holds, would not only help agriculture but would be a humanitarian policy aimed at averting 'privation and human misery.' He estimates the number of unemployed on the island as being 312,000" (page 17).

"Puerto Ricans are American citizens and there would appear to be no legal reason why they could not be brought into this country in large numbers. But this also poses a problem. What is to become of the imported Puerto Ricans when, after the war is over, the war industries close down and native labor returns to the farms? (page 17).

12) **Arizona Republic** (Phoenix, Arizona). *Economy of Puerto Rico is Hard Hit by Curtailed War Shipping*. (November 4, 1942).

"The war has had more disastrous effects upon the economy of Puerto Rico than upon any other area now under the American flag. The situation in the island has become so serious that

the Puerto Rican legislature is meeting in special session to find ways and means of dealing with war emergencies. It is also stated the United States Senate will act shortly on a resolution which would authorize a complete study and investigation of the acute economic and social conditions arising from interruption of the normal flow of trade” (page 20).

“To get the true picture of the situation in Puerto Rico, it is necessary to understand what curtailed shipping means. Normal shipping requirements of the island prior to the war averaged about 110,000 tons a month. The War Shipping Administration, in view of the great need for vessels for war purposes, allotted 30,000 tons of shipping a month to Puerto Rico in spite of the statements from prominent Puerto Ricans that the island could not subsist on less than 55,000 tons” (page 20).

13) **Courier-Journal** (Louisville, Kentucky). *It's Up to the Married Women. Millions of wives not now working will be needed in **war production plants** by the end of the year.* (November 13, 1942). (emphasis added).

“It's up to the married women. In peace time lots of problems were up to the married women, but among them were definitely not included production of war materials, nor work which would release men for production of war materials... Now unless millions of housewives go to work who are not working at present, we can't adequately supply as large an army as we hope to have by the end of next year” (page 8).

“... If this experiment works out satisfactorily, both to the United States and to Mexico, more thousands will undoubtedly be brought in next year. Plans are under way also for the *importation of 25,000 or 50,000 Puerto Ricans*. Puerto Rico, always an over-populated country in proportion to the amount of its productive soil, is now in particular economic distress because of the war. Entry of Puerto Rican farm Laborers to the United States would be expected to help both countries” (page 8). (emphasis added).

14) **Daily Press** (Newport News, Virginia). *More Married Women Workers Needed. Essential Increase in Workers in War Efforts Must Come Most **Farm Wives**.* (November 15, 1942). (emphasis added).

“**Supply From Puerto Rico** – ... If this experiment works out satisfactorily, both to the United States and to Mexico, more thousands will undoubtedly be brought in next year. Plans are under way also for the importation of 25,000 or 50,000 Puerto Ricans. Puerto Rico, always an over-populated country in proportion to the amount of its productive soil, is now in particular economic distress because of the war. Entry of Puerto Rican farm laborers to the United States would be expected to help both countries” (page 25).

15) **Morning Post, The** (Camden, New Jersey). *U.S. Asked to Train Labor for Farms. Importation of Unskilled Groups from South Urged to Aid Jersey.* (November 16, 1942) (emphasis added).

“**Trenton** – Federal training of unskilled general agricultural labor from the South to work on **New Jersey** dairy and poultry farms has been recommended by the State Advisory Committee of the Farm Security Administration.... The advisory committee, headed by Jacob Blakesley, of Newton, said **New Jersey’s 21,000 farmers** face a serious labor shortage in meeting Federal demands for vital fibrous and food crops in 1943. It was reported 1300 laborers brought to three Federal migrant camps in New Jersey this fall provided more than 100,000 man-days work for farms and played a major role in saving war-important crops” (page 17).

16) **Baltimore Sun, The** (Baltimore, Maryland). *Steps taken to Aid Farms. Wickard Announces Experimental Labor Recruiting Program.* (November 22, 1942).

“Higher Wages Urges - ... an announcement that the nation’s total farm labor force in 1943--- despite losses to industry and the armed forces---will have to be bigger than in 1942 if wartime food requirements are to be met” (page 1).

“May Import Workers: The War Manpower Commission was found to be studying the possibility of importing hands from Puerto Rico as well as Mexico to ease the domestic farm labor shortage” (page 1).

17) **The Morning Post** (Camden, New Jersey). *What’s the Matter in Puerto Rico?* (Nov. 23, 1942).

“Congress is considering an investigation of conditions in Puerto Rico. Such an investigation is warranted. There have been charges that starvation is threatening 2,000,000 Puerto Ricans, that food riots have occurred, that Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell is more interested in social reforms than he is in seeing the people get enough to eat.... All Latin America watches our treatment of Spanish-speaking Puerto Ricans. And the Axis is eager to report our failure as examples of United Nations treatment of minorities” (page 6).

18) **Courier-Post** (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Rico Hurt by Shipping Lack. 225,000 Out of Work as Average Income Falls Below \$150 Yearly.* (November 24, 1942).

“New York – Puerto Rico, important U.S. defense bastion guarding the outer approaches to the Panama Canal, is facing **the most serious economic crises in its 42 years under the American flag**. The situation can be traced directly to the shipping shortages [due to the onset of World War II] constituting the greatest problem for American industry to solve, the sugar-rich, industry poor island of Puerto Rico... has more than 225,000 employable out of work, with 29,000 on the relief rolls. The WPA [the Works Progress Administration] may soon seek funds to

increase the island's relief clients to 50,000. **Income Below \$150:** The average **annual** income of the islander formerly was about \$150, but it has experienced a sharp drop" (page 11). (emphasis added).

"Puerto Rico is practically a one-industry country, and its estimated \$80,000,000 sugar industry is handicapped by lack of fertilizer and machine parts, engine and motor fuel for its field operations, and shipping space to move its record crops to the mainland. With a huge forced reduction of harvesting in prospect, it is believed that at least half of the 125,000 workers normally employed in field and mill during the harvesting and grinding season, will be added to the rolls of unemployed."

"Work on defense base construction has been completed. The island's needlecraft industry, which produced about \$10,000,000 worth of goods annually for the mainland market, has virtually collapsed, due partially to application of the minimum wage and hour laws to its workers, and because of lack of shipping space to carry the merchandise."

"Immigration Sought: Proposals for mass immigration of Puerto Rican workers to the mainland for work on farms has aroused little enthusiasm in the island, as the shipping shortage is believed to render the plan impractical. The movement of from 10,000 to 15,000 workers alone would require a fleet of transport and escort vessels large enough for a major troops convoy. The War Production Board and War Shipping Administration have not yet approached a solution of the shipping problem" (page 11).

19) **Courier-Post** (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Rico Facts*. (Dec. 22, 1942).

"Testimony already given before the Senate subcommittee investigating Puerto Rico's food shortage has proved the need for the investigation. Summarizing the findings so far, Senator Chavez, Chairman of the Committee, declares the Puerto Ricans are suffering actual hunger because Washington has allocated only half the tonnage needed and because poor judgment is being used in choosing cargoes for the ships that are sent...." (page 8).

20) **The Owensboro Messenger** (Owensboro, Kentucky). *Tugwell Under Fire as U.S. Again Probes Puerto Rico*. (December 27, 1942).

"Politicians, economists, sociologists and observers who are in accord on nothing else, do agree that the Puerto Ricans are the most under-privileged citizens living under the American flag. In the past eight years about \$247,000,000 has been appropriated for the relief and rehabilitation of Puerto Rico. Yet even before Pearl Harbor's aftermath aggravated conditions the Island's people were living under conditions much worse than the negroes of our South, who generally are regarded as under-privileged" (page 9). "Congress is interesting itself to entertain whether maladministration, extravagance and over-emphasis upon abstract sociological theories have contributed to the serious situation" (page 9).

21) **Marshfield News-Herald** (Marshfield, Wisconsin). *Gibraltar of the Atlantic is Also Poorhouse of the Caribbean Sea*. (December 30, 1942).

“Puerto Rico is a photogenic island in the Caribbean, with an unbelievably fine climate, where few of the two million inhabitants have had enough to eat since the hurricane of 1928. The war [World War II] has reduced Puerto Rico to a level of misery equaled, on the United States territory....how bad they must be is indicated by the islanders’ situation even before Pearl Harbor. This sad summary is of pre-war conditions. Puerto Ricans—the rank and file—live in shacks made of old boards or of flattened gasoline tins or similar containers. Two or three rooms aggregating 12 feet square serve for 10 to 16 persons. Each shack ordinarily contains one bed, a few hammocks, a little crude furniture. Cooking is done over charcoal in a lean-to at the rear [in the original]. Sanitary conditions do not exist” (Tab 4).

“The typical laborer possesses one pair of trousers, two shirts, one undershirt, one pair of shoes and one old straw hat. His wife’s wardrobe is proportionate. His children often are naked throughout their first six or seven years.... On less than \$2 a day, many laborers manage to maintain such homes.” (page 4)

“An experiment station study contrasted the normal pre-war diet of the Puerto Rican worker with that of the Southern Negro, who in the United States is considered to be distinctly underprivileged. The Negro has 16 times as much butter, three times as many eggs and as much fats, and twice as much fish, meat and fresh vegetables, and a third more of all foods, regardless of quality, than the Puerto Rican. That is why hookworm and rickets are the normal thing among human beings in the beautiful isle of Puerto Rico. That is why the children’s stomachs generally bulge from malnutrition.... The difficulty is that Puerto Rico is physically incapable of supporting itself and has nothing to sell that will pay for the other things that are needed” (page 4).

22) **The Morning Post** (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Ricans Near Starving*. (Jan. 1, 1943).

“**Washington** -- Two million Puerto Ricans are threatened with starvation. They were sadly undernourished before Pearl Harbor, when 120,000 tons of shipping entered the harbor of San Juan each month. Now, with less than a third of that tonnage available, they are wondering how long they can continue to subsist Briefly, the basic trouble is this: there are roundly 2,000,000 residents of Puerto Rico. The island has only 2,000,000 acres, of which, at most, 1,000,000 are suitable for cultivation. If the entire arable acreage were used for raising foodstuffs, the islanders still would have to import, by water, half of what they ate.... With **ships needed for war use**, less than a third of the pre-Pearl Harbor tonnage of supplies can be imported” (page 8). (emphasis added).

23) **Morning-Post, The** (Camden, New Jersey). *Army Aid on Farms Sought for Jersey. Wene Urged to Support Move in Congress; Labor Shortage Feared*. (February 25, 1943).

“**Bridgeton** – Dr. Joseph C. Lamb, chairman of a special agriculture committee of the Bridgeton Board of Trade, today said he had urged Congressman Wene, of the Second District, to support the move to use soldiers to relieve the farm labor shortage. Dr. Lamb pointed out there has still

been no appropriations set up for the continuing of the n labor camps under FSA and that it 'presents a serious problem to the farmers of **South Jersey**'" (page 3). (emphasis added).

"We suggest that in order to solve this problem , soldiers stationed in this area be used to harvest crops and the farmers reimburse the Government at a stipulated wage per hour for their service" (page 3).

24) **Cincinnati Enquirer, The** (Cincinnati, Ohio). *Puerto Ricans Need More Time. In School, and English Language, Is Opinion. Senator Bone Cites Island's Poverty, Aggravated by War-Shipping Shortage.* (March 9, 1943).

"**Washington** – Conditions in Puerto Rico, our ward in the Atlantic, are shocking. There, truly, is Uncle Sam's forgotten land. In all of my travels I have never seen such mass poverty as prevails on this unhappy island." "Due to the war, there has been a drastic curtailment of ship travel to and from Puerto Rico. This has meant less food and less materials for trade, including needlework, which normally employs many women." "We are amazed to find that 80 or 90 per cent of the schoolchildren seldom go beyond the fourth grade. Lack of funds for more education was given as the main reason for this deplorable situation. Imagine persons trying to make their way in this hard world with a fourth-grade education" (page 15).

"Desperately short of food and decent living conditions and the island's economy a jumbled mass, a plethora of veritable Tower of Babel. We gathered much information. We traveled all over the island, went into the homes of poor people; visited the homes of the few who are better off; we held public hearings in buildings and in public places. We went to see, and we did see" (page 15).

25) **Cumberland Evening Times** (Cumberland, Maryland). *Why Not Americans?* (April 14, 1943).

"Agriculture Department agencies are bringing Bahamans to the United States to help solve our farm labor problem. Mexicans have been imported for work in the Southwest for more than a year. Now it is proposed to recruit Jamaicans. There is no objection to those steps in themselves. But one wonders why we are going to Mexico and to British Caribbean islands for farm help before we even try to utilize tens of thousands of jobless American citizens in Puerto Rico. At latest reports there were 3,000,000 unemployed jibaros down there, and we have been spending well in excess of \$25,000,000 a year out of the federal treasury—in addition to remitting all insular contributions to national income---to relieve the most pressing misery...." (page 4).

"Bolívar Pagan, Puerto Rican delegate to congress, says that 100,000 of his people could be sent up here to help relieve the manpower [manpower] shortage. Most of them would be

agricultural workers. Charles Goldsmith, Department of Labor representative in Puerto Rico, says the island could supply a minimum of 20,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers for industry, he has case records covering that number of mechanics, railroad laborers, roundhousemen, carpenters and similar skills—and a greater number of cane cutters, citrus workers and agricultural field hands” (page 4).

26) **Ithaca Journal, The** (Ithaca, New York). *Puerto Ricans Overlooked as Farm Labor Help.* (April 14, 1943).

“George Cross of the War Man Power [sic] Commission says we could bring a large number of cane cutters and farm workers, and could pay them from two to three times what they would earn in Puerto Rico if they had jobs there. Nevertheless, we are going after Bahamans and Jamaicans, who suffer from every natural disability alleged against Puerto Ricans. They have similar economic, social and racial backgrounds. They must leave or could bring their families, exactly like Puerto Ricans.... Moreover, they are aliens [as opposed to Puerto Ricans], for whose welfare we have no legal or moral obligation. The Puerto Ricans are citizens, and them we must support. We can keep the Puerto Ricans on relief, while we import Bahamans and Jamaicans, or we can give jobs to the Puerto Ricans first, reduce relief costs, relieve overcrowding and chronic starvation in Puerto Rico, train these backward brothers [!] in our more progressive methods and generally improve their condition.” “At latest reports there were 300,000 unemployed jibaros down there [in Puerto Rico].” (page 6).

“Probably, in the end, we shall need all the men we can get from all these sources. But why start with aliens? Why not give American citizens the first break? (page 6).

27) **Morning Post, The** (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican Probe Authorized by House.* (April 21, 1943).

“**Washington** – The house today authorized its Insular Affairs committee to investigate social, economic, and political conditions in Puerto Rico.... A Senate subcommittee has been investigating Puerto Rican conditions for several weeks” (page 22).

28) **Morning Post** (Camden, New Jersey). *Next Year’s Tomato Crops Saved as Youngsters Meet Seed Crisis. Boys and Girls Help Processing at Stokes Plant in Vincentown; Military Aid also Given Cannery and Farm.* (September 7, 1943). (emphasis added).

“Two weeks ago, the public was made acutely aware of the crises threatening loss of the South Jersey tomato crop because of a labor shortage in canneries [due to World War II], but no one heard the same crises might deprive the United States of 25 percent of its normal supply of tomato seeds in 1944.... The company not only had inadequate labor to process the tomatoes for juice, 43 percent of the 400 carloads of which was labeled for the **army** but faced the problem of letting down thousands of farmers needing seed for 1944 planting unless sufficient help was obtained” (page 4).

“Gets Military Help – Just as in Camden at Campbell Soup Company, Francis C. Stokes, of Moorestown, solved the problem by getting military aid. **More than 100 Puerto Rican troops attached to Fort Dix**, responded, as well as Coast Guardsmen and some French sailors on leave in this country. But the operation of getting out the seed was unmet by cannery help” (page 4). (emphasis added).

29) **The Morning Post** (Camden, New Jersey). **Farm Food for Victory**. *Trading Improves in Produce Mart. Tomatoes Slightly Stronger, Spinach Weaker and Beans Steady*. (Oct. 5, 1943).

“Trading was fairly active on the Philadelphia wholesale fruit and vegetable markets yesterday according to the Federal-State Market News Service of the **War Food Administration**. Tomatoes were slightly stronger; spinach slightly weaker, white and sweet potatoes dull; apples and beans about steady... (page 17). (emphasis added, above).

On page 17, this article lists the names of the different crops which were “on the market”, such as radishes, potatoes, tomatoes, etc. what is “interesting” [which I do not have an definitive answer as what this information represents] is under the section for Potatoes, it reads as follows: **Puerto Ricans**, No. 1s, \$2.50-3: No. 2s, \$1.25; Md., mediums, bu. Baskets Goldens washed, \$2.50-2.75; mediums, \$1.50-\$1.75: **Puerto Ricans**, No. 1s, \$2.75-2.85.

30) **Miami News, The** (Miami, Florida). *Cracker in The Capital. Congress Unfavorable Toward Importation of Puerto Ricans*. (December 12, 1943).

“War Manpower Commission is waging a losing battle on Capitol Hill over the **proposal that 40,000 Puerto Ricans** should be imported into this country [the USA] to cure labor shortages.... The senate committee was brief and to the point: ‘The committee is not convinced that it is advisable at this time to bring in this type of labor, and, therefore, has eliminated this item” (page 16). (emphasis added).

“Experience with several hundred Puerto Ricans who had sufficient funds to defray their transportation costs and who have come to this country has been most gratifying. Puerto Ricans prove to be adaptable, willing workers **who can be readily absorbed by important war industries**,” (p. 16) (emphasis added).

“Congress already has appropriated more than \$20,000,000 for the transportation, housing and maintenance of agricultural workers from Mexico. The War Manpower Commission’s request is for one-fifth of that amount for the importation of industrial workers, most of whom are our own citizens, who will make an equally significant contribution to the nation’s war production program” (page 16). “As American citizens i.e., Puerto Ricans], they would not be subject to deportation, and a broken contract might result in civil suit but no more” (page 16).

“Upshot is that congress is turning thumbs down again on Puerto Ricans. Reason is that while they can be employed to good purpose in this country during the **war-time labor emergency**,

they can not be forced back at the end of the emergency. Congressmen realize that they can not put the matter so bluntly: that is why the senate committee reported vaguely” (page 16).

31) **Tampa Bay Times** (St. Petersburg, Florida). *Puerto Ricans on Battle Front*. December 31, 1943).

“San Juan – Maj. Gen. William E. Shedd, U.S. Army commander in the Antilles department, disclosed yesterday that one unit of Puerto Rican troops was in the European theater [during World War II], and said others might follow soon.” (page 1) (*emphasis added*)

“Puerto Ricans have been called to the colors ‘**by the thousands**,’ Shedd said, and ‘as citizen soldiers they have responded with energy and determination to the rigorous discipline and training demanded of the modern fighting man. ‘Today,’ he declared, ‘Puerto Rico is the Caribbean’s main arsenal of military strength. Led by its own officers and soldiers, Puerto Rico stands prepared and eager to make its contribution to the decisive events of the months ahead” (page 1).

32) **Philadelphia Inquirer** (Philadelphia, PA). *Puerto Rican Troops Swell Invasion Army*. (January 1, 1944).

“San Juan – one unit of Puerto Rican troops is now in the European theater and ‘others soon may follow to swell the ranks of the United Nations invasion forces,’ General William E. Shedd said today in a message to troops in the Antilles department” (page 3).

33) **Forth Worth Star-Telegram** (Forth Worth, Texas). *Puerto Ricans to Work in U.S. Canning Plants*. (April 20, 1944).

“Washington – Several thousand workers are being recruited in Puerto Rico to help relieve the manpower shortage in food processing plants in the United States, the War Manpower Commission (WMC) announced Wednesday. The recruiting drive is being conducted by the United States Employment Service (USES), and representatives of the canning firms which will employ the workers now are in **San Juan** to interview applicants, WMC said. The USES does not expect that the Puerto Rican recruits will make up the entire labor shortage in this country’s canneries and other food processing plants, WMC said, since it is estimated that 700,000 workers will be needed before the end of this summer. Local drives are in progress to obtain these workers in the southern sections of the country, and these will be extended to the north as the crops ripen” (page 12).

34) **) Courier-Post** (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Ricans Due to Aid N.J. Harvest. Islanders Will Work in Fields and Canneries This Season*. (April 25, 1944). (*emphasis added*)

“San Juan – New Jersey manpower shortages have helped realize the dreams of 3,000 Puerto Rican workers who will head North this month to take jobs with the Campbell Soup Company of **Camden**, the **Edgar F. Hurff Company of Swedesboro** and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Five

hundred United States citizens, few of whom speak-English and none of whom have seen their mother country before will arrive in Swedesboro in time for the early asparagus harvest. Two thousand R & O track workers will be scattered along the railroad's eastern route. Campbell [Soup Company] expects to have 500 island employees in its canneries by Summer" (page 3). (emphasis added).

"Transportation of workers to the States, Puerto Rico's long-sought solution to her vast unemployment problem has been fought by Central Labor Union leaders in the South but has brought little recent comment from national union heads. Hurff workers will be asked to sign AFL contracts, while others will work in open shops" (page 3).

"Although contracts vary slightly with each company, all are a few months' duration – averaging about six months. Partial transportation costs are deducted from the workers' salaries and 25 percent of their pay is sent to dependents in Puerto Rico. Employers will pay return trip costs if workers fulfill contract requirements. Of the Puerto Ricans already sent North, only 25 percent have had vocational education. Food processing companies chose chiefly rural workers to take over inside jobs in the canneries" (p. 3).

35) The Morning Post (Camden, New Jersey). *1000 Puerto Ricans Due in Jersey to Work in Fields and Canners.* (April 25, 1944). (page 1). (emphasis added).

"**San Juan** – New Jersey manpower shortage have helped realize the dream of 3,000 Puerto Rican workers who will head north this month to take jobs with the **Campbell Soup Company of Camden**, the Edgar F. Hurff Company of Swedesboro and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Five hundred United States citizens, few of whom speak English, and none of whom have seen their mother country before, will arrive in Swedesboro in time for the early asparagus harvest.... Campbell expects to have 500 island employees in its canneries by Summer. **Workers, all of whom are draft exempt** [Since Agricultural farm workers were deemed to be "**essential workers**" by the U.S. Defense Dept., during the World War II time period], are approved by public health officers before they leave the island" (page 1).

"Improves 3 Varieties – The Stokes company has improved the three best known varieties, **Rutgers**, Master Marglobes and Stokesdale."

"Although contracts vary slightly with each company, all are of few months. Partial transportation costs are deducted from the worker's salaries and **25 percent of their pay is sent to dependents in Puerto Rico.** (emphasis added) Employers will pay return trip costs if workers fulfill contract requirements. Of the Puerto Ricans already sent North, only 25 percent have had vocational education. Food processing companies chose chiefly rural workers to take over inside jobs in the canneries" (page 1).

"From 400 acres near Vincentown and 400 acres in Florida, the Stokes Company in season grows from 1000 to 2000 pounds of seed daily for farmers of the nation. When it is realized that one pound of tomato seeds will provide six tons or 12,000 pounds of tomatoes, farmers

can be thankful that some Quaker high school kids in Moorestown saved the 1944 crop or them—in advance!” (page 4).

36) Star Tribune (Minneapolis, Minnesota). *Miserable Poverty of Puerto Rico Blamed on Its Agricultural Economy*. (May 22, 1944). (written by Rev. Leo J. Trese).

“The problem of Puerto Rico can be—and invariably is—stated with great simplicity: Puerto Rico is tremendously over-populated; therefore, Puerto Ricans are appallingly poor. This very simplicity makes the appraisal inaccurate. It is like saying that Germany is losing the war because so many of her soldiers are being killed.... Puerto Rican poverty cannot be too strongly emphasized” (page 4).

37) Courier-News, The (Bridgewater, New jersey). *Calco Hires 100 Natives of Puerto Rico*. (July 5, 1944).

“**Bound Brook** – One hundred unskilled laborers from Puerto Rico will arrive in this borough within the next three weeks to begin work at the **Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company** under six-months contract. Word that these Puerto Ricans have been hired has just been received here from Allen B. Clow of Plainfield, Calco executive now in Puerto Rico. Hiring of these men was accomplished through the cooperation of the Insular Department of Labor there. The men will be accompanied by their own crew bosses and Puerto Rican cooks” (page 1).

“**Termed Emergency Measure:** ‘We are hiring Puerto Rican labor as an emergency measure only,’ said R.H. Coggeshall, personnel manager of the local plant, ‘because we have apparently exhausted the labor market in this area. We are now operating with a manpower shortage of approximately 500, and more labor is needed if we are to continue to fill government orders on schedule’ (page 1).

“*First Firm to Import Independently: Calco is the first mainland firm to import workers independently since Congress ordered the island War Manpower Commission to cease operating as an employment agency for continental industries.* Before that time and since January the island WMC office had sent more than **3,000 workers to the states** for jobs with various concerns.” (emphasis added).

“Surveys of other Puerto Rican crews now working in the mainland industries reveal the transplanted workers suffered difficulties of language, climate and living standards in their new jobs.... If these men prove satisfactorily, Clow reports that Calco may import 500 more Puerto Ricans for their Bound Brook plant. By virtue of their United States citizenship, Puerto Ricans may remain in the states after their contracts have expired. *All have been granted draft exemptions for the duration of their employment.* Calco has agreed to pay return passage for all men completing contracts satisfactorily. Partial costs of the trip North will be deducted from worker’s wages” (page 1). (emphasis added).

38) Courier-News, The (Bridgewater, New jersey). ***Puerto Ricans Begin Work at Calco Plant.*** (July 12, 1944). (emphasis added).

“Bound Brook – One hundred and five natives of Puerto Rico began work yesterday as unskilled laborers at the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company. About 75 per cent of the natives have an understanding of the English language and many of that number speak English clearly. Housed in Manville: Upon their arrival the Puerto Ricans were taken to the Manville housing project where they are being housed. They are being transferred to and from work by a chartered bus, paying the usual bus fare. Their meals are prepared by Puerto Rican cooks in the Calco cafeteria. These cooks, as well as crew bosses, accompanied the workers from the island. The men, who formerly worked on a U.S. Naval Project in Puerto Rico [this is during World War II], were hired by Allen B. Clow of Plainfield, Calco executive, who made the trip to the island and engaged them through the cooperation of the Insular Department of Labor there.” (emphasis added).

Must Pay Income Tax: of the \$44.80 the Puerto Ricans must pay the 30 per cent income tax required of non-continental residents deriving income from mainland sources and must return at least 25 per cent of their net pay to their families in Puerto Rico. Thus the \$44.80 will be reduced to \$19.26 weekly from which men will pay \$2 or \$3.50 a week for room and a minimum of \$10 for meals.”

“it was pointed out here yesterday that the Campbell Soup Company, **Camden**, one of the plants which received island laborers from the island WMC office before the order to cease functioning as an employment agency, has found that the Puerto Ricans make out very **well and are desirable workers**” (in the original) (page 4).

39) Central New Jersey Home News, The (New Brunswick, New Jersey). ***Puerto Ricans Work at Calco. Group of 105 has Own Cooks Who Prepare Native Food.*** (July 12, 1944).

“Bound Brook – Puerto Rican natives, 105 in number, put in their first day as unskilled laborers at a **Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company**, yesterday.... Compelled by the manpower shortage to seek additional help outside the mainland, Calco sent one of its executives, Allan B. Clow of Plainfield, to Puerto Rico to recruit the men.... Maurice Smith, director of the F.H.A. projects in Manville, said yesterday that *104 Puerto Ricans had moved into the dwelling units*, which have been converted for dormitory use.... ‘All of them have conducted themselves like perfect gentlemen,’ said Smith.’ “the Insular Department of Labor made possible the arrangement by which they [the Puerto Ricans] came here”. The Campbell Soup Company, which engaged Puerto Ricans before the Congressional edict , was made, found them to be desirable workers. Calco officials said yesterday that three-quarters of its new workers speak English quite fluently” (pages 1, 2). (emphasis added).

40) Courier-News, The (Bridgewater, New Jersey). ***Calco Pleased with Work of Puerto Ricans.*** (July 19, 1944).

“Bound Brook – A week after the Puerto Rican workers arrived at **Calco Chemical Company** of the American Cyanamid Company, a survey was made by Roland V. Tailby, assistant personnel manager, to determine whether or not the men have been effectively absorbed into the plant work picture. Tailby reports enthusiastically that the Puerto Ricans want to work as many hours as possible, they are eager to learn, and plant supervisors are pleased with the rapid integration of the new workers.”

“A supervisor in a division employing 14 of the new workers, on all three shifts, says that the new men are working out very well, despite the difference in language. He has had no adverse criticism. Most of the Puerto Ricans understand English, even when they do not speak the language well.... In a department where the men work just the day shift, supervisors were equally enthusiastic when questioned. They indicate the Puerto Ricans have made an excellent impression during the first week on the job, they have taken hold of their jobs, and are working out well all around.”

“A chemical operator, breaking in one of the Puerto Ricans on running chemical equipment, reports that his man speaks English well and that he is doing a fine job. Some of the new workers are employed in the stores and shipping department. Supervision in that department reports that the men are doing very well. The new workers have been placed in jobs throughout the plant where the manpower shortage was very acute and in one week have succeeded in partially relieving the serious need for labor that existed in those divisions and departments” (page 4).

41) Central New Jersey Home News (New Brunswick, New Jersey). *Puerto Ricans Getting Acquainted with U.S. As Residents of Manville. Lonely for Their Families Back Home; All Employed in the **War Industry***. (August 21, 1944).

“Bound Brook – It’s scarcely believable that United States citizens living in the United States could be, to all intents and purposes, strangers in a foreign land, speaking a language they understand but little and dwelling among people they understand even less, but it’s so.”

In plain English, they’re a bunch of lonely guys, those Puerto Ricans who have come to New Jersey to do their bit for the war effort. They’re lonely for their families 1,400 miles away, they’re lonely for good home-cooking, which [which is] rice and beans or plantains” (page 12). (emphasis added)

“Employed at Calco: Hipplito Andino was a deckhand for the U.S. Army Engineers before he came to the United States with 104 others to take jobs at the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, last month. All these men have one legitimate gripe – they find the 25 per cent dependency allotment Calco contracted to take out of their wages and return to their families through the Insular Department of Labor is not reaching home. Why, nobody seems to know. So far, Calco has sent four checks in lump sums to the island’s labor department, but not one cent of that money has yet arrived at the ultimate destination” (page 12). [Note: Among

this group there were two college graduates, one from Louisiana State University and the other a graduate of Polytechnic Institute at San German, Puerto Rico. Both are chemists].

42) The Morning Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Meningitis Feared for **Campbell** Trio. Stricken Workers Placed Under Observation as 300 Are Immunized.* (Sept. 12, 1944). (page 10).

“Three more Puerto Ricans employed as laborers at the Campbell Soup Company were removed last night to Camden Municipal Hospital, possible victims of spinal meningitis. Taken ill at the barracks at the plant yesterday the men were removed to Cooper Hospital. Later they were taken to City Hospital and placed in an isolation ward for observation.... Approximately 300 Puerto Ricans, brought here to can the tomato harvest, were given immunization treatments yesterday by plant doctors. Dr. Paul E. Loudenslager of Haddonfield, a member of the Campbell Medical staff, said the company medical staff, said the company is making immunization treatment available to all employees who might have come in contact with the infected men” (page 10). (emphasis added).

43) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *3 More Workers Under Observation. Campbell Men in Hospital; Two New Paralysis Cases Diagnosed.* (Sept. 12, 1944).

“Three more Puerto Ricans employed as laborers at the **Campbell Soup Co.** are in Camden Municipal Hospital today under observation for possible spinal meningitis symptoms, and two additional cases of infantile paralysis have been diagnosed.... Dr. Loudenslager revealed that... Immunization treatments for the 300 Puerto Ricans brought there for the tomato harvest is continuing, and the group is no longer confined to the barracks” (page 21).

44) Courier-News, The (Bridgewater, New Jersey). *Calco Secures Puerto Ricans From Swedesboro.* (October 12, 1944).

“**Bound Brook** – Twenty-five Puerto Rican workers arrived at the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Tuesday to begin work at the local industry. *These men had been working at the **Edgar Hurff Company plant in Swedesboro.*** However, since the close of the canning season in Southern New Jersey, the manpower needs there have been lessened and arrangements have been made, with the cooperation of the War Manpower Commission, for these men to be released from their contracts with the Hurff plant” (page 4). (emphasis added).

It is hoped by Calco authorities that additional Puerto Rican workers, totaling 100, will be secured from the Hurff Company. They will do unskilled production work, similar to that now being performed by other Puerto Rican workers who came to Calco directly from Puerto Rico several months ago. The new workers will join the other Puerto Ricans at the Manville housing project and will be accommodated with similar meal and transportation facilities” (page 4).

45)) York Daily Record (York, PA). *Puerto Ricans Demand Baltimore And Ohio Observe Contracts.* (December 29, 1944).

"...1,048 Puerto Ricans brought to Maryland to work as track laborers on the [B & O Railroad]" , (page 2).

46) The Morning Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Rico Leads in Bond Sale Quota.* (Jan. 9, 1945). (emphasis added).

"Secretary Treasury Morgenthau revealed today Puerto Rico went 'over the top' ahead of all other states and territories in attaining **Sixth War Bond drive quotas**. 'I am amazed and pleased that Puerto Rico made the best overall record,' he said in announcing it has sold **437 percent of its overall quota of war bonds**.... Morgenthau listed other high scores on overall quotas as... **New Jersey**," [at 172 percent] [thereby making New Jersey 12th overall among the then 48 States".] (page 15). (emphasis added).

47) Times Dispatch, The (Richmond, Virginia). *Uncertainties Mark Prices for Puerto Rican Relief Crop.* (July 23, 1945).

Another Puerto Rico Economic Issue: With less than one month to go before the ending of World War II, on August 8, 1945, a dire prospect was presented as follows: "Prospects are dim for the sale of Puerto Rico's large 1945 tobacco crop at 1944 prices, Elmer Ellsworth, administrative assistant to Governor Rexford G. Tugwell, said today. 'The problem is not nearly as simple as many of us in Puerto Rico, including growers and legislatures, have believed,' Ellsworth asserted. It is definitely complicated at the moment of the OPA regulations, which have operated to the disadvantage of medium-priced cigars, in which most Puerto Rican leaf is used" (page 5).

"'As long as present regulations remain in force, it does not seem likely that, at last year's prices, Puerto Rican leaf can move freely into consumption.' Ellsworth said minimum prices stipulated in the original tentative plan of the government to relieve the situation might increase demand sufficiently to move the crop.... Ellsworth accompanied Tugwell to Washington a week ago to try to facilitate sale of the island tobacco in the States" (page 5).

New Jersey-related Newspaper Articles relating to Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers
(May 1946-1949), as well as Puerto Ricans, and Puerto Rico, in General
Post-World War II, New Jersey and Puerto Rican Newspaper-related Articles (1940s):

48) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Ricans to Aid Gloucester Farmers.* (May 21, 1946).

"Woodbury... Gloucester county farmers will have the services of approximately 200 Puerto Rican farm laborers during the summer, according to Carleton Heritage, president of the county

board of agriculture. It was explained by Heritage that 142 Jamaicans are already working on farms in the county. The Puerto Ricans will be located at the former Glassboro CCC camp, which will be operated by the county board, Heritage said. More than 1000 Puerto Ricans are being flown to New Jersey and Pennsylvania to alleviate the farm labor shortage, Heritage declared” (page 3).

49) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Gloucester County Plans Labor Camp.* (May 22, 1946).

“Gloucester, N.J. – The Gloucester County Board of Agriculture announced today it will operate a farm labor camp this summer at Glassboro, N.J., where about 200 Puerto Ricans will be located **to aid** farmers” (page 1). (emphasis added).

50) Daily Journal (Vineland, New Jersey). *Puerto Ricans at Glassboro Charge ‘Slave Labor Care’.* (August 26, 1946).

“Washington – Representative Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.) today asked Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach to investigate charges that 400 Puerto Rican workers at Glassboro, N.J., are receiving treatment comparable to that ‘in concentration camps during the war.’” (page 1).

51) Republican and Herald (Pottsville, PA). *Seeks Federal Probe.* (August 27, 1946).

“**Glassboro, N.J.** – Rep. Vito Marcantonio, Alp. N.Y., today sought a Federal investigation of conditions to a camp here maintained by the Gloucester County Agriculture Board for migrant Puerto Rican farm workers....” (page 7).

52) Philadelphia Inquirer (Philadelphia, PA). *Federal Probe Asked of N.J. Migrant Camp.* (August 27, 1946).

Representative Vito Marcantonio wrote in his letter to the Secretary of Labor that the camp was “‘virtually a barbed-wire concentration camp’ in which workers were starved, underpaid and jailed in handcuffs if they refused to obey orders.” “Charges Ridiculed: Those charges were promptly called ‘ridiculous’ by inspectors from two branches of the New Jersey State Government, who said the place ‘was a model migrant’s camp’ where Puerto Ricans---‘an ambitious lively crowd of willing workers’---were unhappy only because they couldn’t work more hours and make more money.” (page 8).

“‘They now get the wage rates fixed by the Extension Service of the State Agricultural College,’ Faust said. ‘Typical rates are 50 cents an hour straight or 10 cents per basket of tomatoes in addition, the farmer pays the association an extra 10 cents an hour. Of this, 5 cents goes for the

cost of the camp, 2½ cents goes to Friedman and 2½ is a bonus for the worker if he works until Oct. 1.”

53) Central New Jersey Home News. (New Brunswick, New Jersey). *Denies ‘Concentration Camp’ Conditions at N.J. Labor Base. State Migrant Labor Supervisor Invites Rep. Marcantonio to Eat and Sleep at Camp to Learn Situation.* (August 27, 1946).

“**Trenton** – Answering charges of ‘concentration camp conditions’ at a Glassboro, N.J. labor camp for Puerto Ricans, state Migrant Labor Supervisor John G. Sholl today invited Rep. Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.) to ‘come down’ and sleep at the camp and eat some meals’ there. Sholl’s statement followed publication of details of a letter the congressman wrote to Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach asking for an investigation by one of the Puerto Ricans, Luis Acevedo Laffigne, of Mayagüez” (page 3).”

54) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Glassboro Work Camp No Utopia but Found Clean, Men Well Fed.* (August 28, 1946).

“Glassboro – The old CCC camp near here which now houses about 200 Puerto Rican farm workers is no Utopia. But neither is it the hell-hole pictured this week by a New York congressman, Vito Marcantonio, who wrote Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach demanding the camp be investigated. Marcantonio, who has never seen the place, said the camp is ‘virtually a barbed wire concentration camp,’ and the workers all recruited in Puerto Rico especially for work on farms near here, are ‘starved, handcuffed, underpaid and otherwise mistreated...’” (page 2).

55) The News (Paterson, New Jersey). *Labor Camp Chief Invites Critical Salon for Visit.* (August 28, 1946).

“**Trenton** – Answering charges of ‘concentration camp conditions’ at Glassboro Labor Camp for Puerto Ricans, State Migrant Labor Supervisor John G. Sholl today invited Rep. Marcantonio [ALP-NY] to ‘come down and sleep at the camp and eat some meals there.” (page 52).

56) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Agency Head Denies Workers Mislead. Says all Details Worked Out with Puerto Rican Officials.* (Aug. 29, 1946).

“There is no foundation for charges that labor recruiting agents lured Puerto Ricans to South Jersey for farm work ‘by painting pictures of American streets paved in gold,’ says S.G. Friedman, who operates the agency responsible for bringing Puerto Rican workers to this area. Friedman, a native Puerto Rican, who was formerly an official of the Farm Credit Administration

on the island [i.e., Puerto Rico].” “Passage for the farm workers was \$85. Through normal commercial channels one-way passage from Puerto Rico is \$160, Friedman said. About 1,000 Puerto Ricans have been brought to the South Jersey- Pennsylvania area since mid-July for work on farms, Friedman said” (page 19).

57) **The Freehold Transcript and The Monmouth Inquirer** (Freehold, New Jersey).
Charge Migrant Labor Misused. Glassboro Camp is called Concentration Camp ...
(August 30, 1946).

“**Trenton** – Charges were aired this week that the camp for migrant Puerto Rican farm laborers in Glassboro, Gloucester county, was a ‘concentration camp’ surrounded by barbed wire. The charges, made by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, American labor party representative from New York City, were denied by the New Jersey migrant labor supervisor, John G. Sholl who invited Marcantonio to ‘come down and sleep at the camp and eat some meals there’ (page 15).

58) **Courier-Post** (Camden, New Jersey). *Kiwanians Visit Farm Job Camp.* (Sept. 6, 1946).

“Woodbury... Forty-five members of the Woodbury Kiwanis Club yesterday visited the farm labor camp of 200 Puerto Ricans and agreed it is efficiently conducted. The camp was recently condemned by Representative Marcantonio of New York, in a letter to Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach. The congressman admitted later he had not visited the camp but received his information from a Puerto Rican who was at the camp part of the summer” (page 13).

59) **The Plain Speaker** (Hazleton, PA). *Puerto [Rico] Governor Looks to Vets in His Program.* (in original) (January 24, 1947).

“Puerto Rico’s Governor Jesus T. Pinero says the island territory **is looking to its 60,000 war veterans to lead it into an industrial economy.** Pinero, visiting in Washington, said in an interview: ‘We cannot survive on agriculture alone. We are on the verge of beginning a vast vocational education program, starting with the **Veterans Administration** and the Department of Education.’ He pointed out that Puerto Rico suffers from chronic unemployment and said at least two thirds of its people live just above the starvation level. But, he continued: ‘Our young men were cured of their diseases and well fed in the services, and they have returned with an unusual zest and spirit. Many of them are trying to get their *eight grade diplomas*, and we hope to give all a chance to educate and train themselves to the level they desire. We are counting heavily upon their help in our efforts to bring industries to Puerto Rico’” (page 8). (emphasis added).

“‘The cost of basic commodities—rice, beans, fish, flour, cornmeal and lard—’ he explained, ‘is 188 per cent above the 1941 average. Wages in the sugar industry, meanwhile, are up

71 per cent. Laborers cannot live at the usual wage.' If the excise tax on liquors is repealed, as scheduled six months after the cessation of hostilities [i.e., World War II], Puerto Rico will lose \$12,000,000 a year in tax revenue. School lunchrooms and other health benefits are dependent upon this source and its stoppage would hit us very hard'" (page 8).

"As for tourists, Puerto Rico is not yet prepared to invite them but is looking forward to the establishment of good hotels. The Puerto Rico Development Company is building a 300-room hotel which will be a management yardstick for the other hotels on the island" (page 8).

60) Asbury Park Press (Asbury Park, New Jersey). *Underprivileged Young Puerto Ricans Find Clean living, snow in **Monmouth***. (March 2, 1947).

"'Clean! Clean! Clean!' That new word shouted in childish exuberance above the clatter of wash basins at the Farmingdale Preventorium is a far cry from the filth and overcrowded living quarters once familiar to 36 newcomers at the institution. Their parents, part of the recent influx of thousands of Puerto Ricans lured to that misnamed 'Port of Opportunity,' New York, suffer poverty which breeds tuberculosis" (page 16).

61) Asbury Park Press (Ashbury Park, New Jersey). *Puerto Ricans Leaving Island for U.S. Jobs*. (July 6, 1947).

"New York – Puerto Rican pilgrims, seeking new frontiers of progress, are pouring into the United States in rapidly growing force via airborne caravan. Cut rate plane fares and the fact that as citizens Puerto Ricans may come and go at will, have contributed to the rising influx. Many small air travel companies which have sprung up since the war offer seasonal tickets costing from \$75 to \$85 for the San Juan-New York flight and \$28 to \$80 for the reverse trip, compared to the \$130 fixed rate of regularly scheduled airlines.

"The Puerto Ricans differ from others who have poured across Uncle Sam's borders in the last 300 years in that thousands go home again. Figures of the immigration and naturalization service of the U.S. department of justice show that 195,633 Puerto Ricans entered the United States from 1936 to 1946, but that 124,983 left for Puerto Rico in the same period, leaving a balance of 70,650. However, the number of those remaining each year mounted steadily from 4,254 in 1938 to 22,500 in 1946" (page 5).

62) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Rico Deserves Share in Our Progress*. (Nov. 12, 1947).

"Puerto Rico remains backward, poverty stricken, and even more densely populated than before. Our failure there is in sharp contrast with the job we did in preparing the Philippines for independence. Conditions in the island have been so wretched that thousands of Puerto Ricans,

scraping together, every cent they could raise, have been coming to the mainland. Usually they come by charter plane, at a one-way fare of \$60.... Others settle in smaller cities, mostly on the eastern seaboard, or become migratory farm workers, in New Jersey as in other eastern states. Few of them can speak English, few are trained for any but farming, and few of them can get jobs in industry.” (page 10).

“Once the farm season is over, they are stranded. An official of the U.S. Department of Labor in Philadelphia estimates that 300 are now jobless in that city. Not only jobless, but virtually helpless as well. They are not eligible for unemployment benefits because they have not worked long enough.... Most of them are able-bodied young men in their 20s, willing workers, of excellent character. They haven’t been able to save money to return home. And they want to stay in this country” (page 10).

63) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Gloucester County Farmers Hire 250 Puerto Rican Workers.* (January 24, 1948).

“More than 250 Puerto Rican farmhands have been engaged by Gloucester County farmers to work during the spring, it was announced at Woodbury yesterday by the executive committee of the Gloucester County Agricultural Board” (page 2).

64) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Ricans to Aid Atlantic Co. Farmers.* (Feb. 5, 1948).

“Mays Landing – Puerto Rican farm workers will be imported again this year to ease Atlantic county labor shortages, it was announced today by John E. Brockett, county agricultural agent. Workers will have their headquarters at Gloucester county labor camp, Glassboro, he said, and will be available to all farmers who can offer satisfactory housing facilities. In addition, some will be available on a ‘commuter’ basis (page 19).

“The wage rate, according to Brockett, probably will be the same as last year. In 1947, farmers paid the camp organization 60 cents an hour. Applications for laborers must be filed through the agricultural department at Mays Landing” (page 19).

65) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Gloucester Co. to Get Puerto Rican Labor.* (April 2, 1948).

“Two Thousand Puerto Rican farm workers are scheduled to be employed in Gloucester county this summer. That was disclosed when a contract was signed by the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture, Inc., the United Labor Import Co. and Puerto Rico’s Department of Labor. The men will work six days a week, odd-job workers to be guaranteed a minimum of 80 hours fortnightly. Men unable to adjust themselves to their new surroundings will be returned to Puerto Rico free” (page 3).

66) Daily Record, The (Long Branch, New Jersey). *Farm Labor Plan is Set.* (April 2, 1948).

“Freehold – **Monmouth County** farmers may bring Puerto Ricans into the country to alleviate labor shortages in some phases of agricultural operations. It was stated by Marvin A. Clark, county agricultural agent.... Clark said that vegetable growers were experiencing the greatest labor shortage but that conditions were not as difficult in potato growing, to which numbers of specialized migrants are attracted” (page 3).

67) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican Farm Workers Arrive by Plane in So. Jersey.* (April 3, 1948).

“Glassboro – Importation of some 2,000 Puerto Rican farm workers for New Jersey agricultural work has begun, Robert L. Moore, farm labor supervisor, said today. The first group of 16 arrived several days ago and 30 additional workers were scheduled to arrive by plane at Millville, N.J., airport today, Moore said. ‘We expect to bring nearly 1,500 of the total 2,000 workers here within the next two weeks....’ The Puerto Ricans will work the asparagus crop until July 1, when they will begin to tomato harvest” (page 5).

68) Democrat and Chronicle (Rochester, New York). *Agents to Import Harvest Workers.* (April 4, 1948).

“Glassboro, N.J. – Two farm agencies disclosed plans Friday to *bring thousands of workers from Puerto Rico to aid crop harvests* in Eastern Seaboard states. New Jersey alone is scheduled to get 2,000 workers and Robert L. Moore, farm labor supervisor, said nearly 50 have arrived.... The two agencies contracting for Puerto Rican labor... will seek ‘in the neighborhood of 2,000 Puerto Ricans’ for Massachusetts, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, **Northern New Jersey** and possibly New Hampshire” (page 11).

69) Miami Herald, The (Miami, Florida). *Planes Seized by Courts Returned to Labor Import. Controversy Settled.* (May 25, 1948).

“Three DC-3 airplanes in Fort Lauderdale, seized by federal court order May 12, were returned Monday to their owner, the United Labor Import Co, Inc. Fred P. Dollenberg, president, said the company would resume operations in its program of transporting farm laborers between Puerto Rico and the mainland of the United States.... Dollenberg said his company had brought 1,600 Puerto Ricans so far this year to work farms in New Jersey. The program calls for a total of 5,000 to 6,000 during the year, he said.”

“Dollenberg said the program is being carried out under a contract signed by the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture in New Jersey, the **Puerto Rican government** and the airline. Under the contract, Dollenberg went on, young Puerto Rican farm workers are taken to New Jersey for

eight months' work at the prevailing wage during the farming season. At the end of the eight months, he added, they are returned to Puerto Rico.... Dollenberg said his company has seven field offices in the Puerto Rican hill country in to recruit workers for the New Jersey projects" (page 21). (emphasis added).

70) Millville Daily, The (Millville, New Jersey). *Puerto Ricans Land at Airport. Clear 1,000 Each Month at City Field.* (July 17, 1948).

"Approximately 1,000 Puerto Ricans are being passed through the Millville Municipal Airport each month enroute to various sections of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York to work on farms.... Bob Golenkow, airport manager, stated that since March 15 over 3,000 Puerto Ricans have stopped at the local airport and are then distributed to farms in the three-State area. After the late crops are over, the men will be sent back home" (page 1).

71) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *50 Puerto Ricans March, Protest in Glassboro.* (August 6, 1948).

"Glassboro – Approximately 50 Puerto Rican laborers staged a demonstration in front of the borough hall last night and were jailed for four hours on disorderly conduct charges. According to Glassboro police, the demonstration was stages in protest over lack of work because of the rainy weather and dissatisfaction with overcrowded conditions at the Glassboro farm labor camp on the outskirts of the borough. Robert Moore, camp manager, said the 50 laborers were flown from the islands yesterday and landed at the Millville airport. They were immediately taken to the camp, which houses approximately 1,000 Puerto Ricans who work in the farm section of South Jersey" (page 3).

"Moore went to police headquarters and following a conference between police, Moore, a representative of the Puerto Ricans and an interpreter, the men returned to the camp with a promise of work within three days. All were released and charges were dismissed" (page 3).

72) Courier -News, The (Bridgewater, New Jersey). *Will Confer on Workers.* (January 13, 1949).

"Labor Commissioner Fernando Sierra [of Puerto Rico] announced today he will for Washington Jan. 22 to discuss a program for sending Puerto Rican laborers to New Jersey and New York in the summer to work on farms" (page 18).

73) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Farmers Plan to Use 1300 Puerto Ricans.* (March 30, 1949).

“Woodbury – The Gloucester County Board of Agriculture expects to import 1,300 Puerto Ricans for farm labor this year. A Special board committee is completing plans to bring the workers here, it was announced today. They may be housed at the board’s farm labor camp at Glassboro” (page 3).

74)) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Around Gloucester County*. (March 31, 1949).

“A trip by plane to Puerto Rico has been made by a special committee of the Gloucester Board of Agriculture to arrange for 1,300 Puerto Ricans to work on farms in this area for the new season. Many of the migrant workers will be housed at the farm labor camp operated by the board in Glassboro, according to George E. Lamb, Agricultural Agent” (page 24; in column 2, by Kenneth R. Earl).

75) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *A trip By Plane*. (March 31, 1949).

“A trip by plane to Puerto Rico has been made by a special committee of the Gloucester Board of Agriculture to arrange for 1,300 Puerto Ricans to work on farms in this area for the new season. Many of the migrant workers will be housed at the farm labor camp operated by the board in Glassboro, according to George E. Lamb, agricultural agent” (page 24).

76) Alabama Tribune (Montgomery, Alabama). *Eastern States to Use Puerto Ricans*. (April 22, 1949).

“San Juan – A deal to use between 5,000 to 7,000 Puerto Rican farm laborers this summer in four eastern states was closed here last week by the local commissioner of labor and a representative of the Garden States associates of New Jersey. The Puerto Ricans will work on farms in **New Jersey**, New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania” (page 2). (emphasis added).

77) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *1600 Puerto Ricans Arrive for Work on South Jersey Farms*. (April 30, 1949). (emphasis added).

“More than 1,600 Puerto Ricans are now working on farms in **Gloucester, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic counties** as the asparagus season gets underway. Another 200 are expected to arrive over the week-end. The farm hands are registered with the Glassboro Labor Camp sponsored by the Gloucester Labor Camp sponsored by the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture. About 3,000 will work in the area before the season is over” (page 1).

“The men will remain here until November and then will work on farms in the South or will be returned to their homes. Most of the men live on the farms where they are working. They are brought here by the Garden State Service Cooperative Association, Inc.” (page 1).

78) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *1600 Farm Hands from Puerto Rico working in N.J.* (April 30, 1949).

“Woodbury – More than 1,600 Puerto Rican farmhands are working on farms in Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Atlantic counties as the asparagus season gets underway. About 200 more are expected over the weekend. The farmhands have been registered at the Glassboro labor camp sponsored by the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture. Camp officials report that probably 3,000 farmhands will be used in this section to harvest crops this year.” (page 4).

“It was explained that the Puerto Ricans were brought to this district through arrangements made by the newly organized Garden State Service Co-operative Association.... The association, the first in the East to handle farm labor, expects to import several thousand workers for work on farms in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware. Reports show it costs \$57.14 to bring each Puerto Rican here this season through the agency, whereas the previous rate was \$85. The men will remain here until about November. A small percentage will go to work on farms in the South and the others will return home. Most of them live on the farms and not at the camp. The labor camp was started several years ago as an experiment and has become an important cog in the agricultural progress of this district, farms leaders said”, (page 4).

79) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Membership Peak Hit by Gloucester Co. Farm Board.* (May 25, 1949).

“Woodbury – The largest membership in the history of the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture was reported at this month’s meeting held here. George E. Lamb, county agricultural agent, said the board’s executive committee reported 1,741 members.... The farm labor committee headed by Willard Kille, reported **2,232 Puerto Ricans** are now working on farms in the county. They were recruited by the recently organized Garden State Service Cooperative Association, headed by Alvin String, Harrisonville. The association was organized to recruit farm laborers for this state [New Jersey], Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware. Robert Moore, camp manager, reported the program is rapidly expanding and is expected to supply labor to farmers in other parts of the nation” (page 15). (emphasis added).

80) Daily Register, The (Red Bank, New Jersey). *Mundy Says Labor Camp is Credit to Community. Stryker Claims Camp is Unnecessary and Workers No Asset.* (June 23, 1949).

“The farm labor camp of the Farmers and Gardeners association of **Monmouth county** located in Holmdel is, according to Clinton L. Mundy, farm labor representative for **Monmouth county**, ‘operating very quietly and efficiently, and has up to now distributed about 180 workers.... The camp is not only a wonderful source of labor supply to farmers but a credit to the community and township” ((page 29).

“Mr. Mundy further mentioned the high type of citizens the Puerto Rican farm workers are, but it was pointed out that any citizen who would work for .55 net an hour [i.e., 55 cents an hour] when the prevailing wage rate is \$1, is not an asset to the community, especially when they lower our standard of living, cannot read or write, are a poor health risk and undercut our local tax-paying citizens who are now searching for work” (page 29).

81) Herald-News, The (Passaic, New Jersey). *CAA Grounds “Non-Sked”*. (July 14, 1949).

“Washington – The Civil Aeronautics Administration today suspended operating rights of Strato Freight, Inc. It operated the plane in which 53 persons were killed in Puerto Rico last month *while en route to New Jersey*. D.W. Renitzel, CAA head, accused the non-scheduled company of operating faulty equipment. He also asserted that it had repeatedly violated safety regulations.... The line is based at Windsor Locks, Conn., but often lands Puerto Rican passengers at Teterboro” (page 1).

82) The News (Paterson, New Jersey). *Puerto Rico Clamps Down on non-scheduled Air Carriers*. (July 27, 1949).

“Washington – The Puerto Rican government has clamped down on non-scheduled air carriers and will be aided by the Civil Aeronautics Administration [CAA] in enforcing new safety rules. The CAA announced that Puerto Rican Governor Luis Munoz Marin has made mainland safety regulations a part of the island’s law and ‘established penalties for violations more severe than those in effect here.’”

“This action resulted from a series of non-scheduled carrier crashes culminating in the forced water landing of a Strato-Freight C-46 recently with 53 deaths. Violations of the safety rules will be punishable by a \$10,000 fine or two years in prison or both, it was said. Many violations on the mainland have been ‘compromised’ by payment of \$250 fines, records show” (pay 30).

83) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Jersey Farm Life Dispels Red Ideas of Puerto Ricans*. (August 9, 1949).

“Glassboro –Life in South Jersey is a cure for communist tendencies among migrant Puerto Rican laborers. That disclosure was made yesterday by Neil Moore, manager of the largest camp in the state [New Jersey] maintained for Puerto Rican farm workers here.... Undergo Transformation: ‘When Puerto Ricans arrive here,’ said Moore, ‘many of the workers frankly tell me they believe in communism. They have these communistic leanings because they are used to mob-sway leadings of rulers....’ ‘Twelve weeks of living here,’ declared Moore, ‘does more to

cure their communistic tendencies than 10 years of teaching against communism would accomplish before they arrived” (page 24).

“To Place 3,800 This Year: Moore said the labor camp operated by the Board of Agriculture, will have placed 3,800 Puerto Ricans at the close of this season, compared to 500 workers when the project started in 1946. Average earnings of the Puerto Ricans are \$600 to \$800 a season, with guarantee of 12 weeks of work when they are brought here. They are paid 55 cents an hour and 10 cents a basket for picking crops on piece-work basis....Puerto Rican labor is supplied by the Gloucester county project to farms throughout New Jersey.... Earnings of the workers in Puerto Rico” average about \$150 per season” (page 24).

84) Philadelphia Inquirer, The (Philadelphia, PA). *N.J. Camp Provides Jobs for Needy, Aids Farmers.* (August 10, 1949).

“The Gloucester County Board of Agriculture at Woodbury, N.J., has a record of accomplishment that make it one of the outstanding boards in the country.... Their latest project, the new Labor Camp at Glassboro. The Labor Camp was established in 1946 on the ground that had once been used for a CCC camp and later, during the war [World War II], as a German Prisoner of War Camp.... In 1946 five hundred Puerto Rican workers were flown to this county to do this farm labor work. Last year 3,313 men came. This year, by the end of the work season, the Camp expects to have handled 3,800 men” (page 34).

“The Gloucester County Board of Agriculture guarantees each man 12 weeks of work at the prevailing wage in the area when he signs his contract to come to the United States. The Puerto Ricans pay their own transportation up here, and the big majority of them do, they also must pay their return passage. They pay a minimum fee for the meals and lodging at the Labor Camp, just enough to make the camp self-supporting” (page 34).

85) The News (Paterson, New Jersey). *3,900 Puerto Ricans Work in So. Jersey Area.* (August 11, 1949).

“Glassboro – Some 3,900 Puerto Ricans, hired for farm work in southern New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, have cleared through the Gloucester Company labor camp since mid-April, Camp Manager Neil Moore said today. He estimated 1,500 now are harvesting peaches and tomatoes in Gloucester County, 800 are doing similar work on farms in Pennsylvania, and the remainder are in Salem, Cumberland, Atlantic, Cape May and Burlington Counties. All the Puerto Ricans were flown to the United States from San Juan, P.R. under the migrant labor program started in 1946 when farmers requested additional help because they could not recruit local enough harvest workers. Moore said some 200 additional Puerto Ricans will be flown in this week to complete the 1949 quota of 4,200” (page 42).

“Farmers who sign contracts for Puerto Rican labor must turn over eight per cent of their gross payrolls to the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture for operation of the Glassboro camp where most of the workers live during their stay in the United States. The workers are required to return to Puerto Rico when their term of employment is completed” (page 42).

86) Asbury Park Press (Asbury Park, New Jersey). *Be It Ever So Humble* [a photo caption: see immediately below]]. (August 26, 1949).

“**BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE** — ‘Every camp shall provide sleeping places in reasonably good structural condition, including adequate provision against fire hazards, so as to shelter the occupants against the elements and to exclude grounded dampness.’ — N.J. Migrant Labor Act, 1945. The photo in this newspaper is that of: “This camp in Marlboro township, was condemned last year, but is still in use” (page 14). [By any reasonable standard, the photo of this “house”, in this newspaper, is deplorable!].

87) Millville Daily (Millville, New Jersey). *Blame Farmers for Influx of Puerto Ricans. State of New Jersey Not Responsible, Says Labor Board.* (August 26, 1949).

“**Trenton** – The State of New Jersey is not responsible for a recent influx of Puerto Rican farm labor, a committee of the State Migrant Labor Board said yesterday. The committee’s statement was made after it considered reports that newspapers circulating in South Jersey criticized importation of 1,950 Puerto Rican harvest hands ‘These Puerto Ricans have been brought in entirely through the initiative of the farmers themselves when they found they would be without sufficient local help to harvest their crops.

This project, in the main, has been sponsored by the Gloucester county Board of Agriculture.’ ‘Farmers from Sussex to Cape May are welcoming local workers with qualifications for farm jobs and give preference to them over outside help provided they can be depended upon to stick through the entire harvest season.’ ‘All of us are pulling for jobs for local workers, and while more of them have gone to work on farms this season, the farmers claim that they have been unable to get enough of them’” (page 1).

88) Daily Record (Long Branch, New Jersey). *Labor Import in State Hit.* (August 26, 1949).

“**Trenton** – The State of new Jersey is not responsible for a recent influx of Puerto Rican labor, a committee of the State Board said yesterday. The committee’s statement was made after it considered reports that newspapers circulating in South Jersey criticized importation of 1,950 Puerto Rican harvest hands.... These Puerto Ricans have been brought in entirely through the initiative of the farmers themselves when they found they would be without sufficient local

help to harvest their crops. This project in the main, has been sponsored by the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture” (page 3).

89) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *N.J. Migrant Labor Brought in At Farmer’s Request.* (August 26, 1949).

“**Trenton** - ...’Farmers from **Sussex to Cape May** are welcoming local workers with qualifications for farm jobs and give preference to them over outside help provided they can be depended upon to stick through the entire harvest season.’ ‘All of us are pulling for jobs for local workers, and while more of them have gone to work on farms this season, the farmers claim that they have been unable to get enough of them’” (page 2). (emphasis added).

90) The Millville, The (Millville, New Jersey). *Migrant Farm Workers Enroute Back South.* (October 12, 1949).

“With the harvesting season near a close, the annual movement of Puerto Ricans back south is now underway from the Millville Municipal airport. Planes are leaving here at a rate of from two to three each week, returning the migrant farm worker to their homes near San Juan, Puerto Rico. Due to the mass movement, it is necessary for many of the farm workers to remain in hotels here in Millville for several days before their turn arrives to board a ship at the airport. The men in the meantime are sleeping in hotels and eating their meals at local restaurants” (page 1).

91) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Farm Group to Air 1950 Program on Imported Labor.* (December 23, 1949).

“Woodbury – Three plans were presented to the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture from which to decide its labor policy for 1950 at the board’s January meeting in the courthouse here. The board has been considering discontinuance of the Puerto Rican migrant labor project. The program, which includes transportation of Puerto Ricans to work on farms in this area, was started during the war [World War II] labor shortage. William B. Kille, board labor chairman, said market prices are declining and that risks are involved in transportation and supervision of foreign labor. He added the board’s migrant labor camp at Glassboro will require an appropriation for installation of a sewer system. The plans are:

1. That the county board divorce itself from the labor program, if it can be arranged.
2. That the board operate on the same basis as in 1949, but with less service to farmers and workers, as outlined in a cost-cutting schedule listed in the annual report.
3. To discontinue the program and institute a referral system, whereby the board would recruit men to serve the farmer for a per-head charge” (page 12).

1950s (Historical Newspaper Articles):

92) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican Farm Labor Again Available.* (April 7, 1950) (page 11).

“Puerto Rican farm labor will again be available to local farmers thru the Glassboro Services Association, Inc. This organization has been formed under the auspices of the New Jersey Farm Bureau and is supervised by a Board of Directors representing the areas which have used **Puerto Rican labor**. The directors of this organization at present time are Willard B. Kille, president, Swedesboro, N.J. ... Herbert W. Voorhees, the Farmhouse, **Trenton, N.J....**” (page 11). (emphasis added)

93) Daily Journal Vineland, New Jersey). *3000 Puerto Ricans Busy Harvesting Tomato Crop on South Jersey Farms.* (August 17, 1950). (emphasis added).

94) The Millville Daily Republican. (Millville, New Jersey). *Migrant Laborers Swindle Victims. 75 Puerto Ricans Were Promised Work.* (October 23, 1950)

“State police are expected to join in an investigation of the alleged swindle of 75 Puerto Rican farm workers by two men who represented themselves as the employment agents...” (page 1).

95) Courier-Post. (Camden, New Jersey). *Interpreter Held in Fleecing of Farm Workers.* (November 9, 1950).

“**Glassboro:** Marco Rivera, 27, former Spanish Interpreter for the Glassboro farm labor camp, was released on \$500 bail here Wednesday night for grand jury action on charges of fleecing Puerto Rican farm laborers \$550” (page 3).

96) Courier-News, The (Bridgewater, New Jersey). *Jersey Farmers Facing Acute Labor Shortage.* (March 23, 1951)

“**Newark** – New Jersey, farming in the shadow of industry, faces its greatest agricultural labor shortage since World War 2 (in original). And it comes when the government is clamoring for increased crop production for defense [note: the Korean War is still ongoing]. Farmers have watched their supply of workers stream toward the factories of this state and neighboring New York and Pennsylvania. They have watched the Selective Service boards call some of the best farm hands into the armed forces. **Shortage is Severe:** The shortage of skilled, year-round farm workers is ‘very severe,’ the New Jersey State Employment Service admits. These workers are ‘just about unobtainable’ says NJSES officials [New Jersey State Employment Service]. They also estimate supply of crop-harvesting migrant workers ‘will be reduced 10 to 20 per cent. County agricultural agents throughout the state report farmers are plenty worried by the situation” (page 15).

“Farm Placement Supervisor Walter H. Edling reports **25,000 Puerto Rican laborers** are available for New Jersey.... The Puerto Rican Department of Labor recently established an employment service affiliated with the United States Employment Service as a more direct means of recruiting Puerto Rican labor. **Must Make Contract:** The only difference between hiring a Puerto Rican and any other American citizen is that the farmer must enter into a formal contract approved by the island’s Commissioner of Labor.” Finally, this newspaper article also indicated that “The Middlesex County agent’s office reports a ‘marked change’ in crops ‘due to labor shortages’” (page 15). (emphasis added)

97) Lancaster New Era (Lancaster, PA). *1,100 Migrants Will Work on County Farms; Total is 500 More than in '50.* (April 9, 1951).

“Harvesting of imported crops in Lancaster County is increasingly dependent on summer help hired especially for the purpose – the migrant worker. Last year there were about 600 of these seasonal hands. This year the number will probably be well over 1,100. The migrants are divided between Puerto Ricans who come under contract from their island home and are supposed to return there, and Negroes who travel north ‘with the seasons’ and leave this area after their work is completed. Both groups arrive in mid-Summer. The Puerto Ricans live on the farm where they are employed. The Negroes have their headquarters at a camp near Salunga” (page 1).

“Health Rules Vary: Nationally, there have been numerous feints at regulation and improvement of the migrant’s lot. The various states vary in their approaches. **New Jersey requires that living quarters of migrants be subject to State Health Department inspection;** Pennsylvania has a lengthy regulation on labor camps with little enforcement personnel” (page 1).

“Slum conditions prevail at the camp where the Negro workers are housed near Salunga, according to local persons familiar with the situation. There is great room for improvement, they say. For the **Puerto Ricans**, who live on the individual farms where they work, conditions in some cases are a little better, it is reported. These arrangements vary from farm to farm. The **Puerto Ricans** are given quarters in vacant tobacco stripping rooms, in tents or cabins—or in a few cases, in the farmer’s own homes” (page 1).

“Glassboro does not bring the migrants into any area without prior clearance from the United States Employment Service....” (page 20). “The company holds nine percent of the farmers gross payroll, to be paid as a bonus to each man as he returns to Glassboro at the end of the season for the flight home [back to Puerto Rico]” (page 20). [Note: While this newspaper article is from Pennsylvania, I included it to give a little perspective as to some of the similarities [like the two states similarity in the recruitment of the Puerto Rican Farm Worker, as well as the number of the Puerto Rican Farmworker which they receive in any given farm season], as well

as some dissimilarities [like regarding the Health Rules description, which I cited above] between the State of Pennsylvania with the State of New Jersey].

This issue of the newspaper had a write-up section for Puerto Ricans (which I described above), as well as a separate write-up section for Negroes. The negro section points out that “Pay \$1 a Week for Shelter: Last year the workers received 3 cents a basket or 6 cents a bag for picking potatoes, the mainstay of the camp. Their potential might be as high as \$10 a day, but more often comes to \$3 or \$4 through delays or time loss which is neither their fault nor the company’s. They pay \$1 a person a week for their quarters. At Salunga the Kirkland settlement consists of a number of small unpainted cabins as well as ten old freight cars converted for living cars. Tents also are used. The company is said to be planning addition of about 20 cabins for this season.... Residents of the camp go into Mount Joy or Salunga frequently, and no friction has been reported. They attend movies without segregation” (page 20).

98) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *11,000 Puerto Ricans Flown into Eastern States This Summer to Help on Farms.* (Sept. 12, 1951).

“Nearly 11,000 Puerto Rican agricultural workers have been flown into New Jersey and surrounding states this summer, completing the largest civilian air lift ever attempted in this country by two commercial organizations, according to an announcement by the New Jersey Farm Bureau” (page 12). The Flying Tiger Lines of Burbank, Calif., made 153 flights (25,000,000 passenger miles) from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to air terminals at Philadelphia, **Newark**, Buffalo and Rochester to complete their contract with the Garden State Service Co-operative Association of **Trenton**” (page 24). (emphasis added). [Note: see also **Daily Journal, The** (Vineland, New Jersey). (September 12, 1951, page 12)].

“Garden State’s general manager, William G. LaTourette, says that his organization, sponsored by the New Jersey Farm Bureau, acts as agent for procuring and transporting seasonal farm workers to labor cooperatives in New Jersey and surrounding states. La Tourette says the need for these Puerto Ricans has been brought about by the ‘continued decline in the number of domestic workers available for seasonal harvest work on farms...’” “The Gloucester County Board of Agriculture, he said, **pioneered in the use of Puerto Ricans on New Jersey farms in 1946**. The Puerto Ricans brought in under the present program are now working in six Northeastern States, he said.” (page 12). (emphasis added).

“These workers, whose total earnings will exceed \$4,000,000 in the average four-month period they are here, harvested crops vitally needed for **military** [the Korean War is still ongoing at this time] and domestic use, La Tourette pointed out” (page 12). (emphasis added)

99) The Record (Hackensack, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican Hike is Seen on Farms. More Than 22,000 Imported Laborers Will Be Used in East.* (May 3, 1952).

“Teterboro – Continued demand by farmers on the Eastern seaboard for Puerto Rican laborers to relieve the man-power shortage is reported by Walter E. Lapp, president of the Teterboro Employment Service. Lapp, a specialist in supplying agricultural workers to farmers, predicts that more than 22,000 Puerto Ricans will be employed on Eastern farms this year. Last year approximately 11,000 Puerto Ricans and West Indian natives worked on Mainland farms, Lapp said, but already that figure has been surpassed with the planting season not yet fully underway.... ‘Puerto Rican farm laborers *have made valuable contributions to the defense effort* by filling in for workers who have been drafted by the armed service or who have gone into industry in search of higher wages,’ Lapp said.” (page 1). (emphasis added)

“‘Without the vast labor pool to draw upon, mainland farmers would be in desperate positions for help and as a consequence, the food on the average American’s table would cost far more, than it does at the present time,’ he reminded” (page 1).

100) Central New Jersey Home News, The (New Brunswick, New Jersey).

*600 Migrant Workers to Help Farmers Gather Crops. Group Brought into **Middlesex** and Surrounding Counties Part of 17,000 Expected to Work in State Live in Scattered Camps.* (May 11, 1952).

“The vanguard of the vast army of Puerto Ricans here to raise and harvest 1952 crops on farms in **Middlesex and neighboring counties** already is hard at work in nearby fields, thanks to the Farmers and Gardeners Association of New Jersey. The 58-member farmers’ co-operative, which serves more than 100 farmers in Middlesex and five other counties, expects to supply 600 to 700 Puerto Rican field workers to farmers in this area this year, if we can get them,’ reports Thomas R. Farino of Jamesburg, a director of the association and himself the employer of Puerto Rican farm labor.” (emphasis added)

“The Puerto Ricans, who are being brought to this part of New Jersey by the Farmers and Gardeners Association are part of an estimated 17,000 to 18,000 seasonal farm workers from the United States insular possession who are expected to work in the state this year. They are needed to help New Jersey farmers grow and harvest the state’s \$75,000,000 crop of fresh vegetables and fruit. Mr. Farino, who uses Puerto Rican field labor on his 60-acre truck farm which he operates with his two brothers in Jamesburg, explains: ‘We’ve been using Puerto Ricans as hand laborers on farms in New Jersey for about six years now. They’re the only farm labor available. Housed in Camp: The Puerto Ricans brought to New Jersey by the farmers co-operative of which Mr. Farino is a director are housed at a farm labor camp which the association maintains at Holmdel. They remain at the camp, which has dormitory accommodations for 200 men, until called for work on farms in this area” (page 1).

The camp at Holmdel, which is one of approximately 2,500 camps for seasonal farm workers in New Jersey, is subjected to frequent inspection by officials of the New Jersey Commission of Labor and Industry. The commissions inspectors also make periodic inspections of the working

conditions and the housing facilities at farms where Puerto Ricans are employed. The Puerto Ricans, who particularly dislike cold weather, will return to their semi-tropical island home in the late fall, according to Mr. Farino” (page 1).

“The cooperative association of which the Jamesburg farmer is a director decided to bring Puerto Ricans to the state to fill the farm labor needs of its members about five years ago. It now furnishes Puerto Rican farm workers to its 58 members and to 40 to 50 other farmers who call on it for this service in **Middlesex, Monmouth, Union, Passaic, Bergen and Mercer Counties**” (page 39). (emphasis added).

101) The Daily Journal. (Vineland, New Jersey). *N.J. Farm Bureau Inspects New Facilities for Labor Camp in Glassboro, Millville* (August 22, 1952).

“The mobile radio, the new kitchen and other facilities were viewed by the Executive Committee of the New Jersey Farm Bureau in their annual inspection of the farm labor program of Glassboro Service Association, at Glassboro. The Association is a subsidiary of the new Jersey Farm Bureau.... Since **1946** when the program was started locally by the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture and several hundred Puerto Ricans were brought to New Jersey, the program has now expanded to the importation of over 10,000 workers in 1952 to meet the increasing shortage of local, available farm help. The camp has been under the ownership of the New Jersey Farm Bureau since 1950” (page 8).

“The Executive Committee, which consists of Farmers from all parts of New Jersey, inspected the dining facilities including the new kitchen from which the Puerto Ricans are served immediately on their arrival at the camp. The immaculate infirmary for housing illnesses and treating injuries under the supervision of the full-time nurse was also inspected” (page 8).

“A special event of the inspection was a trip to the airport in Millville to witness the typical arrival of a planeload of workers coming in by Eastern Airlines. They were transferred to deluxe buses and sent to the camp for assignment to farms. The transportation for this program is arranged by the Garden State Service Cooperative Association under the supervision of William G. La Tourette of **Trenton**. Assisting in the inspection were New Jersey Farm Bureau Executive Committee.... County Agents: Daniel Kensler, Moorestown; Charles H. Gould, **Camden**; Wilbur Runk, Bridgetown; George Ball, Salem” (page 8).

102) Senior, Clarence. *Migration and Puerto Rico's Population Problem. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.* (Jan. 1953) (Vol. 285) (pages 130-136).

“Migration is contributing greatly to the reduction of population pressures in Puerto Rico. That such reduction is needed to give the industrial, **agricultural**, educational, and other reconstruction programs a chance to work seems clear.... Even before this country [the U.S.A.] took over from Spain [in 1898], there were Puerto Rican communities on the continent.” “By

1930 the census reported Puerto Rican-born persons in all forty-eight states. The largest numbers found by the 1940 census were in New York 63,281... **New Jersey 780**... Pennsylvania... Maryland 294; District of Columbia 289; Florida 272..." (page 130). (emphasis added).

"Recent Migration: Only since World War II has net out-migration helped significantly to reduce population pressures. About 4,000 persons per year were lost through migration between 1908, when dependable figures first became available, and 1945. The annual net outflow since has been as follows: 1945, 13,573; 1946, 39,911; 1947, 24,551; 1948, 32,775; 1949, 25,698; 1950, 34,703; 1951, 52,900." Two streams of migration flow from the island; they differ significantly in origin, destination, and length of stay. One flows up in the spring and back in the fall; the other is 'permanent.' The first consists of **farm workers**; the second of city people" [those migrating overwhelmingly to New York City in the 1950s] (page 131).

"The numbers involved in the farm-workers stream are increasing. Those protected by the work agreement numbered 3,000 in 1947 and had risen to 12,500 in 1952. Several thousand others established satisfactory relations with their [farm] employers during their first season or two, and now come each summer on their own.... Continued high levels of employment on the continent will result in a chronic farm labor shortage for which the Puerto Rican supplies a highly satisfactory answer." "The Puerto Rican worker is widely accepted as making an outstanding contribution throughout the Middle Atlantic [which includes **New Jersey**] and New England states, where he is best known" (page 132).

"Outside of New York the migrants are found in relatively small clusters in Bridgeport, **Newark, Passaic, Trenton, Camden, Philadelphia** [Region].... The tendency is toward dispersion, and the government's policy is to encourage and facilitate such movement. The income of those who came just before the **war** [WW II] averaged about 25 per cent above that of the island's industrial workers, but the gap narrowed during the war.... The migrant is then seen to be the end product of a selective process which has chosen those who, on the average, are superior to the average Puerto Rican [on the island] in significant respects" (page 133). (emphasis added).

"Money orders from both rural and urban migrants helped to reverse the balance of payments in the section of remittances. The 1949-50 money order payments were \$12,635,832; the following year they had risen to \$16,983,235" (page 134).

103) The Record (Hackensack, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican Hike Is Seen on Farms*. (May 3, 1953).

"Teterboro – Continued demand by farmers on the eastern seaboard for Puerto Rican laborers to relieve the man-power shortage is reported by Walter E. Lapp, president of the Teterboro Employment Service. Lapp, a specialist in supplying agricultural workers to farmers, predicts that more than 22,000 Puerto Ricans will be employed on Eastern farms this year. Last year approximately 11,000 Puerto Ricans and West Indian natives worked on Mainland farms,

Lapp said, but already that figure has been surpassed with the planting season not yet fully underway. “ ‘Puerto Rican farm laborers have made valuable contributions to the defense effort [during the ongoing Korean War] by filling in for workers who have been drafted by the armed service or who have gone into industry in search of higher wages,’ Lapp said.

“‘Without the vast labor pool to draw upon, mainland farmers would be in desperate positions for help and as a consequence, the food on the average American’s table would cost far more than it does at the present time,’ he reminded” (page 1).

104) Senior, Clarence. *Patterns of Puerto Rican Dispersion in the Continental United States*. (Social Problems. Vol 2, No. 2) (Oct. 1954). (pages 93-99).

Dr. Senior, at the time of his writing this article, was significantly, at: Columbia University and Migration Division, Department of Labor of Puerto Rico). In this capacity, he wrote, among other points, the following: “It is estimated that in December 1953 there were 443,000 Puerto Rican-born persons in the continental United States, plus 126,000 of Puerto Rican heritage. The annual average net in-migration, 1945-1953, was 39,190. The Puerto Rican migration is of interest to demographers, however, in spite of the comparatively small numbers involved. First, it provides proof of the findings of such students of the field as Jerome... and Thomas... on the close relationship between employment opportunities and populations shifts” (page 93).

Dr. Senior further points out that the Puerto Ricans’ that “their legal status as citizens and, therefore, **migrants**’ conflict in the public mind with their roles Spanish-speaking bearers of another culture, and they are often treated as immigrants. Shortages of housing, schools and other community facilities in most of the areas into which they moved further complicated the situation” (p. 93). [Dr. Senior, Columbia Univ. Migration Division, Dept. of Labor of Puerto Rico].

Note: this article by Dr. Senior was a “Paper **read** to the annual meeting of the Population Association of America held in Charlottesville, Virginia, May 9, 1954. [Later it was transcribed] (Accessed online via the website of “HeinOnline”, January 6, 2021).

105) *Courier-Post* (Camden, N.J.). *N.J. Farms in '53 Hit Hard by Labor Running Off Jobs*. (Oct. 2, 1954).

“Labor shortages aggravated by seasonal workers who ‘skipped out’ on farms plagued New Jersey agriculture in 1953, a survey sponsored by the Glassboro Service Association Inc. of the New Jersey Farm Bureau reveals.... Of 12,564 employed on state farms in 1953, more than half--6,471-- were from Puerto Rico.... The average worker per farm was 11.5”, (page 4). “According to the survey, 82 percent of the farms-maintained camps or housing for seasonal workers. Nevertheless, 504 of the 1,091 farms contacted reported they had trouble with workers leaving the job before completing it. And the Puerto Rican workers accounted for 83.3 percent of the trouble, as 420 of the farms said these migrants gave them the most trouble on ‘skipping out’”

(page 4). “The survey sought to determine why some workers stayed on the job and others skipped. Farmers were asked to give reasons” (page 4).

“Most frequently given as reasons for workers sticking on the job were steady employment, good treatment, good earnings, good housing, incentive bonuses, harmonious employer-employee relations and a mutual understanding. Chief reasons for skipping were given as taking jobs in industry or trades, pirating by other farms or non-farm operators, earning more money, illness or death in families, homesickness, agitation among workers, poor earnings or crops, cold weather, laziness and drop in work volume. “Farms were asked where the workers went, and most reported ‘back to Puerto Rico.’ Other destinations were... New York City, other farms, industry or trades, Pennsylvania...” (page 4).

106) Courier -Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican Legislatures Study Labor Conditions on Farms in S.J. [South Jersey]. Visit to Fellow Islanders.* (July 26, 1955). (emphasis added).

“A group of Puerto Rican legislators who are here observing living and working conditions of their fellow islanders wound up a two-day tour of South Jersey farms Monday. The visiting legislators are one of three groups of the commonwealth’s House of Representatives Committee on Labor studying conditions of agricultural laborers in the Northeastern United States. Armando Sanchez, chairman said the committee was here to observe the placement program of Puerto Rican farm workers stressing this was not an investigation.... Sanchez’ group on Sunday covered Gloucester and Cumberland counties, which have the greatest concentration of farm worker Puerto Ricans. Today and Wednesday will be spent in Pennsylvania’s Adams, Berks, and Dauphin counties. Thursday the group will return to New York City to meet the two groups that have been traveling through New York and New England. (page 85).

“**Conflicts of Harvests:** Joseph Garofola, manager of the Glassboro Farm Association, a private organization run by the New Jersey Farm Bureau which *has placed islanders on some 1,500 farms*, complained Sunday of workers leaving before the farm season ended.... Rafael Sanchez, migration specialist in charge of the New Jersey placement program, estimated some 6,700 Puerto Ricans are now working in South Jersey under contract. Of these, about **4,200 came directly from Puerto Rico** while **2,500 came from Florida**. He said it would be impossible to estimate the number of ‘walk-ins’---islanders who came here independently. Rafael Sanchez said workers under contract get 65 cents an hour with a guaranteed work month of 160 hours. ‘Walk-ins’ get the same rate but do not have the guarantee, he said” (page 85). (emphasis added).

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Florida. He said it would be impossible to estimate the number of 'walk-ins' --- islanders who came here independently. Rafael Sanchez said workers under contract get 65 cents an hour with a guaranteed work month of 160 hours. 'Walk-ins' get the same rate but do not have the guarantee, he said" (page 85). (emphasis added).

107) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *50,000 Persons from Puerto Rico Reside in N.J.* (Sep. 24, 1955).

"Newark – The State Education Department has issued a report showing that more than 50,000 Puerto Ricans were living in New Jersey during the past year, most of them permanent residents. Results of a study released by the department's Division against Discrimination Friday show Puerto Ricans come to New Jersey chiefly to get away from crowded conditions and poor living standards in Puerto Rico, and to enjoy a higher standard of living" (page 4).

"The study revealed Puerto Rican communities in **Camden**, Swedesboro, Vineland, Jersey City, **Newark**, Paterson, Perth Amboy, **Trenton**, Elizabeth, Passaic, Hoboken, Dover, union City, Bayonne, Matawan, Lakewood, Egg Harbor and, many shore communities" (page 4)." "The report, in discussing housing accommodations, quotes local New Jersey officials as saying, 'They are living in houses nobody should live in'. The report shows that Puerto Ricans tend to accept unskilled and semi-skilled work and very few of them are found in the white-collar category. The report concludes with six recommendations" (p. 4).

108) Senior, Clarence. *Puerto Rico. Migration to the Mainland.* (December 1955). (Monthly Labor Review. Vol. 78, No. 12) (pages 1354-1358).

From "...1950 and April 1953... 148,000 Puerto Ricans... moved to the continent..." (page 1354).

109) Central New Jersey Home News, The (New Brunswick, New Jersey). *Brief Farmers on Tax Duties.* (March 24, 1956).

"Farm employers in the **Newark district** were reminded today by District Director Joseph F.J. Mayer of the Internal Revenue Service that Social Security taxes were due on or before January 31, 1956 from each employer who paid an employee \$100 or more in cash wages during 1955 for agricultural labor. The total tax consists of 4% of the cash wages (2% employer tax and 2% employee tax). Any employer who did not report the taxes when due should immediately obtain Form 943 from the Internal Revenue Service, Post Office Building, Room B26, **Newark 2** [in original], **New Jersey**, should send his return to that office as soon as possible (page 10). (emphasis added).

"Also, the director stated that some confusion seemed to exist as to whether or not **Puerto Rican farm workers employed in the United States** proper or in Puerto Rico, are

subject to Social Security taxes. To clarify that situation, he made the following statement: 'For Social Security Tax purposes, an individual who is a citizen of Puerto Rico is considered to be a citizen of the United States and is therefore subject to Social Security tax if he receives \$100 or more in cash wages for **agricultural labor** from any one employer during the calendar year'" (page 10). (emphasis added).

110) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Contented Farm Workers*. (June 2, 1956).

"Gov. Luis Monoz Marin [*sic*] [Muñoz Marin] of Puerto Rico and 3,500 Puerto Ricans, who as **South Jersey farmers** are residents of the Glassboro Service Association labor camp, recently swapped good news. The first native-born governor of Puerto Rico inspected the camp and learned his 'boys' were 'comfortable and comparatively happy.' He said he would inform home officials and relatives of the Puerto Ricans that he was pleased with conditions at the camp and the treatment the men were getting from employers who use them in the fields eight months a year."

"On the other hand, Gov. Marin and Puerto Rico's Secretary of Labor Fernando Sierra told the Puerto Rican farm workers of the successful results of 'Operation Bootstrap' in their homeland. The men were interested to learn that the experiment in economic levitation which was started in 1946 by Marin Sierra had resulted in 400 new factories and increased employment, with signs pointing to the day there will be no jobless and young Puerto Ricans will not have to leave home to find work. All of which makes for contentment among the imported workers, increased production of **South Jersey** crops and satisfaction by the State Farm Bureau that the project it services is a success" (Page 6). (emphasis added).

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113) The News (Paterson, New Jersey). *Puerto Ricans Run into Snags but Can’t Be Termed 2nd Class Citizens in N.J.* (June 23, 1956).

“**Trenton** – As relative newcomers on the New Jersey scene, Puerto Ricans encounter many difficulties, but, insists a man in a position to know, ‘it would be ridiculously incorrect to term them second-class citizens. In making this statement to the United Press, William A. Oneilly, chairman of the Puerto Rican Association of New Jersey, made no attempt today to gloss over some of the more glaring instances of discrimination against the Puerto Rican in New Jersey” (page 12).

“While **Puerto Ricans have lived in New Jersey since 1914**, according to a study made recently by the state Division Against Discrimination, they are considered recent neighbors in the Garden State” [Preliminarily, my own independent research appears to show that Puerto Ricans have lived in New Jersey in the late 1800s!] (page 12). Oneilly put the number of Puerto Ricans living in New Jersey on a year-round basis between 30,000 and 35,000. He added that this jumped to about 45,000 when summer agricultural workers from Puerto Rico were included. The greatest impetus to the migration of Puerto Ricans to the U.S. came with World War II labor shortages. In New Jersey today, those who remained live primarily in such urban centers as **Camden**, Jersey City, **Newark**, Passaic and **Trenton**, according to the discrimination division

study.... Oneilly said Puerto Ricans have found employment in the needle trades, the optical industry, jewelry manufacture and other light industries” (page 12).

“7,000 Migrants Due – Some 7,000 Puerto Rican migrants farm workers will fly north this year to cultivate and harvest Garden State crops in New Jersey. Compared with migrants [*sic*] workers from Southern states, the Puerto Ricans will be better off in almost every way, despite language and other difficulties... Contracts written in Spanish as well as English generally guarantee the Puerto Rican worker 160 hours work a month, free housing and low-cost medical care and group insurance. The Southern migrant usually shares none of these benefits” (page 12).

114) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Vanguard of 15,000 Puerto Ricans Arrive for the 1957 Crop Season. Work Agreement Smooths the Way.* (March 23, 1957).

“Millville – Farm workers from Puerto Rico started arriving las week to help cultivate and harvest crops throughout the northeastern sections of the country. The vanguard of at least 15,000 workers coming to the United States this season under a work agreement formulated by the Department of Labor of Puerto Rico consisted of 65 workers employed by the Glassboro Service Association of New Jersey.... The Puerto Rican farm worker who comes to the United States generally comes at the end of his own seasonal work in Puerto Rico and returns to his family at the end of the farm season in the United States” (page 20).

“Before he left Puerto Rico, Juan [Barriera] underwent an orientation program and a medical examination. He also had to present a certificate of good conduct from the police in his town. Juan and his 64 companions were met at the airport by representatives of the employer and of the **Camden office** of the Migration Division of Puerto Rico Department of Labor.... One indication of the success of the program is the 625 percent increase since 1948 in the number of workers transported to the United States each year under the work agreement” (page 20). (emphasis added).

115) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Ricans Flock in for Farm Work.* (March 30, 1957)

“Glassboro – Puerto Ricans by the hundreds are arriving here in preparation for the 1957 farming season, it was learned today. The island natives are being brought in by plane loads to the former prisoner of war camp here for distribution to farms in the South Jersey area. The unusual farm migration in which some 25,000 Puerto Ricans are expected to come into the United States this year, is becoming increasingly important to farmers in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and other states” (page 4).

116) Millville Daily, The (Millville, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican Workers Land at Local Airport.* (May 25, 1957).

“The last contingent of Puerto Rican farm workers – 1700 strong – is being landed at the Municipal Airport here this week. According to William La Tourette, manager of the Garden State Service Cooperative Assn., the workers are being imported to help harvest the **South Jersey** tomato crop, which begins in late July. Plane loads are landing daily at Millville Airport, he said, and when the Airlift is completed, the number of Puerto Rican contract workers in New Jersey will be 5,500. They will also help harvest the state’s ripening strawberry crop, La Tourette said. (page 1). (emphasis added).

“The farm laborers are recruited in Puerto Rico through La Tourette’s office and are processed through two labor camps and the Glassboro Service Assn., being dispatched to areas where farm workers are needed for seasonal chores” (page 1).

117) Asbury Park Press (Asbury Park, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican Workers Here to Harvest.* (May 26, 1957).

“**Holmdel Township** – A heavy migration of Puerto Rican farm workers has started to arrive here to aid in harvesting the strawberry crop under the auspices of the Farmers and Gardeners Assn. of New Jersey. The association is a non-profit group affiliated with the Garden State Service Cooperative Assn. and serves farmers in Monmouth County and parts of Middlesex.... Come by Plane: They travel by plane from San Juan, Puerto Rico to **Newark Airport** and come here by bus. The number of arrivals is based on farmer demand. In **Monmouth County**, average wage is 70 cents an hour plus housing on the farms where they work. Workers must be covered workmen’s compensation and employers must provide adequate, clean housing. The state inspects farm living quarters to make sure they are up to standard” (page 10). (emphasis added).

118) Daily Record, The (Long Branch, New Jersey). *Migrant Labor Conditions Lag Despite State Efforts. New Jersey Bureau Forces Farmers to Meet minimums.* (Sept. 20, 1957)

“Wide gap yawns between the great strides taken toward a better life for the average American worker and the living and working conditions of a small but vital segment of American labor, the migrant worker. ‘The forgotten man’ is the all too fitting title often given to the Southern migrant, without whose labor the produce of many American farms might go un-harvested. That the migrant’s housing and working conditions today are considered a tremendous improvement over those of a decade or so ago only attests to the huge lag between social betterment for the majority of workers and this minority” (page 2).

“Southern Negroes and Puerto Ricans make up the bulk of migrant labor workers in this state., the latter usually stopping in Southern Jersey to harvest fruit and vegetable crops and Southern Negroes migrating to Monmouth and surrounding counties to work on the potato crops. Latest figures, 1955-56, show Monmouth County had 196 of the 2,668 state-inspected migrant labor camps. Most of the Northern Jersey camps are larger, with as many as 35 to 75 people, men, women and children, compared with the smaller vegetable camps, which average four to eight men. Many Puerto Ricans who do come to North Jersey are sponsored by the State Farmers and Gardeners Assn. (FGA), with headquarters in Holmdel” (page 2).

“Charles Yersak, **Trenton**, supervisor of the Migrant Labor Bureau, says he would like to see more teeth in the state migrant labor code registration section, which states farm operators or managers shall register each migrant labor camp with the bureau” (page 2).

119) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *City Administration Drawing Up Code Aimed at Migrant Housing. 102 Farm Workers Airlifted to SJ from Puerto Rico As Big Harvests Approach.* (April 18, 1958).

“**Millville** – A big airliner late yesterday afternoon carrying 102 Puerto Rican farmhands—a signal that South Jersey’s extensive farming will soon be in full swing. The Puerto Rican-New Jersey airlift will continue through the season to bring in the farm hands needed to keep south Jersey’s commercial farmers in business. Many of these big farms provide canneries and processors with the raw products for the multi-million-dollar state food industry.... LaTourette said that as high as 75 to 80 per cent of the workers re returned o Puerto Rico by the end of October” (page 1).

120) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican Farm Workers Given Every Comfort at Glassboro Camp. Operated by Service Association.* (April 18, 1958).

“A Puerto Rican is a ‘*ciudadanos Americanos*’—an American citizen. And he is treated as American citizens should be treated when he comes north each spring to work on South Jersey farms affiliated with Glassboro Service Association. It is economically important to farmers that Puerto Rican agricultural workers are available to harvest their crops....” (page 11). “On his staff are interpreters who work with field men, ready to go in radio-equipped cars to any farm where trouble seems to be brewing. The five cooks at the camp are Puerto Ricans who prepare, among other foods, great pots of beans and rice which is a ‘must’ for every meal. In 1957, the chefs used 350 199-pound bags of rice. A Puerto Rican medical technician lives in the infirmary and assists Mrs. Caroline Richard, registered nurse, who commutes daily to the camp from Westmont, Emergency Medical and dental care is, provided each worker employed by an association member.” There is a Chaplain assigned and lives in quarters in the recreation hall.

121) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Ricans on Farms Adjust to New life, Do Own Housework. Customs, Language Are Strange.* (April 21, 1958).

“(Editor’s Note: The Agricultural economy of New Jersey is dependent upon migrant farm labor. This is the fourth in a series of articles on the processes, profits and problems involved, each spring, in recruiting six to seven thousand Puerto Rican agricultural workers to work on South Jersey farms.). [Puerto Ricans] live in tenant houses supplied by the farmers and approved by the state employment migrant division. The state requires screening, cooking utensils, covered garbage cans and good bedding—among other things.... Migrant workers seldom become involved with the police, according to Glassboro Service Association officials and Carl W. Ford, Vineland Chief of Police.... Nor are many carried on local relief rolls. The percentage who have established homes and are eligible is very small” (page 24).

“The workers do their own housekeeping. And like all men, the Puerto Ricans, who come without their wives, are a cross section of good, bad and indifferent housekeepers.” “William W. Logan, welfare director for **Camden**, reported in March that of the 490 cases receiving relief from his agency, only 35 were Puerto Rican. The general impression of those who work most closely with Puerto Ricans is that most are industrious, proud, fun-loving and friendly. Adjustment to American customs and standards does not come easily, they say, ‘but it develops in a majority of cases’” (page 24).

122) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Family Separation, New Customs Problems of Puerto Rican Labor Face Puerto Ricans Who Migrate.* (April 24, 1958).

“This Puerto Rican father has started on the first leg of a journey that *will take him 1,700 miles to Southern New Jersey* and through five months of farm labor before he is re-united with his family. With frugal living and a bountiful harvest in New Jersey he may return with \$600, \$800 or even \$1000 depending on his length of stay and conditions. His destination is the new airport in San Juan. I went down to the airport one morning to watch these workers coming in. By 8 A.M., on the day I was there 208 men were being prepared for shipment to New Jersey: half were going to Millville airport and to the camp at Glassboro for reassignment: the others were destined for farms in the Keyport area. Forming lines, the men inched their way up to desks where they paid half their \$34 plane fare and bought insurance. By 11 A.M. the processing was completed, and the men began their five-hour flight to Millville” (pages 1, 9).

123) Millville-Daily, The (Millville, New Jersey). *Things Talked About.* (June 28, 1958).

“Despite the large number of unemployed workers in New Jersey there will be 7,000 migrant Puerto Ricans here to work on our state’s farms. New Jersey’s jobless do not want to work on farms. Up to now there have been 5,350 Puerto Ricans to come in and others are to follow when the tomato season gets underway.... Long before the association made its contract, the

State Employment Service advertised there were 6,000 farm jobs available. The response was negligible. Only about 25 jobless residents applied. *Some of the reasons given were that farm work is too hard, the pay insufficient and that, because of income tax deducted from the farm wage, it is more profitable to receive unemployment compensation and for which there is no deduction and for which no work is required*" (page 4). (emphasis added).

124) Matawan Journal (Matawan, New Jersey). *English Course for New Migrants*. (Sept. 18, 1958).

"Two state farm Labor camps and one in New York will be the first to benefit from a new law of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico which provides for the teaching of English to Puerto Rican seasonal farm workers in the United States on the actual farms and camps where they are located.... Under the newly-signed law, bilingual teachers will be selected to offer conversational English classes during the early evening hours or on weekends, depending upon the particular desires of the workers and the convenience to the employer."

"Some 15,000 seasonal workers come from Puerto Rico to the United States each year, under a contract supervised by the Commonwealth and State governments, to help relieve the manpower shortage that U.S. farmers always face during harvest time. In New Jersey alone Puerto Rican farm workers harvest crops estimated at **\$120,000,000 each year**. During the ten-year history of the Migration Division, Puerto Rican farm workers have *helped harvest crops in 15 states throughout the East and Midwest*" (page 16). (emphasis added).

125) Keyport Weekly (Keyport, New Jersey). *Puerto Ricans Slow Annual Migration*. (February 19, 1959).

"Migration from Puerto Rico to the United States mainland dropped 26 per cent in 1958 as compared to 1957, according to **Joseph Monserrat, director of the migration division of Puerto Rico Department of Labor**. Net migration was 27,728 in 1958 and 37,704 in 1957. 'The size of the Puerto Rican migration varies directly with job opportunities on the United States mainland,' Mr. Monserrat stated. 'In times of prosperity when new industries require new workers, migration goes up. During recessions, it drops. During the early 1930s and two previous depression eras, there actually was a net migration of the Puerto Ricans from the mainland to the island'" (page 14).

"Similarly, the destination of newcomers is determined primarily by the location of job opportunities. As relatively greater increases in demand for workers have occurred outside New York, the proportion of newcomers settling in New York has dropped from 95 percent in 1947 to about 60 percent during the last two years" (page 14).

126) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Puerto Rico Trying to Prepare Migrants for Conditions in U.S. Director Reports on Seminar.* (March 14, 1959).

“Director of Public Safety Arthur L. Joseph looks forward to a better understanding of problems arising from the migration of Puerto Ricans to the U.S. mainland when a program now getting started in Puerto Rico has a chance to develop.... Under a long-range plan of bringing about a better adjustment, the Puerto Rican government recently made the study of English compulsory in the schools. In recent years, English had not been taught, but the present regime has brought it back.” (page 1).

127) The Herald-News (Passaic, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican Labor Official Explains Migration to States.* (May 29, 1959).

“**Paterson** – Puerto Rican migrations to this country are part of a vast American population redistribution which has been going on since World War II, encouraged by limits on migrations from other countries, and fluctuating directly with employment conditions here. That was the statement of **Dr. Clarence Senior, chief of the migration division of the Puerto Rican Department of Labor**, in speaking Wednesday before the Veritans Club luncheon. He said Puerto Ricans have been coming to this country **since 1908**, but have been arriving in greatest numbers since the reduction of migrants from Europe has offered them greater employment opportunities here” (page 14). (emphasis added). [Note: the Veritans Club is a philanthropic organization established in Paterson, New Jersey in 1926; from: *Google*; accessed December 20, 2020.].

“He said the Puerto Rican labor pool is **an asset** to any American community. Cities which have colonies of Puerto Ricans are vital and growing, he said: cities which do not have them are becoming ‘ghost towns’, he added. [Viewed in a broader and more “macro level”] He said the movement of Puerto Ricans to this country is only a small part of the internal American migration, in which an estimated **5,000,000 migrant workers cross state lines every year**. (page 14) (emphasis added). Senior said that social research workers claim Puerto Ricans adjust to the problems of life in a new community faster than any other ethnic group which has migrated to this country in comparable numbers in the last 50 years [or since 1909]. He said the problems attributed to them are no different than those attributed to Irish, Jewish, or other immigrant groups when they arrived here in comparable numbers” (page 14). (emphasis added).

“Senior is a lecturer at Columbia University and director of social service research at the University of Puerto Rico” (page 14).

128) Courier-News (Bridgewater, New Jersey). *Doubling of Population Seen In New York Suburbia Soon.* (June 1, 1959).

This article is useful both for historical and contextual informational purposes and it points out the following “possible projections”, if possible, variables and factors either occurs, or do not occur, namely, that: “New York – The population of new York’s suburbia population double in the next 25 years, according to a planning study. And unless transportation between the city and the suburbs is improved, routine office activities may follow people from Manhattan into the suburbs” (page 1).

“22 Counties Surveyed: The study, one of the most thorough of its kind ever made and released yesterday, covered the New York metropolitan area. This area included 22 counties—five in New York City, seven more in New York State, **nine in New Jersey** and Fairfield County in Connecticut. The population of the whole metropolitan area is about 16 million, with almost half of that in New York city. The three-year-study was made by Harvard University under a \$600,000 grant by the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Bros. Fund. It was made by the Regional Plan Association, a private group which seeks to stimulate and coordinate planning in the metropolitan region. The study contended that unless action was taken, New York and other cities in the area face eventual loss of population, industry, trade and jobs” [such as what, I believe, I described relating to bot Camden and Newark in this book!], (p. 1).

“The study found that city slums in the area could be expected to grow. Present plans for slum clearance and urban renewal could only slow the trend, according to the study., and the growth of slums was certain to become more noticeable in the next 10 years....”

“Among the older cities [which I selectively cited] and were cited in the report are... **Elizabeth, Newark, Paterson and Jersey City in New Jersey**. These cities will be absorbing more of the **Negro and Puerto Rican migration** than New York City in the future, according to Dr. Raymond Vernon, who directed the study. He added that **Puerto Rican migration**, which has added about 13,000 persons to job lists annually, has helped the metropolitan region to maintain its competitive position” (page 1). (emphasis added). (emphasis added).

“The full study will be made public in 10 volumes. The first volume, ‘Anatomy of a Metropolis,’ will be published in the Fall” (page 1).

1960s: (Historical Newspaper Articles) --

129) Central New Jersey Home News (New Brunswick, New Jersey). *Consider Ways of Puerto Rican Immigrants*. (April 21, 1961).

[Note: As of March 1917, Puerto Ricans [aka: “Porto Ricans” from 1898-1932] were citizens of the U.S., and therefore, they were migrants, and no longer, immigrants.].

“Seventy-five representatives of health, social welfare agencies and educators met in the **Perth Amboy** YMCA yesterday to wrestle with problems attendant to a **great influx of Puerto Ricans in Middlesex County** and came up with some concrete suggestions they hope will help both the new residents and their communities” (page 9). They came up with Four Proposals”, and they are as follows (page 9). (emphasis added):

“Four Proposals:

Called together by State Department of Health, the participants recommended that:

- (1) Special English classes be established in elementary schools which have a high enrollment of Puerto Rican students.
- (2) Increase maternal, child, and pediatric clinics.
- (3) Appoint a qualified social worker to help Puerto Ricans adjustment to their new environment.
- (4) Attempt to ‘condition’ Puerto Ricans to living conditions in this country before they leave their native land.”

“Joseph Monserrat, director of Puerto Rico’s Department of Labor migration division, said that refusal to ‘accept’ Puerto Ricans is not new to America. He said immigrants from foreign land had the same problem when they landed on these shores but despite opposition, most go further here than in any other country. New people, he added, are the lifeblood of any community. Language, Monserrat said, is not the Puerto Rican’s sole barrier. ‘Newcomers do not create but rather intensify unsolved problems,’ he added” (page 9).

“Most communities, Monserrat continued, have not planned housing comparable to the economic needs of Puerto Ricans, and as a consequence, many are being milked by unscrupulous property owners. Migrants are important to a community structure, if only for the fact that *they are willing to do jobs many reject.*” ‘It’s an accepted fact that if industries do not have this type of labor available, they will move to cities that do,’” (page 9). (emphasis added).

“Gilbert Augustine, principal of the Samuel E. Schull School in **Perth Amboy**, reported there are some **5,000 Puerto Ricans** residing in his city. After a rocky start, they have adjusted and conditions are vastly improved, he added. One factor, Augustine said, was a Spanish course which was attended by police officers, doctors, attorneys, businessmen. ‘This improvement in communications has resulted in better understanding on the part of all individuals,’ he added” (page 9).

“Sister Thomas Marie, M.S. of Brooklyn, discussed the culture of the Puerto Rican family” (page 9).

“The conference was one of three planned in New Jersey to help ease problems concerning the **Puerto Rican migrants**” (page 9).

“Monserrat described Puerto Rican migration as an excellent barometer of economic conditions. In 1953, he continued, some 69,124 Puerto Ricans moved to New York City, which indicated that jobs were plentiful. In 1960, the migration rate dropped to 16,000 and this year, 1961 have returned to Puerto Rico, reflecting the current recession” (page 9).

Finally, Monserrat warned that we are losing the cold war because we fail to appreciate the fact that migrants are ‘no better nor no worse than anyone else – they are just different.’ They must be respected and appreciated. ‘The most important thing is to use the right words and attitudes and so far, we have used the wrong ones,’ he concluded” (page 9).

130) The Record (Hackensack, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican Farm Workers Coming Back to South Jersey. Annual Airlift from San Juan Begins in About 3 Weeks; 7,000 Expected.* (March 22, 1962).

“**Trenton** – The annual airlift of Puerto Rican farm workers to South Jersey farms will begin in about 3 weeks with the arrival of the first planeloads from San Juan.” “The manager expects about 7,000 workers to be brought in again this year.... The men will receive about 90 cents an hour, a 12.5 percent increase in their base pay this year. The contract also calls for special protections in housing, health, and hospital insurance, and workmen’s compensation. The program has been operating since 1946.” “The first group of Puerto Rican workers is expected to fly here in early April. They will land at Idlewild International Airport in New York and Millville Airport in Cumberland County” (page 5).

131) The Keyport Weekly. (Keyport, New Jersey). *Two Independence Days this Month for Commonwealth of Puerto Rico* (July 5, 1962).

“Independence Day comes twice for Puerto Ricans. As American citizens for the past 45 years, they celebrated July 4 Wednesday, and then on July 25 they will celebrate the birthday of [the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico]” (page 1).

132) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Farm Show Will Portray Role of Puerto Rican Farm Labor. Exhibit at New Jersey Farm Show in **Trenton**.* (January 22, 1964). (emphasis added).

“The Puerto Rican farm laborer’s contribution to the New Jersey agricultural industry is the theme of an exhibit to be displayed at the 1964 New Jersey Farm Show to be held January 28-30 at the **Trenton Armory**. The exhibit, produced by the Migration division of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor, points out that some 87,500 Puerto Rican farm workers have helped harvest \$831 million in Garden State crops over the past 13 years. A breakdown shows that

they helped gather some \$158 million in tomatoes, \$104 million in potatoes, \$130 million in corn, and \$114 million in asparagus, to mention but a few products” (page 6). Note: see the “graphic” of these crops on page 6 of this article, as well as the caption, which reads: “Puerto Rican Farm Workers Play a Big Role in New Jersey’s Economy.”].

“Puerto Ricans are also employed in farms in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Main, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rode Island, Washington and Wisconsin. They help harvest crops that run the gamut from asparagus to tobacco. The Puerto Rico Bureau of Employment Security supervises recruitment of farm laborers in Puerto Rico in cooperation with the United States Employment Service” (page 6).

133) Philadelphia Inquirer, The. (Philadelphia, PA). *Puerto Ricans Adjust Easily. Happiest Minority.* (May 10, 1964).

“South Jersey’s happiest minority may be its 15,000 Puerto Rican residents, who are adjusting faster to life in the ‘States’ than any other migrating group.... Anthony Vega, regional director of the migration division of the Puerto Rican Labor Department.” “Newly arrived Puerto Rican farm workers—some of 9,000 in South Jersey—wait at farm labor headquarters in Glassboro for trips to the fields” (pages 1, 5)

“Agnarda Cintron, 24, is only teacher of Puerto Rican descent in Camden school system. She’s at Cooper school” (page 5).

[Note: There is a photo on page 1 with the caption of: “Newly arrived Puerto Rican farm workers---some of 9,000 in South Jersey—wait at farm labor headquarters in Glassboro for trip to the fields” [i.e., the farms]. There are seven Puerto Ricans which appear in this photo (page 1).

134) The News (Paterson, New Jersey). *Has Way to Avoid Paying Minimum Wage to Puerto Rican Farm Workers.* (February 19, 1965). (emphasis added)

“Trenton – New Jersey farm cooperatives believe that have hit on a way to avoid paying the federal minimum wage for migrant ‘foreign’ workers, to Puerto Ricans this year. In announcing the plan, Carlston E. Heritage, president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, explained that by excluding 800 laborers formerly imported from the British West Indies (BWI) from this year’s work force, farmers could pay only \$1 an hour to Puerto Rican migrants.... [Governor Richard J.] Hughes said he would block efforts to implement a \$1 an hour wage ordered by Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz for migrant ‘foreign’ workers. Puerto Ricans Exempt: Hughes argued that Puerto Ricans were exempt from the ruling since they are citizens of the United States.... Heritage said the wage provisions had been agreed upon, and that the final contract agreements was delayed pending negotiation of non-wage matters.... (page 15). (emphasis added).

135) The Morning Call. (Paterson, N.J.). *Returning Migrants Rattle Puerto Rico.* (May 20, 1965).

“San Juan, Puerto Rico: Encouraged by reports of greatly improved economic conditions on their native island, Puerto Ricans who migrated to the mainland are returning here in increasing numbers—and fewer are leaving in the first place” (page 1).

136) Asbury Park Press (Asbury Park, New Jersey). *Migrants on The Farm. Many Come Already Under Contract.* (August 23, 1966).

“Trenton – New Jersey farmers, fearful of a unionization drive among migrant workers, have been negotiating labor contracts for the past 20 years. And despite perennial grumbling, most farmers have come around to accept the idea of coming to terms at the bargaining table each winter, growers’ representatives travel to San Juan to hammer out a contract with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for sorely needed fieldhands” (page 9).

“More than 5,400 Puerto Rican laborers – comprising nearly one-quarter of the state’s migrant labor force—are in New Jersey this year under a contract guaranteeing a minimum \$1.20 an hour plus a 5-cent hourly bonus for every worker who stays through the harvest.’ “There are three basic sources of migrant labor in the state—southern Negro migrants, Puerto Rican contract workers and day haul crews most of whom are transported early each morning in buses from Philadelphia. A total of 23,960 migrants were reported in the state at the end of the month. Of these, 11,660 came in day haul crews, 6,900 were southern migrants or Puerto Ricans working without contracts, and 5,400 were working under the Puerto Rican grower pact.... Many farmers prefer Puerto Ricans to southern migrants who tend to move in family groups sometimes creating social problems” (page 9).

137) Morning Call, The (Paterson, New Jersey). *Latins Want Voice.* (January 25, 1967).

“Trenton – Puerto Ricans, many from the Paterson area, gathered in front of the State House yesterday to protest Governor Richard J. Hughes’s failure to appoint Puerto Ricans to represent their people on his newly-created Migrant Labor Task Force.... The State Migrant Labor Board was abolished last year after a controversy sparked by remarks attributed to Louis Pizzo, a Cumberland County farmer and member of the Governor’s Migrant Labor Board.... Governor Hughes abolished the labor board and appointed the task force to investigate farm labor conditions and report to him” (page 2).

“There is one Negro and one Puerto Rican on the task force. Anthony Vega, the Puerto Rican, is director of Migrant opportunity program in the New Jersey Office of Economic Opportunities, the State’s anti-poverty agency, which comes directly under the Governor’s office. Miss Hilda Hidalgo [Puerto Rican] of Newark, who led the demonstration, said the Spanish Community Action Committee supported Vega’s appointment.

138) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Farmhands Begin Arriving from Puerto Rico. Association Hopes to Bring In 9,000.* (April 14, 1967).

“Glassboro – The first wave of Puerto Rican migrant farm laborers arrives Friday at the Glassboro Service Association Camp, marking the traditional opening of the harvest season in South Jersey. The Puerto Rican workers have been guaranteed a contract hourly wage of \$1.35 and a round-trip air fare. The association hopes to lure 9,000 Puerto Rican workers to the area with these incentives. The association, labor supplier for South Jersey and farm points in Delaware, Maryland, parts of Pennsylvania, is anxious to prevent a recurrence of 1966—when South Jersey farmers were the victims of a serious shortage at the height of the summer harvest” (page 9).

In addition to the workers from Puerto Rico, the association expects to employ more than 1,000 migrants from the southern states who usually follow the harvest north. The Puerto Rican workers are also receiving transportation free for the first time this year if they work the entire season. In the past, cash bonuses were given to Puerto Ricans who remained on for the entire harvest” (page 9). “for the first time this year, day-haul workers will receive \$1.25 an hour minimum as prescribed by the state’s new wage and hour law” (page 9).

139) Philadelphia Inquirer (Philadelphia, PA). *Labor Shortage Hits Farms. More Migrants Imported.* (September 24, 1967).

“Glassboro – A serious farm labor shortage has forced the Glassboro Service Association to transport more workers here from Puerto Rico. Joseph Garofalo, association manager, said on Saturday the shortage was caused by many migrant laborers quitting their jobs before their contracts expired and either returning to Puerto Rico or seeking other employment.... Garofalo said the association would fly in Puerto Ricans the next week or 10 days to help meet harvest demands. He said the season would continue through October which is the termination point for Puerto Rican contracts.... As an inducement to keep the Puerto Ricans in the area for the full season, the association offered to pay air transportation to and from Puerto Rico. This amounts to just over \$120 a worker for round-trip jet fare this is the first-year free flight fare was offered to keep migrant laborers on the farms” (page 8).

“Garofalo said the problem of keeping an adequate supply of farm labor throughout the harvest was complicated by the increasing demand for Puerto Rican workers in other sections of the country. Because of recent U.S. Labor Department restrictions, it is becoming easier for farmers in the Western States to pay extensive transportation costs for Puerto Rican laborers than to hire foreign laborers, Mexicans for example. Minimum Guaranteed: This year the Puerto Rican contract workers made a minimum wage of \$1.35 an hour for general work and \$1.40 an hour for nursery work in New Jersey.” The workers also were guaranteed 160 hours of work during each four-week period and thus did not suffer financially in the extended rainy period this summer” (page 8).

140) Oakland Tribune (Oakland, California). *Puerto Ricans Support Viet War*. (October 6, 1967).

“**San Juan** – The small island of Puerto Rico today has 12,500 men in the U.S. armed forces. Although no official figures are available here *it is estimated that some 5,000 are serving in South Vietnam*. These figures do not include Puerto Ricans living in the United States who have been inducted into the armed forces there. The 81 draft boards around the island have been calling up about 3,000 men yearly. The average of approximately 250 men monthly was stepped up in August to 307 and was to further increase this month....” (page 22). (emphasis added).

“Puerto Ricans have a long history of fighting in the U.S. armed forces. In the Korean War, 43,434 served. Casualties among the Puerto Rican GIs were high, eight per cent being killed, wounded or listed as missing in action. Of those who fought in Korea 91 per cent were volunteers.... Puerto Rico’s contribution of men to the U.S. armed forces is one of which most of the islanders are proud” (page 22).

141) Herald-News, The (Passaic, New Jersey). *The Puerto Ricans. Out of the Sun, Into the Slush*. (November 1, 1967). (First in a [five-part] Series).

The “Introduction” to this article has the title of “The Puerto Rican Immigrant: Years of Problems, Prejudice” and the narrative was as follows: “The Puerto Rican migration to **Passaic** began 20 years ago. Early arrivals attracted by **the opportunity for farm work** faced a multitude of problems. They were untutored in the language of their new home, ill equipped to live in the climate so different from their sunny homeland’ (page 53).

“Gloria Gonzalez, a **Herald-News** staff writer, has taken a close look at the Puerto Ricans of today and the 20 years of problems and prejudice that have shaped their community. Starting today her five-part series, “The Puerto Ricans” examines the forces that influenced the group, the community that has grown up and the thoughts of both the successfully integrated and the still socially thwarted Puerto Ricans” (page 53).

Therefore, Ms. Gonzalez’s article begins as follows: “Puerto Ricans live 12 in a room, throw garbage out the window, are always in trouble, live as high as they can and welfare picks up the tab... The statement above is a composite of common prejudices about the Puerto Rican, the newest ingredient in the melting pot of nationalities which is **Passaic**. The new immigrant in any community finds himself festooned with tags by ‘which those who [arrived] before him identify him. Shaking loose or proving them false can be the work of a lifetime” (page 53).

“**A Closer Look:** In 1947 when the first Puerto Rican families settled in **Passaic**, the hardy ‘pioneers’ had many obstacles to contend with – not the least of them being the stark, cold winters.... **Farms Drew Them:** Many of the first families that arrived in this area did so to work on the farms in **Clifton**; unskilled workers with little or no knowledge of English. When the rest of the families arrived, the problems began...” (page 7). (emphasis added).

142) Central New Jersey Home News, The. *Anti-Poverty Agency Dismissed Employees [sic] [employees] in Pact.* (January 3, 1968).

“The **Middlesex County** Economic Opportunity Corp., the county anti-poverty agency, has reinstated two of the five staff members who claimed they had been dismissed for union activities and allowed the remaining three to resign voluntarily. The reinstatement was made in accordance with a pact between the agency and the union.... Community Leader: [Santos] Torres, 25, who was recognized as a leader in the Puerto Rican community in Perth Amboy in the settlement of the summer street disorders there in 1965, worked for the agency from late 1965 until his dismissal last October 10.” (emphasis added).

Torres “said all of the Puerto Ricans he located in the south county area were **farm workers** protected by contracts drawn up by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rican with the farmers, and that their working hours were such that it was impossible to visit them without trespassing” (page 12).

143) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Migrants Arrive in Home Away from Home. Fly in From Puerto Rico.* (June 18, 1968).

“the Glassboro camp serves as middleman in the system. It recruits workers from Puerto Rico under contract with the Puerto Rican government. ‘The boys who come here are guaranteed 160 hours work in each four-week period, though not necessarily 40 hours each week,’ Sasdelli said. ‘While under contract they are covered by insurance and worker’s compensation. Area farmers put in orders with GSA for so many laborers, agreeing to give them at least the minimum 160 hours work in each four-week period, take them to a doctor if they become ill, and abide by certain other requirements” (page 7).

“If a worker completes 28 weeks or stays until the end of November, his transportation is paid both ways. If he cannot pay his passage to the United States, it is deducted from his wages, and later repaid to him if he stays the required length of time.... The men are paid \$1.45 an hour for farm work – a nickle more for nursery work. Some of the migrants were ‘specials,’ men who have been requested by farmers for whom they’ve worked in previous years. Between 8,000 and 9,000 Puerto Rican workers are expected to pass through the Glassboro center this year, along with a number of ‘walk-ins,’ men who come on their own from various places and seek work through the camp. About one-fourth of the migrants elect to remain in the United States each year, instead of returning to Puerto Rico, Sasdelli estimated” (page 7).

144) Philadelphia Inquirer (Philadelphia, PA). *Puerto Ricans Stage Parade. Problems in Camden Dramatized.* (June 24, 1968). (emphasis added).

“Problems faced by Puerto Ricans living in **Camden** were dramatized by signs and pictures Sunday afternoon during the seventh annual San Juan Puerto Rican parade in the city. The

parade was the public debut of a new 'non-militant' civil rights group called 'The Puerto Rican Youth Organization,' headquartered in **Camden**.... One of the signs declared, 'We are not a problem, we have a problem.' On the same sign was a drawing depicting a family that had been displaced by urban renewal" (page 41).

145) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *They're Soup. Tomatoes Bringing Many Jobs. Puerto Ricans travel 2,000 miles for Hard Work. They're Soup.* (August 1, 1968).

"To Most, they're soup. To many, they're a job in **Camden**. To a small group of Puerto Ricans, they're reason to travel 2,000 miles for hard work and a lot of money. Each year, the massive South Jersey tomato crop is harvested with the help of about 8,000 Puerto Ricans who contract to enter the country for the harvest season. This year, many workers have entered the country to find themselves idle as **the Campbell Soup strike** drags on toward the tomato season and allows 6,500 acres of the fruit to rot in the fields" (page 4). (emphasis added).

"*The **strike**, which began Monday, closed down Campbell plants in five states, affecting more than 200 area farmers who had contracted their crops to the company. The farmers have been guaranteed reimbursement for their un-harvested crops by the Company, but still face a dilemma with workers who have no work*" (page 4). "While guaranteed a minimum wage of \$1.45 an hour, most workers prefer to pick tomatoes by 'piece work' at 20 cents a basket... Many make well over \$2.50 per hour... (page 4). (emphasis added).

146) Central New Jersey Home News, The (New Brunswick, New Jersey). *Soup Co. Strike Affecting 2,500 Farm Workers.* (August 14, 1968).

"Bordentown – Miguel Garcia, a Puerto Rican, stands to lose the farm job he has had here for 10 years because of a strike against the Campbell Soup Co.... Out of a Job: Unless the Campbell strike is settled within a few days, Garcia will be one of about 2,500 Puerto Rican workers who will be out of a job on farms where tomato crops were due for the Campbell plant in nearby **Camden**. Campbell has contracts with 252 farms, covering about 6,500 acres, about a third of the New Jersey tomato crop. The company will pay growing costs to the farmers, but that will not be enough to justify keeping the Puerto Rican men on the job" (page 16).

1970s (Historical Newspaper Articles):

147) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Reapers' Plight Is Grim—Farmers, Farm Labor in a Bind.* (July 13, 1970).

A section of this newspaper article provided a brief evolutionary sketch of the history of Migrant Farm Workers in New Jersey, beginning from the 1930s, and thereafter. It reads as follows:

“In the 1930s, most of the harvesting crews were Italian immigrants. Eventually many of these workers saved enough to buy their own acreage for farming or were absorbed into war plants [during the World War II years], and by 1945 the Italian seasonal workers had all but disappeared. The Italians were replaced by Southern blacks, anxious to escape the bigotry of their home states, even though the escape was only temporary” (page 32).

“Bullied by crew leaders, beaten by police, and often bused by local and county officials, these black workers eventually settled in the ghetto areas of such cities as New York, Philadelphia, **Newark and Camden**, social workers and teachers who work with migrants seem to agree. *Others found a spot in the [in the then] expanding industrial labor force in Eastern cities*” (page 32). (emphasis added)

“Today, the vast majority of farm workers are Puerto Ricans, with or without contracts, and black day-haul workers. Puerto Ricans generally travel directly to New Jersey from their winter homes in Puerto Rico, while about half of the black interstate workers travel with crew leaders.” “Throughout the state, about 100 camps go out of business each year to make way for land development or Green Acres projects, or to facilitate the farmer’s retirement, according to Rutgers College of Agriculture” (page 32).

NOTE: For an historical comparison, a review of the **1913 Farm Journal** titled ***The Farm Journal Directory of Gloucester County*** (Published by: Wilmer Atkinson Company, Philadelphia: 1913), it provides a brief description of the ethnicity/race of their farm laborers, as follows:

“Of the men operating these 2,252 farms [in Gloucester County], 1,851, or 82 per cent, are native Americans [presumably referring to “White Americans”, and 401, or 18 per cent, are foreign, 44 are colored [i.e., “colored”]. Gloucester County has a total area of 212,480 acres in the county, 139,687 acres, or 66 per cent, is in farms. There are in this county 2,252 farms, the average size being 62 acres” (page 3).]. (emphasis added). Interestingly, the “Index to Advertisers” page lists the **Hurff, Edgar T., Mullica Hill, N.J.**, company wherein in the early 1940s, this company *employed Puerto Ricans* at their plant location. [For historical purposes, on page 271 of the **Farm Journal**, it lists 4 “Canning Companies.”]. Finally, over 100 years ago, this **Gloucester Farm Journal** pointed out that: “The great crop of Gloucester County is potatoes” (page 4).

148) The Times (Shreveport, Louisiana). *Draft Dispute Is Simmering on Puerto Rican Homefront. While Sons die in Vietnam.* (July 30, 1970).

“**San Juan** – Though citizens and corporations of this commonwealth of 2.7 million pay no United States taxes, Puerto Ricans are making a sizable contribution to the war in Indochina. It is not money or machines but in manpower. Since the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution... nearly 22,000 island youths have been inducted – a higher proportion than in any of the 50 states. Of

this number some 17,000 were drafted and about 5,000 volunteered. To date, 273 have been killed in Vietnam and two in Cambodia.”

“Indeed, the island has a notable war record. In **World War I**, after Congress granted the islanders U.S. Citizenship in 1917, a total of 18,000 (which included 13,733 draftees) were trained and combat ready when the armistice was signed [November 11, 1918], In **World War II**, 59,415 Puerto Ricans were drafted and 23,198 enlisted, with 368 deaths, suffered mainly in the Pacific theater. For the **Korean War**, the island contributed 37,654 draftees and 16,517 volunteers. One out of every 42 casualties were [*sic*] Puerto Rican – the equivalent of one every 650 islanders, as compared with one for 1,125 in the continental United States.” (page 19).

149) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Puerto Ricans Steered Toward College. Self-Help Group Creates Awareness.* (August 6, 1970).

“New Brunswick – Some 40 high school seniors who might have been manning factory assembly lines in September will instead be studying in college classrooms because of a Puerto Rican self-help project led, in part, by Rutgers personnel. The seniors – all Puerto Ricans – are members of Aspira, Inc., of New Jersey, the only private Puerto Rican educational agency in the state. In full operation since last fall, Aspira ‘seeks to develop a sense of togetherness and awareness in Puerto Rican youth while helping as many as possible to obtain a college education,’ said **Hilda Hidalgo**, chairman of the board of directors. Miss Hidalgo, an assistant professor of urban studies at **Livingston College**, explained that Aspira, Inc., of New Jersey, with its headquarters at 20-34 Branford pl., **Newark**, is part of national network with affiliates in New York, **Philadelphia**, Chicago and San Juan” (page 15).

“Since 70 percent of Puerto Rican students drop out of school before reaching senior high school, the need for early counseling is critical.... Besides Miss Hidalgo, in **Newark**, three other **Rutgers staff** members are on the Aspira staff” (page 15). (emphasis added).

150) Philadelphia Inquirer (Philadelphia, PA). *150 Fire Calls Overtax Facilities in 5-Day Protest. Objects Thrown at Men.* (August 24, 1971).

“**Camden City** fire units have answered more than 150 alarms since the outbreak of rioting last Thursday by Puerto Rican members of the community protesting an alleged case of police brutality. Fire officials have attributed at least 26 of the blazes to ‘firebombs’ (page 1). This newspaper article provided a graphic (i.e., a manual drawing) and the caption below this drawing reads as follows: “Principal Areas of Fires” which have broken out since Thursday in **Camden** are shown above. Most have been concentrated in predominantly Puerto Rican areas of the city on the north and south sides between Pine and State sts.” (in the original) (page 1). (emphasis added).

151) Vineland Times Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Congress Aroused by Hikes in Rents*. (March 18, 1972).

“It was just after World War II that Puerto Ricans began moving in numbers to the mainland to find the golden opportunity ‘often thwarted by their dark skin and dark of education.’ So began a review of the Puerto Rican on the continent today in official digest of the Commission on Civil Rights. What the report shows is that Puerto Ricans are underemployed at a rate below white and blacks. They have a lower income than blacks generally.... Most Puerto Ricans drop out of classes before reaching high school. ***In Boston, for instance, there is a 90 percent dropout rate among Puerto Rican children.*** This has a big effect on the small number of Puerto Ricans in college” (page 2). (emphasis added).

[cf.: ***Boricuas***, (1972/73 ?), Puerto Rican Research & Resources Center, Inc. (Washington D.C.) **brochure**, wherein it stated: “In Boston, during the period between 1965 to 1969 only **four Puerto Ricans graduated from that City’s high schools** [!], (page 1). One of the Board of Directors was Dr. Hilda Hidalgo, Vice -Chairman, Program, from **Newark, New Jersey**. Dr. Hidalgo, Ph.D., was one of five members of the Board of Directors (p. 8). I graduated from a Bronx, N.Y. High School in 1968....].

152) Asbury Park Press (Asbury Park, New Jersey). *New Jersey Puerto Ricans Found Lagging in 5 Areas*. (Jan. 5, 1973).

“**Trenton** – New Jersey’s Puerto Ricans lag behind whites and Negroes in education, jobs, economic means, housing and opportunity, according to a report issued yesterday by the Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey. The report was prepared by the congress using data from 1970 U.S. Census.” “Some of the statistics reported by the Congress were: Only 11 percent of Puerto Rican families own their own homes in New Jersey compared to 26 percent of Negro families and 61 percent of white families [referencing 1970 Census figures]. The per capita income figure for Puerto Ricans was \$1,728 compared to \$2,152 for Negroes and \$3,834 among whites, while 20 percent of Puerto Rican families receive welfare, or some other form of public assistance compared to 18.8 percent among Negroes and 3 percent among whites.” (page 6).

“The report also said that 24.8 per cent of Puerto Rican family incomes fall below the officially accepted poverty level compared to 18.9 per cent poverty level families in the Negro community and 4.8 per cent poverty level figure among white families” (page 6).

“In the job categories at the lower end of the employment scale the report said there were many more Puerto Ricans on a percentage basis than whites or negroes. The [Puerto Rican] congress said 55 per cent of Puerto Rican workers were employed as laborers or in unskilled jobs compared to 39 per cent among Negroes and 20 per cent among whites.” Hector S. Rodriguez is the Executive Director of the Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey.” (page 6).

153) Herald-News, The (Passaic, New Jersey). *Newark parade a 'loud echo' of Puerto Rican life today.* (July 30, 1973). (emphasis added).

"Newark – More than 20,000 people lined Newark's Broad Street on Saturday as 22 bands, 36 floats, 39 walking units and the Governor of Puerto Rico filed past them in Newark's annual Puerto Rican Day Parade" (page 4). "At a breakfast before the parade, Puerto Rico's 36-year-old Gov. Rafael Hernandez Colon met with Newark Mayor Kenneth Gibson and city business and civic leaders.... The parade grand marshall [sic] [Marshall] was Julio Quinones, the newest member of the Newark Board of Education" (page 4). (emphasis added).

154) Asbury Park Press (Asbury Park, New Jersey). *Change Sought in Farm Fields. Goals Conflict.* (August 18, 1974).

"Glassboro -- ...[Delfin] Pinott is one of some 40,000 Puerto Rican farm workers who in early spring leave San Juan International Airport for seasonal work on the farms in New Jersey and in the tobacco fields of Connecticut and Massachusetts. They leave behind their wives and children, hoping to find a way to feed them.... In New Jersey, where 85 percent of all migrant workers are Puerto Rican, farmers provide 800 camps for seasonal workers. The Glassboro Service Association, Inc., with 600 farmer members throughout southern New Jersey, is the largest association of growers hiring contract workers" (page 1).

155) Quiñones, Mark A. and John Gotsh. *Machismo Among Puerto Rican Farmworkers in Southern New Jersey.* (Caribbean Studies. Vol. 16, No. 1) (April 1976) (pp. 124-130). ("III. Research Notes") (emphasis added).

"The Puerto Rican Farmworker in **southern New Jersey** represents an interesting group for examining the concept of 'machismo.' Comprising more than 22,000, or 70% of New Jersey's farmworkers, they harvest the crops of the Garden State from April through November each year. The circumstances of their daily life and the manner in which they are contracted and induced into working, as well as the cultural heritage which they bring from the island, are important considerations for understanding their expression of 'machismo' among a farm working population currently undergoing rapid transition" (page 124). (emphasis added).

"Puerto Rican farmworkers in **New Jersey** can be classified into four groups:

1. Resident *walk-ins*, who live on the farms they harvest.
2. *Day-haul* who are residents of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
3. *Contract workers* who come to New Jersey from Puerto Rico, and
4. Migrant farmworkers who come North through the *Eastern stream*, from Florida and Texas" (page 124).

"It is interesting to note that over half of these farmworkers live as well as work in New Jersey year-round and can therefore not truly be classified as 'migrants.' In fact, at no time during the harvest season do out-of-state 'contract' and 'southern migrant' farmworkers number greater than 42% of the total agricultural labor force. According to the New Jersey Bureau of Migrant Labor Annual Occupancy Report there were 1,129 agricultural camps listed in 1971, 794 of which were in the southern part of the state", (page 124).

Table I, titled "*Composition of the Seasonal Farm Work Force, 1965-1973*", shows, among other things, that: in 1965 the per cent of Contract Workers was 20.9%, and by 1969 it was at 24.2%. In 1969, now having the figures for the per cent "walk-ins", it was at 24.2%. In 1973 (the last year with data listed in this Table I), it shows that 21.7 of the work force consists of 21.7% Contract, while 22.9% were the % "walk-ins". Table I also provides the following additional related data, namely: in 1965 the % Day-Haul workers was 52.5%, while the % of Inter-State Crews was 26.6%, whereas in 1973 it was at 50.0 % for the % Hay-Haul, and 5.4% for the % Inter-State Crews (page 125).

156) Herald-News, The (Passaic, New Jersey). *Hispanics seek American dream.* (October 9, 1978).

"Vineland – Italian-Americans dominate this rural South Jersey city of 47,300 set in the sandy flatlands of stringy pine and scrub oak in Cumberland County. It wasn't always so. Italians were on the bottom when they first started coming here from Italy and the Italian colonies of nearby **Camden and Philadelphia** as farm workers in the 1870s.... But for Vineland's Hispanic community, chiefly Puerto Ricans who began moving here in large numbers after *World War II*, acceptance and progress remains in doubt" (page 1).

"Hispanics make up 8.4 percent of New Jersey's 7.4 million population and are the fastest growing ethnic group in the state, according to population estimates based on the 1970 census, the last official count of Spanish-speaking people in New Jersey." "Hispanics are the most significant ethnic group to arrive in New Jersey since blacks began building up in New Jersey cities during World War II. Puerto Ricans, the predominant Hispanic group with an estimated 43.7 percent of the Spanish-speaking population, started arriving in large numbers after World War II" (page 1).

"'Jobs are the Big problem,' says Angel Ortiz, director of Casa PRAC, a Hispanic social services agency formed in the wake of a massive protest march here by Hispanics in 1969' (page 1).

157) Central New Jersey Home News, The (New Brunswick, New Jersey). *New Jersey's Hispanics – Part 2. Puerto Ricans hold firm to their roots.* (Oct. 17, 1978).

“Puerto Ricans make up the fastest growing ethnic group in New Jersey. Pride in their culture and homeland make them resistant to assimilation in the state melting pot.”

“**Newark** – Angel Rodriguez has lived in the United States most of his life, served a four-year hitch in the U.S. Army, including two years of combat duty in **Vietnam**.... But four or five times a year he is among the thousands of Puerto Ricans in New Jersey who flock to Newark International Airport to visit their Caribbean island homeland.... An average of four flights a day leave for Puerto Rico from Newark airport.... Puerto Ricans make up an estimated 4 percent of New Jersey’s 7.4 million population and are the fastest growing ethnic group in the state with a growth rate of 145 percent between 1960 and 1970, when the last official count was made” (page 1).

“Puerto Ricans began moving to New Jersey in significant numbers after World War II. Hundreds were recruited by South Jersey farmers and industrialists in search of cheap labor. With an estimated 279,434 Puerto Ricans, New Jersey has the largest Puerto Rican population in the county after New York” (p. 22).

158) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *An occasion to remember **Puerto Rican veterans**, too.* (November 14, 1979). (emphasis added).

“On Veterans Day, we salute Old Glory’s red, white, and blue but forget the red, black and brown. What’s with the new colors of the American flag, you may wonder. Well, you see, it’s not the flag to which I refer. Rather, it’s to a group of American citizens who have fought and given their lives for that flag and the freedoms it represents -- freedoms which, ironically many people feel are not yet enjoyed by these veterans and their families. **I speak of the Puerto Rican Americans: the 3.3 million living in Puerto Rico and the over 2 million residing on the mainland U.S.**” (in the original) (page 23).

1980s (Historical Newspaper Articles):

159) Courier-News (Bridgewater, New Jersey). *Conscription is unfair to Hispanics.* (February 16, 1980). (by Roger Langley, who “is a Washington writer who specializes in Hispanic Affairs”).

“Washington – Registration, and eventually the draft, will be unfair to Hispanic-Americans. That’s the firm conviction of a growing number of Hispanic leaders who base their fears on hard data and history. For openers, half the Hispanic population is less than 22 years old, according to the Census Bureau. The median age for non-Hispanics is 30. Again, according to the Census Bureau, Hispanics represent 5.3 percent of the total population but make up 6.1 of the draft bait” (in original) (page 11). “During the Vietnam War, the unfair draft system accounted for Hispanics having twice the number of combat casualties compared to their percentage in the general population.

“Historical research shows that Hispanics have been over-represented in the military during our wars. Angelita Garcia-Cabrera, while a graduate student at Brandeis University, did a doctoral dissertation on Hispanics in the Military. Her work reveals some startling facts, such as: Puerto Rican casualty rate in World War II was one for every 60 members of the population compared to the overall casualty rate of one per 1,125 persons.” (page 11). [Note: Since this newspaper article did not cite the “source” for this “fact”, I am not able to verify its “correctness”, or not]. “During Vietnam, Hispanics made up only 27 percent of New Mexico’s population, but 69 percent of its draftees. Also, 44 percent of the men killed in Vietnam from New Mexico were Hispanic” (page 11).

160) Philadelphia Inquirer, The (Philadelphia, PA). *Migrant Workers Strike N.J. peach orchard.* (Aug. 14, 1980). (New Jersey Section B).

“Bridgeton, N.J. ...About 50 migrant Puerto Rican farm workers went on strike in a wage dispute yesterday. Chanting in Spanish, they roamed through the peach orchards of Sunny Slope Farms to enlist the aid of other workers and protest the use of day laborers bused in from Philadelphia. In addition to higher wages, the strikers said they also want voice in contract negotiations carried out yearly between the New Jersey Farm Bureau and the government of Puerto Rico. The walkout, which is expected to continue today, is the first farm worker’s strike action in recent state history” (page 1). “The strike is being staged by the *Comite de Apoyo por los Trabajadores Agricolas*, a newly formed group of about 300 of the 3,000 Puerto Rican farm workers brought into New Jersey fields this summer” (page 1).

“John Ripton, director of the coalition for the Rights of New Jersey Farm Workers, said Caggiano [the owner of Sunny Slope Farms, Inc, in Cumberland County] fired 11 Puerto Ricans on July 11 after he discovered they had organized a union drive. Three more were fired the next day after a walkout protesting the July 11 firings. On July 14, a Superior court Judge in Atlantic City ruled that the workers had the right to strike and organize and ordered the reinstatement of the 14 workers.... The Puerto Ricans earn \$3.10 hourly plus lodging at the farm labor camp’ (page 1).

161) Ashbury Park Press (Ashbury Park, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican contributions recognized.* (Nov. 22, 1983).

“West Long Branch – Puerto Ricans, from farm and factory workers to celebrities such as Jose Ferrer, Jose Feliciano, Rita Moreno, and Eric Estrada [keep in mind that this article was written in 1983, so it is somewhat “outdated”], have made valuable contributions to American life.... I think it’s the common person who has contributed tremendously to the economy of this country,’ said Enrique Arroyo, executive director of the Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey, Trenton....”

The migration of Puerto Ricans to the United States began in the late 1800s and continued to taper off. The years 1900-01 heralded the beginning of a large migration of Puerto Ricans to the United States, with 5,000 Puerto Ricans recruited to cut sugar cane in Hawaii [see: López 2016] By 1915-25, skilled laborers, masons, carpenters and other involved in the construction trades to come to the United States. There was also an influx of tobacco growers and workers.” “The end of World War II saw another large immigration [the correct term here is migration, since Puerto Ricans became U.S. Citizens way back in 1917] Whole Puerto Rican villages often settled in one town, such as **Trenton** and Dover.” “In addition, Puerto Ricans have continued to migrate back and forth between the United States and Puerto Rico, in search for jobs” (page 6).

1990s (Historical Newspaper Articles):

162) Philadelphia Inquirer (Philadelphia Inquirer). *A changing economy forces attention to training. Retraining program gives hope to laid off N.J. factory workers.* (June 19, 1990).

“Many workers who lost their jobs at Campbell Soup Co.’s **Camden factory** may come out ahead, says a top job training official in New Jersey. Hundreds are expected to be trained in technical or office skills under a \$1.5 million federal grant, New Jersey’s Department of Labor announced yesterday. ‘The trend now is to respond to the service industries that are coming into New Jersey,’ said Robert A. Guadagnino, director of the Labor Department’s division of employment and training.”

“On average, the workers were earning \$24,000 a year before being laid off by **Campbell** earlier this year, according to state Labor department figures. ‘I think they’ll do that well within 12 months...with probably a better career ladder than they had at Campbell’s.... About \$1 million of the funding will be used to train and place former Campbell Soup workers in new careers.” “Guadagnino estimated that between 70 percent and 80 percent of 940 former Campbell workers will take advantage of the training programs, which last from three months to a year. Often the private school or community college doing the training is required to find jobs for the newly trained displaced workers. If they don’t, then the training fee is held back, he said” (pages 53, 57). [note: While this article did not identify how many Puerto Rican factory workers were working at Campbell Soup Co. in 1990, the time of the Camden Plant closing, I surmise that it did employ Puerto Ricans. Puerto Ricans were first hired at Campbell’s in 1944]. (cf.: **The Courier-Post** (Camden, New Jersey), April 25, 1944 article, titled “*Puerto Ricans due to aid N.J. Harvest. Islanders Will Work in the Fields and Canneries*”, this newspaper article was earlier identified in this book manuscript, above.). This article has a disheartening photo, with the caption: “**Campbell workers** embrace on last day on the job in March” (A changing economy forces attention to training) (page 53).

163) Philadelphia Inquirer (Philadelphia Inquirer). *Panel urges better education, higher standards for job skills. [this is the 2nd article on this page regarding this topic]* (June 19, 1990).

[This is the 2nd **article which appears in the same issue of the June 19, 1990 Philadelphia Inquirer** newspaper, although it had a different, though somewhat related, article. This article deals with the **structural changes which the U.S. economy** has been undergoing for a while, and the upcoming new training which many factory workers, who are being laid off, will have to undergo, such as those laid off workers from the Campbell Soup Company in March of 1990. (emphasis added)].

Thus this 2nd article points out that: “One reason the United States is losing economic ground to nations such as Germany and Japan are that many of the workers do ‘dumb’ jobs, which require few skills and produce little economic value, a blue-ribbon panel said yesterday.... In a report titled ‘**America’s Choice: High Skills or Low Wages!**’ the commission identified the critical problem as the training of what it calls front-line workers – 70 percent of the workforce who will not graduate from college, and who will hold such jobs as bank teller, factory worker, auto mechanic or data-entry operator. The group proposed five sweeping educational and social policy reforms to keep America competitive by giving workers better skills and encouraging employees to make better use of their human resources. The changes would affect both the way workers are trained for initial jobs and the amount of additional training they would receive during their working lives....”(pages 53, 57). The five referenced recommendations are outlined in this 1990 newspaper article. (emphasis added).

164) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *As I See It. Unscrambling facts about Puerto Ricans and Poverty.* (August 22, 1990). (by Kal Wagenheim).

An author and scholar of Puerto Rican-related issues and topics, Kal Wagenheim (as well as his wife, Olga Jiménez de Wagenheim), wrote the following analysis of the Puerto Rican condition, “As I see it” [“as he sees it”], in 1990. He wrote as follows: “For years, we’ve been hearing from social scientists, who cite official data from the Census Bureau, that Puerto Ricans living on the mainland are the poorest, most downtrodden minority in the nation. The same data, if more carefully analyzed, reveal a far more complex reality, including hidden strength and positive view. Let me refer to a recent Census Bureau report, based on March 1989 surveys, that has been summarized and disseminated by the Institute for Puerto Rican Policy, a New York-based research, advocacy and networking group” (page 8).

“In 1988, Puerto Rican males had median annual earnings of \$16,122. This was higher than the earnings for Mexican males(\$12,107), for Central and South American males (\$14,930) and all other Latinos (\$16,030), except for Cubans (\$17,572).

In other words, the typical Puerto Rican male worker (a member of the nation's so-called poorest minority group) earned only \$28 a week less than a typical Cuban male worker (who is part of the group considered to be among the most successful U.S. immigrants.).

"In 1988, Puerto Rican women in the United States had median annual earnings of \$11,241. This too, was higher than the earnings of Mexican female workers (\$8,110), Central and South American women (\$9,936) and, in fact, about the same as the earnings for all non-Latino women."

"If we look at educational attainment, which often correlate closely with income, these data are not totally surprising, since 54 percent of all Puerto Ricans, age 25 or above, have high school diplomas (compared with 49.8 percent of Mexicans and 50.9 percent of all Latinos), and 9.8 percent have four year or more of college (compared with 6.1 percent of Mexicans are at least as well educated as other Latinos on the mainland and if these Puerto Rican workers earn more than other Latinos, is the Puerto Rican community considered the poorest? Because, depending on how the data are interpreted, that is also true...." (page 8)

My attempt to "summarize" Mr. Wagenheim's "argument" (which I hope I do the deserved justice to it), is that while the data showed that the 1998 median family income for Puerto Ricans was significantly less than the other Latino families, and while the Puerto Rican family was significantly in poverty than the other Latino families, Mr. Wagenheim then posed is astute observation, and question, of the data, namely: "How can Puerto Rican workers earn more, yet be poorer than other Latino groups?" (page 8).

His answer, in short, is that: "Because we have overlooked an important piece of data: the question of single -parent families, most of which are headed by a female. Such families of all ethnic and racial groups are often among the poorest in the nation, because mothers are frequently required to care for young children, meaning they must rely on public assistance or are less likely to qualify for high-paying jobs...." (page 8).

"It appears, then, that one can identify two major economic categories in the Puerto Rican community: the clear majority who are working and competing quite well with other Latinos (and presumably with immigrants of other ethnic groups) and a troublingly large minority of families, headed by women, that are trapped at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder. Why are there more single-parent families headed by women in the Puerto Rican community than among other Latinos and non-Latinos.... If many are migrants from Puerto Rico, is there a selective process at work that provides incentives for women to come to the United States?" (page 8). (emphasis added)

[Note: Kal Wagenheim was born in **Newark, New Jersey**, in 1935 and has been a professional Journalist for many years, and formerly with *The New York Times*; Olga earned her **Ph.D. from**

Rutgers University in 1981. Dr. Olga Jiménez de Wagenheim was the Director, Puerto Rican Studies program, Rutgers-Newark (1981-present). Kal and Olga edited and written several Puerto Rican-related books on Puerto Ricans and Puerto Rican history, such as *Puerto Rico: An Interpretive History: From Pre-Columbian Times to 1900* (1998); *The Puerto Ricans: A documentary History* (Co-edited with Kal Wagenheim (1973). Kal published his book, *Puerto Rico: A Profile* (1970).]. For brevity sake, their respective professional biographies, as it related to Puerto Rican history, and causes, is far too voluminous for me to identify each of their respective contributions, but one can go online, and read about their individual, as well as joint, contributions to Puerto Rican studies, in its “broadest”, and positive sense....]. At the time of the writing of Mr. Wagenheim’s writing of this 1990 newspaper article, this article indicated that, “the writer is based in Maplewood, Essex County [New jersey]. (source online: For Olga see -- *Encyclopedia.com*; as well as: “dpc Dramatic Publishing” for Kal Wagenheim). (emphasis added)

165) The Record (Hackensack, New Jersey). *Free choice for Puerto Rico.* (February 24, 1991).

“Puerto Rico can claim with some justice that it is America’s last colony. Every American president back to Eisenhower has recognized that Puerto Rico’s second-class status is indefensible, and now President Bush is making a new push for statehood.... ***Some 15,000 Puerto Ricans are now serving with U.S. forces in the gulf, and Puerto Ricans have fought for America in World War II, Korea, and Viet Nam....***” (page 26). (emphasis added).

166) Asbury Park Press (Asbury Park, New Jersey). *Hispanic migration a ‘chain’. Family members, friends follow original migrants to towns where they can find acceptance, familiar faces.* (May 3, 1992).

Mr. Argote-Freyre described how a number of New Jersey’s different counties, and cities utilized the “chain migration” process throughout the state, whereby over time, the Puerto Rican, as well as the Hispanic population populations dramatically grew throughout New Jersey. Hopefully, understanding this demographic and sociological concept of “chain migration,” hopefully it can assist the reader with the many different population numbers, as well as their large sizes, over time, that I cite in my book. He wrote, in relevant part, as follows:

167) Philadelphia Inquirer, The (Philadelphia, PA). *A shift to Mexican farm workers in N.J. Puerto Ricans, the traditional laborers, can’t get work. It’s mostly about money.* (June 30, 1993).

“For eight springs [Pedro] Velez had journeyed from Puerto Rico to South Jersey to pick fruits and vegetables, to earn money he sent back to his wife and two children. This year, there was no work and no money for Velez or his friend, not even enough to get home. *‘Estamos en la*

calle. [We're out on the street]' [in the original], Velez said. 'Nobody wants us.' That same day last month, Antonio De La Cerda and four other Mexicans arrived in New Jersey on a Greyhound bus from El Paso, Texas. The five were taken to Glassboro farm and put to work that afternoon...." (page 1).

"In the past, Puerto Rican workers like Pedro Velez came to New Jersey through a government-sanctioned contract. However, the Puerto Rican government, in a dispute with contractors that hire migrants, ended that pact this year. Still hundreds of Puerto Ricans have come on their own this year – only to discover Mexicans getting most of the jobs. 'It's *The grapes of Wrath* all over again, the oldest scam in the world: playing workers against each other...'" (page 1).

The two men are part of a trend sweeping New Jersey farms: Puerto Rican workers, the traditional mainstay of the state's farm labor, are being displaced almost overnight by Mexican migrants. The reasons are mostly economic: It is cheaper, by all accounts, for farm-labor contractors to bring Mexicans north on buses from border towns such as El Paso than to fly workers up from San Juan. There are other reasons for the shift: While Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens, many Mexicans are newly arrived immigrants or illegal immigrants, fearful of complaining about working conditions or wages, state and federal labor officials and migrant worker's advocates say. 'Mexicans are cheap workers. If they're illegal, they can't complain. Puerto Ricans are citizens. They have some idea of their rights. They're not afraid,' says Frank Meyner, chief of migrant labor enforcement for the New Jersey Labor Department." (page 1).

"The percentage of Puerto Ricans in the state's total migrant farm labor pool – about 16,000 workers at the peak of the season – *has shrunk from 85 percent in 1989 to less than 24 percent this year [1993]*, according to Meyer. At the same time, the percent of Mexicans has risen from less than 9 percent to 65. As a result, Meyer says, 'a lot of Puerto Rican workers are basically out on the street with little money. When it came time to hire, the growers hired Mexicans.'" "New Jersey farmers face economic worries of their own –the high cost of supplies, the relatively low cost of produce, to name two.... The Puerto Ricans who came north on their own this year don't have the protections of the old contract. The Mexican workers, many of whom are illegal immigrants, often are reluctant to stand up for their rights because they are afraid of being deported." (page 1). (emphasis added).

"The Puerto Rican workers who came to New Jersey this year are no less eager for work. Last month, more than 150 such migrants were living in the yellow dormitories at the GSA-run migrant camp in Glassboro, waiting for jobs to open up. By last week, the numbers were down to about 30. The Farmworkers Support Committee – best known by its Spanish acronym, CATA – says the rest have found odd jobs, gone to other states for work, gone on unemployment, or returned to Puerto Rico" (page 8).

“Nelson Carrasquillo, executive director of CATA, says the use of Mexican migrants may violate a federal law that requires employers to hire U.S. citizens before contracting foreign workers” (page 8).

168) The Record (Hackensack, New Jersey). *Once Upon an island. How N.J.'s largest Hispanic group built a community.* (November 14, 1993).

“This article provides a large-sized graphic wherein it lists the 1990 Puerto Rican population for each of New Jersey’s 21 Counties” (see: page 25 of this article). The 1990 New Jersey Puerto Rican population was listed as: 320,123, whereas the 1950 Puerto Rican population was listed as 5,640.

“... During the mid-1940s, an average of 4,000 **contract farm workers** came north every year, many of whom stayed once they got a taste of the mainland.” “By 1948, the Puerto Rican Department of Labor began to provide farm workers with the protection of a contract guaranteeing conditions of work, insurance, and travel. ‘The **farms** would send recruiters to the farming villages on the island during the spring. We would work from March to November and return to Puerto Rico during the winter months,’ [Francisco] Lopez said (no relation). ‘Then the cycle would start again in the spring. But if we found permanent jobs on the mainland, we stayed’” (page 25).

“Francisco Lopez [López] was a wide-eyed teenager working in the sugar cane fields when he left his home in Cayey, Puerto Rico, almost 40 years ago to come to ‘*Nueva Jersey*.’ He was recruited by un americano’ to harvest the crops for a small farm on the outskirts of **Vineland**. Driven by poverty, limited chances for employment, and a sense of adventure, the young man jumped at the opportunity. So did 50 others from his hometown, Lopez says. The year was 1953...” (page 25).

169) The Record (Hackensack, New Jersey). *The Changing face of North New Jersey.* (January 1, 1997).

The 1990 Census shows that Passaic County had 42,973 Puerto Ricans, and Bergen County had 11,783 Puerto Ricans. (page 1) The 1990 State of New Jersey had 750,000 Hispanic, with nearly 138,000 persons of Hispanic origin in Bergen and Passaic Counties... The Hispanic population in North Jersey is concentrated in the cities of Passaic and Paterson” (page 33).

170) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Progress touches local Puerto Rican Community.* (June 21, 1998).

“**Camden** – Juan Gonzalez, native of this troubled city, easily could have moved away when he became a successful attorney. Instead, he works from a modest office downtown and still lives

in his childhood home just a short walk away. Gonzalez, 36, says he's committed to helping his city and to supporting its Puerto Rican community.... And for the first time in the parade's 41-year history, participants will march in a city **led by a Puerto Rican Mayor, Milton Milan**. Camden has an estimated 23,000 Puerto Ricans, roughly a quarter of the city's population of about 87,000. Puerto Ricans make up the largest Hispanic group in South Jersey" (Page 1).

"Laborers recruited: South Jersey's Puerto Rican community began in the early 1940s, when laborers were recruited from the Caribbean island to work in Campbell Soup Co.'s Camden factory and in area farms that supplied the plant with tomatoes. But while Puerto Ricans came here for jobs, they also encountered discrimination, inadequate education and, ultimately, powerful forces that devastated Camden." After the **Camden riots** of 1969 and 1971, "the city's neighborhoods spiraled down into poverty and decay. One symbol of Camden's weakened economy: Campbell's downtown plant, the magnet for the early Puerto Ricans known as 'Pioneers,' closed in 1989, idling almost 1,000 workers" (page 9).

One "relatively" positive, and dramatic, development at the national level since this article stated: "While local figures are not available, statistics show gains in other area for Puerto Ricans nationwide. From 1980 to 1990, the poverty rate among Puerto Ricans fell from 46.4 percent to 30.3 [still extraordinarily high]. That was still well above the overall U.S. poverty level, rose from 12.1 to 13.2 percent. And by 1990, the percentage of Puerto Ricans 25 years or older with some college education rose to 29.3 percent, up from 17 percent a decade earlier" (page 9).

2000s (Historical Newspaper Articles):

171) Herald-News, The (Passaic, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican Heroes to Be Saluted for War Service. Pascrell to Cite Veterans from the 65th Regiment*. (July 13, 2000).

"Paterson – When he enlisted in the Army to fight in the Korean War, Donato Santiago Molina did not speak a word of English and wasn't allowed to vote for president. At the time, no one represented him in the House of Representatives or the Senate, he said Wednesday.... **Santiago was one of 29,500 servicemen and servicewomen from the then territory of Puerto Rico who fought in the Korean War [1950-1953]**. A half-century after the war's start, Santiago and five other veterans from Puerto Rico will be honored in a congressional ceremony today.... Another veteran to be honored at the ceremony, Guillermo Alamo, lives in Newark Members of the 65th Infantry, an all-Puerto Rican unit, received four Distinguished Service Crosses, 155 Silver Stars and more than 1,000 Purple Hearts. Some 732 members of the 65th Infantry were killed in combat." The 65th Infantry regiment, which shipped out for Korea in September 1950, was composed completely of Puerto Rican troops, according to retired U.S. Army Sgt. Angel Cordero, an ROTC instructor at Eastside High School" (pages 21, 25). (emphasis added).

172) Asbury Park Press (Asbury Park, New Jersey). *The Puerto Rican Experience a tale told on Streets of Jersey. Nearly one-third of **Camden's** 80,000 residents claimed Puerto Rican ancestry in the 2000 U.S. Census.* (July 25, 2002).

“**Camden** – Angel and Gloria Rodan were among the first wave of Puerto Ricans to arrive in this city. They moved their family... [so they] could work picking tomatoes for **Campbell Soup Co.** Now 55 years later, their family has deep roots in this city across the Delaware River from Philadelphia. And so, does Puerto Rico. The Rodan’s daughters, though, remember a time when they stood out for their skin tones and their language. Vickie Gonzalez, now 58, talked about a time when the only Spanish speaking church in town was just a room in a downtown building. Most of the children in her neighborhood and school were of European ancestry.” “Her family’s history parallels the broader Puerto Rican experience in New Jersey.” “The flow of people to farms and factories in the Northeast a half-century ago was done with the cooperation of the Puerto Rican government. Many workers came to New Jersey and worked in farm labor camps. Later they left the camps for jobs in the cities....” (page 3).

“Angel Rodan worked in the fields, picking vegetables. After a few years, he quit and moved to a job as a cook at a **Camden** restaurant.” “Gloria Rodan also worked, sewing men’s clothing at a factory in **Camden**, then in Philadelphia” (page 3). (emphasis added)

173) Baltimore Sun, The (Baltimore, Maryland). *N.J. home to 1 in 10 Puerto Ricans in U.S.* (Oct. 20, 2002).

“About one-third of residents of **Camden** claim island ancestry.” (page 1) Nearly One-third of the city’s 80,000 residents claimed Puerto Rican ancestry in the 2000 U.S. Census. Only two other cities – Holyoke, Mass., and Hartford, Conn – have a higher concentration of Puerto Ricans. New Jersey has the third-highest number of people with Puerto Rican ancestry in the United States. Seventeen New Jersey cities are in the top 100 nationally, including Jersey City, which boasts the second-largest Puerto Rican Day parade in the nation” (page B19). One section of town, North Camden, is known as little Puerto Rico. The migration from Puerto Rico was heaviest just after World War II as companies such as Campbell’s went to the island to recruit workers, said Carlos Vargas, a researcher at the Center for Puerto Rican Studies at the city University of New York [CUNY].” “The daughters, all college educated, could have left Camden, the state’s poorest city, Gonzalez [Victoria Gonzalez, now 58] said.

174) Palm Beach Post, The (West Palm Beach, Florida). *Code of Honor. More than 50,000 Puerto Ricans served with the U.S. Armed Forces during WW II.* (Sep. 4, 2004).

“Like many other veterans, Jose L. Medina-Negron, 79, of Boynton Beach, still dons his uniform every Memorial Day and on other national holidays.... Medina is one of more than

50,000 Puerto Ricans who served in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II.” Medina made the Army a career, serving with occupation forces in Europe and training recruits in the U.S.” (page 99). (emphasis added).

175) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Lure of suburbs began fall.* (October 30, 2005).

As the author of this article, as well as his book, titled ***Camden After the Fall: Decline and Renewal in a Post-Industrial City***, Howard Gillette (history professor at **Rutgers University**), wrote as follows: “The riots did not transform **Camden**. The decline of Industrial employment preceded the riots of the 1960s. The outward migration of people and businesses coincided with that change. But the process of economic and social change accelerated after 1971...” “**Camden** was a divided city, between different ethnic and racial groups, but its social and political institutions were sufficiently resilient to accommodate change and assure stability. It was all the more remarkable, then, that these well-established patterns and practices could unravel in the course of only a few decades.” ““You should have seen the people flying out of here ... there were moving trucks all over the place.”” Alfredo Alvarado, commenting on the reaction to riots in **Camden** in the 1970s” (page 25 or 5B). Mr. Alvarado “operated a grocery store in South Camden for 24 years.”

176) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Camden’s roots help explain life today. Real Sense of community made a city that worked.* (October 30, 2005).

“[Howard] Gillette’s 2nd articles will lead up to a series of ‘**Courier-Post**’ reports on **Camden’s** continued evolution, to be published Nov. 13 [2005]...” “**Segregated city:** The African-American presence in Camden stretched back to the 1830s. Although ostensibly part of an integrated North, Camden was nearly as segregated as if the city had been below the Mason-Dixon line...” (page 25 or 5B).

177) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Extensive ethnic diversity is city’s backbone. Italy, France, Puerto Rico, Germany all part of our melting pot. Vineland’s 145th Anniversary.* (May 23, 2006).

“Vineland –The roots of the city, which has become an ethnic melting pot over the past 145 years, go even deeper than its agricultural heritage. More than 70 distinct cultures, many fleeing problems in their homelands, have become Vinelanders over the years.... African-Americans were among the workers who helped clear the forest to create Landis Avenue soon after Charles Landis founded Vineland [in 1861].”

“**By the Numbers** -- A closer look at Vineland’s population today: 4,585 – or 8.1 percent –were born in other countries; 12,847 – or 22.8 percent – have Italian ancestry; 5,408 –or 9.6 percent –have German ancestry (source: 2000 Census).” This article also briefly mentions the arrivals of

the: Jewish immigrants; the Russian immigrants; the Greek immigrants; and “the latest ethnic group to call Vineland home is the Hispanic community, which comprise about one-third of the city’s population.” “By 1887, there were 126 African-Americans in the city; today, there are more than 7,600” (page 44).

“Great waves of Hispanics, particularly from **Puerto Rico**, began in the mid-1950s. Many arrived to work on the farms” (page 44). (emphasis added).

178) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Santiago ‘Sammy’ Mercado, 65. Owner-Operator of Mercado and Sons Dry Cleaners. [an Obituary]* (March 23, 2007).

“Santiago ‘Sammy’ Mercado went to be with the Lord on Tuesday, March 20, 2007. Born in Utuado, Puerto Rico, moved to Vineland in 1956. In his earlier years, **he worked for local farms as a farm laborer** and then worked for local clothing factories.... He was one of the founders of the Puerto Rican Action Group. He is survived by his wife of 47 years, Ines (Santiago-Gotay) Mercado of Vineland....” (page 4).

“He went to work for the **Farm Workers Organization to help the farm laborers....**” He “later owned and operated Mercado and Sons Dry Cleaners on Sixth and Cherry streets in Vineland.... Sammy was active within the community, where he was former president of the Puerto Rican Festival Committee” (page 4).

179) Herald-News (Passaic, New Jersey). *For nearly 50 years, Puerto Ricans meet at Passaic Club.* (June 5, 2008). [see p.228]

“**PASSAIC** – It was a typical Friday night at Lajas Civic Club: Men nursed Coronas as they intensely watched opponents lay down their dominoes.... Genaro ‘Machuca’ Luciano, started the club in 1960 with about 100 people who came together to socialize.... They were part of the first wave of Puerto Rican migrants who came to this country in the 1950s and 60s to work in New York and New Jersey’s shipyards and factories. They were forced to leave their tranquil fishing villages and pineapple and sugar cane farms as the agriculture economy collapsed during ‘Operation Bootstrap,’ a program meant to industrialize Puerto Rico. At that time there were a number of clubs in Passaic dedicated to various towns in Puerto Rico, some of which have since closed....” (pages A1, A13).

“According to the U.S. Census, the number of Puerto Rican residents has eroded in recent years. The Census Bureau reported that from 2000 to 2005, the number of Puerto Rican residents in Passaic declined from 9,122 to 5,196” (page A13). Finally, “a large number of Puerto Ricans in Passaic originally came from *Lajas* [Puerto Rico]....” (page A1).

180) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican Parade lifts spirits in Camden*. (June 29, 2009).

“Camden – Thousands of Puerto Ricans lined the streets in **Camden** on Sunday to party and celebrate their heritage at the annual Parada San Juan Bautista [*Parada San Juan Bautista*]. This event, in its 52nd year, was scaled back slightly this year due to budget constraints, its organizers said.... The sea of people—many wearing the Puerto Rican flag on their backs—made it hard to walk down 3rd Street.” “We’re here to represent, as Puerto Ricans and people of different nationalities,” said Porscha Bell, 23, and Eliana Evang, 21, both from Philadelphia, who spent the afternoon among a group of friends” (page 1).

2010s (Historical Newspaper Articles):

181) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Eulogio Cortes, 84. Co-owner of La Utuadena and Restaurant*. (June 4, 2011).

“Eulogio Cortes, 84, of Vineland [New Jersey] passed away June 1, 2011, at Cooper University Hospital in Camden, Eulogio was born in Angeles, Utuado, Puerto Rico... and lived in Vineland most of his life.... In 1949, at age 22, he married Trifina Custodio from his hometown of Angeles, Utuado. He later came to Vineland in 1952, **to work on the farms**, and during the winters, he worked for Diamond Construction. In 1960, he started his own business, **catering to the needs of farm workers** in South Jersey.... In 1987, he was promoted to the Farmworker’s Head Start program as a bus driver coordinator. He received much recognition for his dedication to Farmworkers Corp.” “He and his wife received recognition as pioneers to Vineland from Puerto Rico from the Puerto Rican Festival Committee. During the Accion Social Puertoriqueno Club’s [in original] 50th-year celebration in 2007, Eulogio was recognized as one of its first members.” (page 4).

“Since 1956, he was active in the Accion Social Puertoriqueno [in original], the first Hispanic social club of Vineland, where he held many leadership positions.” “He went to **Trenton** to get special declarations, such as el ‘Dia de Puertoriqueno,’ [in original] Puerto Rico Day, etc.” “In 1970, Eulogio and his wife, Fina, with the help of family, became owners of La Utuadena Groceries and Restaurant.... Eulogio, in his hometown of Angeles, went to school until ninth grade. But in 1978, in order to have a better job, he went to Vineland Adult School and received his high school diploma” (page 4).

182) Daily Journal, The (Vineland, New Jersey). *Flag-raising ceremony held at Vineland City Hall*. (July 20, 2015).

“Flags are very important symbols. On Sunday, the city’s Puerto Rican community proudly watched their culture and heritage celebrated with the raising of the Puerto Rican flag at City Hall. The annual event, attended by more than a hundred residents, was held to kick start the Puerto Rican Festival of New Jersey, now in its 48th year.” (page A1).

The caption of one of the photos which appears in this article reads as follows: “Vineland Mayor Ruben Bermudez (center) raises the Puerto Rico flag at City Hall on Sunday.... Perhaps the event’s most anticipated speaker was Vineland Mayor Ruben Bermudez, **who is both Puerto Rican and the city’s first Hispanic mayor**” (page A4).

183) The Item of Millburn and Short Hills (Millburn, New Jersey). *Author to Speak on Women in WW II. Book Club.* (April 7, 2016). (emphasis added).

“The NJ World War II Book Club will present Patricia Chappine lecturing on her new book, ‘New Jersey Women in World War II’ on Wednesday, April 13 [2016]. Chappine, an adjunct professor at Stockton University, explores the pivotal roles that New Jersey women played in World War II. Real-life Rosie the Riveters worked the lines in New Jerseys factories, such as those of General Motors Eastern Aircraft Division, while women on the vulnerable coast enforced blackout orders. Others sold war bonds, planted victory gardens and conserved materials for the war effort. Thousands more served as nurses and in branches of the armed forces like the Women’s Corps and the U.S. Navy’s Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service.

“African-American women fought a double war; one against the nation’s enemies and another against discrimination” (page B6).

184) Central New Jersey Home News (New Brunswick). *Central Jersey. Bank to help nonprofits.* (September 19, 2016).

“Bank of America has announced that \$760,000 in grants will be distributed to 21 nonprofits working to increase access to affordable housing and support neighborhood revitalization in New Jersey. Securing stable housing continues to be a challenge in New Jersey, with more than 35 percent of individuals facing barriers to homeownership. Other organizations receiving grants include:

Affordable Housing Alliance , Central Jersey Housing Resource... Habitat for Humanity (**Newark, Morris and Paterson**), Housing Partnership for Morris County, Housing and Community Development Network of New Jersey, Puerto Rican Association for Human Development.... (page Ap).

185) Miami Herald (Miami, Florida). *How Puerto Ricans are changing the face of Florida.* (January 23, 2017).

“Shortly after the end of World War I, Puerto Rican emigration began to increase after Congress in 1917 approved a law granting U.S. citizenship to Puerto Ricans.... Eventually, Puerto Ricans began to influence popular national culture” (page 4A).

“In 1910, the population of Puerto Ricans [in the United States] was estimated at only 1,513 people. By 1950, there were about 225,110; by 1960, 892,513; 1970, 1.3 million; 1980, 2 million; 1990, 2.7 million; 2000, 3.4 million” Puerto Ricans in the United States” (page A4).

186) USA today -The Indianapolis Star (Indianapolis, Indiana). *Poll: Puerto Rico remains a mystery to many Americans. As island asks for help, Puerto Rico takes center stage.* (September 27, 2017).

Hurricane Maria landed on Puerto Rico during its impact duration from September 20-21st, according to *Wikipedia*. It was described as having “devasted the entirety of Puerto Rico, and Maria was the strongest storm to impact the island in 90 years.... An estimated 2,982 fatalities and US \$90 billion in damage occurred as a result of the hurricane. One week later, the newspaper article indicated that on September 27, 2017: “a USA TODAY/Suffolk University poll was conducted in March [of 2017] found that fewer than half of Americans (47%) believe that Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens. They are. Instead, 30% of the people surveyed thought residents of the island are citizens of Puerto Rico. Another 21% just didn’t know where the people of Puerto Rico belong” (page B1).

“That may help explain why the nation rallied behind the victims of Hurricane Harvey in Texas and Hurricane Irma in Florida but have not responded in the same way to the victims of Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico.” “‘What I fear is that the federal government is not stepping up as fully and as quickly as we must,’ Rep. Luis Gutierrez, D-Ill., whose parents are **Puerto Rican** [and therefore, so is he], said on the floor of the House of Representatives on Tuesday. ‘We need an air lift. We need an effort the scale of Dunkirk. We need the federal government to go all in’” (page B1).

‘From 2006 to 2015, about 445,000 left the island for the mainland, more than 10% of the island’s population, according to the Puerto Rico Statistics Institute. Most of them live in New York, Florida **and New Jersey**” (page B2).

“As citizens, Puerto Ricans also can volunteer to serve, or be drafted into, the military. About 18,000 Puerto Ricans served in World War I, 65,000 in World War II, 61,000 in the Korean War, and 48,000 in Vietnam, according to Puerto Rico’s former governor Luis Fortuño” (page B2).

187) Courier-News, The (Bridgewater, New Jersey). *Rutgers welcomes largest class in its history.* (August 31, 2018). (emphasis added).

“New Brunswick – [Sabastian] “Munoz is one of 7,000 first-year students, the largest class in the university’s history at its flagship campus.... About 2,000 students, or 28 percent, of the class of 2022 are first-generation college students, like Munoz. In 2018, the overall acceptance rate at the university was 72 percent, up from 66.5 percent in 2017. The gender breakdown of the incoming class – 51 percent women and 49 percent men – also reflects the trend of the campus at large” (page A5).

“The university promotes its socio-economic and racial diversity proudly through its Office of Diversity and Inclusion.” As a result, the 2018 incoming class statistics are as follows: “The incoming class is composed of 35 percent white students, 33 percent Asian students, 5.8 percent African American or black students, 9.7 percent Hispanic and **2.3 percent Puerto Rican students**” (p. A5). (emphasis added).

188) Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey). *Determination after displacement. Transplanted Puerto Ricans still settling into life in New Jersey. Hurricane Maria: One Year Later* (September 21, 2018).

“Three weeks after *Hurricane Maria* tore through her second-floor apartment in Puerto Rico, tearing the roof off of the building and leaving only her bedroom standing, Josyvette Sierra boarded a plane for the first time with her 2-year-old son to join her mother in New Jersey. [Josyvette] Sierra, 25, thought she would stay a few months until conditions on the island improve, but a year after the powerful Category 4 storm made landfall on Sept. 20, 2017, she remains in **Passaic County**. She has found work, and her son, Kemuel, is learning English. Now she is looking for her own apartment” (page A11).

“In the year since Maria’s lashing rain and 150-mph winds destroyed homes and knocked out power and water services across the island, 198,000 Puerto Ricans have relocated to the U.S. mainland, said Edwin Melendez, director of the Center for Puerto Rican Studies at Hunter College in New York. Gov. Phil Murphy has said that more than 30,000 Puerto Ricans have settled in New Jersey, which is home to around 500,000 residents of Puerto Rican ancestry, trailing only Florida and New York. Experts say the migration is expected to continue while the island grapples with an ongoing economic crises and high unemployment as it struggles to recover from the storm” (page A11).

“As many as 4,823 students who were displaced by natural disasters arrived in new Jersey during the last school year, the great majority of them from Puerto Rico, said Michael Yapple, a spokesman for the state Department of Education. Yapple said the department has been working with the public school districts in **Newark** and **Paterson** to help speed the process of certifying teachers from Puerto Rico to work in classrooms in New Jersey.” “There is a demand for bilingual educators in New Jersey schools, and it’s our goal to help expedite the process so they can become properly certified in New Jersey.” “As many as 4,823 students who were displaced

by natural disasters arrived in New Jersey during the last school year (page A11). (emphasis added).

189) Ocean Star, The (Point Pleasant Beach. N.J.). *Obituaries. Carmen L. Fredericks [Blanco]*. (Dec. 14, 2018).

“Carmen L. Fredericks [Blanco] died at Ocean medical Center...on Dec. 6, 2018 at the age of 94.... **Carmen was born** July 15, 1924 in **Ponce, Puerto Rico**, to Osvaldo Blanco and Luisa Martinez. She graduated from Ponce Business High School and at age of 17 enlisted into the U.S. Women’s Army Corps during **World War II**, in which she was one of the first 100 Puerto Rican women woman accepted to the U.S. Army out of 1,000 applicants. Her duties included the coordination and negotiations for the interchange of prisoners of war. She was extremely proud of her service. After her Honorable discharge she returned home to Puerto Rico. For a short time” (page 27). (emphasis added).

“Moving to Brick in the early 1970s, she focused on being a stay at home mom to her youngest child while also being part of Brick Township Schools Childhood Intervention program for at-risk youth and as a Spanish/English interpreter for the schools.” After a moving to Florida for eight years, she the moved “back to New Jersey, then spending her final years in Point Pleasant Beach” (page 27).

190) Verona-Grove Times (Verona, New Jersey). *NJ begins path toward new era of higher minimum wage*. (February 14, 2019).

“New Jersey’s new minimum wage law signed by Gov. Phil Murphy represents a long-overdue adjustment for the state, and a fair bookend to the tough pay equity law enacted last year in favor of our working classes. Long sought by top Democrats and labor groups, and blocked by former Republican Gov. Chris Christie, the law will raise wages gradually to \$15 an hour by 2024 for most employees.... Under the new wage law, most of new Jersey’s low-wage workers would see the minimum wage rise to \$10 an hour in July and jump another \$1 each Jan. 1 until reaching \$15 an hour in 2024. The current minimum rate is \$8.85 an hour. According to the liberal-leaning think tank New Jersey Policy Perspective, the wage increase will affect more than 1 million people by 2024” (page A6). (accessed on 1/14/21).

191) Herald-News (Passaic, New Jersey). *Minimum wage changes take effect July 1. Exceptions set for some businesses*. (June 30, 2019).

“**NJ minimum wage increase schedule: Key exceptions** --- Under the bill, a seasonal worker is defined as someone whose job falls only in the window of May 1 to Sep. 30, while a small employer is any business with five or fewer.... **Agricultural workers: Farm laborers** will have to wait even longer to reach a \$15 wage. Their schedule: \$10.30 on Jan. 1, 2020; \$10.90 on Jan.

2022; \$0.80 increase every subsequent Jan.1 until reaching \$12.50 in 2024. Wage increases would then be tied to the CPI-W” (page B3). (emphasis added). (accessed on 1/14/21).

2020s (Newspaper Articles):

192) New York Times, The. *Farmworkers, Mostly Undocumented, Become “Essential” During Pandemic.* (April 2, 2020; Updated April 10, 2020).

“Immigrant field workers have been told to keep working despite stay-at-home directives, and given letters attesting to their “**critical**” role in feeding the county.... [Nancy Silva], who has spent much of her life in the United States evading law enforcement, now carries a letter from her employer in her wallet, declaring that the Department of Homeland Security considers her ‘**critical to the food supply chain.**’ (emphasis added).

193) NJTV News and NJ Spotlight. *New Jersey’s Dangerous Harvest.* (May 7, 2020).

“Thousand of migrant workers will soon arrive in the Garden State to pick fruits and vegetables during the COVID-19 pandemic. Can farm camps and packing houses be kept safe? Art Galletta, a prominent **South Jersey** blueberry grower, is optimistic by nature, a trait he shares with many of his agricultural brethren. But this year he is nervous --- not about a good yield, but about a host of other challenges, specifically those that **COVI-19** poses.... Galletta will be responsible for the health and safety of 500-plus migrant workers who will be here next month at his farm....” “Every year, an estimated 20,000 migrant farmworkers --- **deemed essential workers** --- from Mexico, Haiti, **Puerto Rico**, and Central America arrive in New Jersey to pick fruits and vegetables.” “Gov. Phil Murphy cited Singapore as a cautionary tale at the briefing. There, an influx of migrant laborers recently caused a second surge of COVID-19 infections” (pages 1, 2). (emphasis added).

194) Philadelphia Daily News (Philadelphia, PA). *Help for The Farm Team. Latino professionals lend S. Jersey field workers ‘a voice to help them out of the shadows.’* (June 2, 2020).

This June **2020** newspaper article reported that: “The group of seven young professionals from South Jersey learned about their common interests on Facebook. They were the sons and daughters of **migrant workers, most of them had worked the fields themselves as children....** That’s how these leaders, ages 19 to 29, from Vineland-Bridgeton-Millville area, organized to help and highlight the work that migrant workers do and the risks they face while harvesting South Jersey’s crops amid the **COVID-19 pandemic**. So far, the group has a Facebook presence... [and has] delivered meals and food supplies and created a relief fund that has already provided money to 43 transient and non-transient laborers who help farm lettuce, cabbage, and

cilantro....” “Its members say they are ‘the voice that helps them out of the shadows’” (page A21). (emphasis added).

“The migrant worker, who used his nickname to protect his identity, said he appreciates the efforts from the young adults who have organized to help the farm laborers, most with Mexican, Salvadoran, Haitian, **and Puerto Rican backgrounds** (page A22). He said he has not seen this type of engagement in his 16 years working the South Jersey fields. (emphasis added).

“The South Jersey organizers – who work in education, health care, finance, hospitality, and entertainment, and for the military – decided to take action amid their growing concerns that the migrant workers now face even greater unsafe work conditions” (page A22).

“The State Department of Health said 148 farmworkers tested at a state federally Qualified Health Center have been diagnosed with COVID-19 in Salem, Cumberland, Ocean, Gloucester, Monmouth, Warren, and Somerset Counties, between April 30 and May 27.... News organization NJSpotlight reported on May 22 that the state Department of Health confirmed the death of two South Jersey seasonal farm workers in South Jersey who had contracted COVID-19. The report also said that the number of seasonal farm worker in South Jersey who have tested positive for COVID-19 has spiked to more than 400 since the beginning of May.

Now, wearing T-shirts that read ‘You too are essential,’ the group has connected with other local organizations doing advocacy for farmworkers. They look forward to producing T-shirts to help the relief fund, to engage the public with the farmworkers’ plight, and continue to inform and feed laborers (page A22).

“On May 21, **Gov. Phil Murphy’s** administration issued a set of guidelines to assist agricultural businesses and farmworkers in minimizing exposure to COVID-19. The guidelines outline what the working conditions should be during the agricultural production process, as well as testing/treatment procedures and shared housing and group transportation for workers. With thousands more seasonal workers due to arrive in South Jersey in June, state Sen. M. Teresa Ruiz (D., Essex [County]) is concerned about farmworkers’ safety” (page A22). She said the pandemic has resurfaced the underlying conditions that have been affecting these workers for years and need to be addressed with a holistic view with COVID-19” (page A22). (emphasis added).

195) NJTV News and NJ Spotlight. *Some South Jersey Farmers Won’t Let Seasonal Workers be Tested for COVID-19.* (July 3, 2020).

This article points out that: “Refusals come just as migrant-worker population starts to rise steeply, with as many as 10,000 laborers arriving from states where COVID-19 cases are increasing. A roadblock has emerged in the state’s COVID-19 campaign to test the thousands of

migrant workers harvesting fruits and vegetables on New Jersey farms: An increasing number of growers are refusing to allow health care professionals test the seasonal laborers they have hired. The state Department of Health said some farmers are not participating in the testing program but refused to disclose how many and their locations. Those familiar with the process in the communities say the number of growers is in the dozens, with most in **Cumberland County** and recently six blueberry growers in **Atlantic County**, according to two people with knowledge of the testing operation” [Note: it is reasonable to believe that a certain number, and percentage of these migrant farm laborers, are Puerto Ricans] (page 1).

“[Governor] Murphy issued a travel advisory on June 24, requesting all individuals traveling from 16 states with a high COVID-19 positivity rate to self-quarantine for a 14-day period. Those states include Florida [which also employs Puerto Rican migrant farm laborers, some of whom travel to the farms in New Jersey when their farms are ready in plant, and then to harvest], Georgia and North Carolina --- the origin of the overwhelming majority of blueberry migrants that come to New Jersey every year” (page 2).

196) Courier-News (Bridgewater, New Jersey). *Caba urges Middlesex County to name in honor of Puerto Rican-US Army war heroes*. (September 25, 2020). (emphasis added).

“Perth Amboy Councilman Helmin J. Caba is urging Middlesex County Freeholders to name a new waterfront park here in honor of ‘The Borinqueneers,’ Puerto Rican soldiers who served in the US Army’s Hispanic-segregated 65th infantry Regiment during three wars. ‘Naming this beautiful, new county facility ‘Borinqueneers Park’ would be a tremendous tribute to their courageous and historic military service,’ said Caba, the city’s Democratic chairman, in a news conference. It would also honor Perth Amboy’s proud Puerto Rican community for their continuing contributions to our nation, state, county and city.’ Said Caba, who is running for mayor on the ‘2020 Vision’ Team with council candidates Rose B. Morales and Bienvenido ‘BJ’ Torres Jr.”

“The Borinqueneers is the nickname for the 65th Infantry Regiment, the Army’s only Hispanic-segregated unit, comprised mostly of Puerto Rican soldiers. Serving in *World War I and II* and the Korean War [as well as the Viet Nam, and the wars in the Middle East, as well], this regiment earned a reputation for toughness and bravery in combat” (page A2). (accessed 1/14/2021).

197) Asbury Park Press (Asbury Park, New Jersey). *NJ’s minimum wage rises to \$12*. (January 4, 2021).

Unfortunately, “**Agricultural Workers** – Farm laborers will have to wait even longer to reach a \$15 wage. Their schedule (page A2):

- No change from \$10.30 this year.
- \$10.90 on Jan.1, 2022.
- \$0.80 increase every subsequent Jan. 1 until reaching \$12.50 in 2024.
- Wage increases would then be tied to the CPI-W.”

“In 2024, the heads of two state departments, Agriculture and Labor and Workforce Development, would have to study whether to raise wages further **for Agricultural workers**. If they can’t agree, the governor would nominate a tie-breaking member subject to Senate confirmation” (page A2).

PART IX

New York Times’ 1970s and a 2020 Article Relating to the Puerto Rican Migrant Workers’ Conditions (including a New York-related Newspaper article of Dec. 20, 1958)

198) The New York Age (New York, New York). *Few Puerto Ricans Migrating to NYC; Affected by Recession*. (December 20, 1958).

“Puerto Rican migration to America is one index of the U.S. economy’s health, according to a statement by Clarence Senior, Chief of the Migration Division of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor. ‘Migration from Puerto Rico,’ Senior said, ‘rises during times of prosperity when an expanding economy creates an increased demand for workers to fill new jobs, and it drops during times of recession.’ It was also revealed that less and less Puerto Ricans are migrating to New York City each year [while a certain portion have been migrating to New Jersey]. Since 1946 when 95 percent of the Puerto Ricans migrating to the United States came to New York City to 1958 when only 60 per cent made the city made... [New York City] their home, there has been a steady decline. Page 20 of this [1958] article has a Table titled, “Puerto Rican Migration to Continental U.S. and New York City: By Year, 1946-1957” (page 20).

Recession Reduced Migration:

“Senior stated that ‘as a result of the beginning of the recession last year, migration dropped 28 per cent between 1956 and 1957. With the beginning of the recession, migration continued to fall, but in September and October it rose a little above last year’s level. During September and October 1958 there was a net migration from Puerto Rico to the U.S. of 467 persons, while during these same months in 1957 there was actually a net migration to Puerto Rico of 882 persons. He continued ‘now that migration is beginning to rise a little, we have another indication that the country is on its way out of the recession’” (page 20).

Fewer To New York:

“As the number of Puerto Rican migrants to the United States has declined during the past 12 years, there has been a steady decline of those settling in New York City. During 1948 and 1949, 95 percent of the workers migrating from Puerto Rico were settling in New York. By 1956, the proportion had dropped to an estimated 65 percent, and since then, according to surveys carried out by the Puerto Rico Bureau of Labor statistics at the International Airport in San Juan, the figure has declined to 60 percent for 1957 and 1958” (page 20).

The Table, titled “Puerto Rican Migration to Continental U.S. and New York City: By Year, 1946-1957”, shows “...net out-migration from Puerto Rico to the United States and New York City by year since 1946. The size of the migration varies closely with job opportunities in the U.S. The slight recession in the U.S. in 1954 resulted in a 69 per cent drop in migration between 1953 and 1954. The recession beginning in the latter part of 1957 resulted in a 28 per cent drop in 1957 as compared with 1956. The proportion of migrants settling in New York City has steadily declined during the past several years as more job opportunities have become available in other areas...” (page 20).

The above referenced Table shows, for example, that in 1946, the Puerto Rican migration to the U.S. Mainland was 39,911. Of this amount, migration to N.Y.C. was 37,900, or 95% of the Total Migration. By 1957, the Table shows that migration to the U.S. mainland was 37,704, of which 22,600 was Puerto Rican migration to N.Y.C. Thus, the % of Total Migration in 1957 was at 60%.

In 1958 (est.) [estimated], which is the last year shown in this Table, shows that migration to the U.S. Mainland was as low as 29,400, while migration to N.Y.C. was as low as 17,600. Thus, the % of Total Migration for 1958 (est.) was 60%. It should be noted that for 1958 (est.), the estimated figure was “estimated on basis of migration for ten-month period January-October 1958, as compared with same period of 1957” (page 20). Also, the Migration to N.Y.C. was “estimated on basis on 1940-1950 trend, population reports for other cities, and (for 1956-1958) surveys conducted at San Juan Airport by Puerto Rican Bureau of Labor Statistics.”

199) *New York Times.* Puerto Ricans Check Jersey Farm Camps. (September 13, 1971).

“**Woodstown, N.J.**, Sept. 12---A special investigating committee from Puerto Rico this weekend saw several squalid migrant farm-worker camps in which laborers complained bitterly of working and living conditions and a lack of adequate medical care. Several senators from the island commonwealth are conducting a two-week investigation of the working and living conditions of Puerto Ricans in the mainland. They spent their first weekend in New Jersey, where there are 12,000 Puerto Rican farm workers, half of them under contract to farmers. Testimony at an informal public hearing in **Camden** on Friday had already convinced the committee’s President, Senator Ernesto Cannasquillo, that the standard work contract that the

commonwealth negotiates with farmers on behalf of the workers would have to be 'drastically modified'. He said he wanted to eliminate what he said he considered loopholes and inequities through which Puerto Rican migrants are reportedly cheated of their wages and work benefits and forced to live in camps which he described today as 'inhuman'" (New York Times: 1).

"However, on a television program today in Philadelphia, Gabriel Coll, the director of the State Migrant Labor Bureau, said that things were never better for migrants in New Jersey. At an earlier public hearing, Mr. Coll, a Puerto Rican himself, said that conditions in the camps were so good that he had stopped inspecting some of them.... The committee met yesterday with the Glassboro Service Association, which represents the farmers. Later, the committee visited some camps selected for them by the association and the New Jersey Farm Bureau. They were better than the ones the committee had seen on its own."

200) *New York Times. Migrant Workers Uniting to Fight Job Abuse.* (August 14, 1972) (by Donald Janson Special to *The New York Times*. (a digitized version of this article was accessed on September 9, 2020, pages 1-5).

"**GLASSBORO, N.J.,** August 13 – Scores of Puerto Rican migrant workers are arriving here daily to pick South Jersey's tomato crop, ripening now through September.... There is no decrease, however, in worker's complaints of substandard housing and unsanitary conditions at the 1,400 labor camps provided by *New Jersey farmers*. In an effort to improve field and living conditions for some 6,000 contract workers, Puerto Rican labor organizers are laying plans to form the first union of islanders who labor each summer in the fields of new Jersey and other East Coast states.... In Vineland [New Jersey], the Rev. Wilmer Silva, a Presbyterian minister from Puerto Rico who heads the inter-denominational community migrant ministry serving five South Jersey counties, said migrants hesitate to complain of the spraying or to testify against farmers for fear of being discharged" (pages 1-5).

"Enforcement of the contract is a function of the Department of Labor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, but it has never brought suit for breach of contract in the more than 20 years that the commonwealth has sent workers to New Jersey. He and Mr. Cullen, of the Camden Regional Services, said the Puerto Rican migrants probably would not be represented in New Jersey until they formed a Union and did their own bargaining with grower associations.... The organizers belong to the Committee to Organize *Trabajadores* (migrant workers) of Puerto Rico, field arm of the Committee for support of Puerto Rican Migrants, based in San Juan." (emphasis added to the Spanish word).

201) *New York Times. Camden: An Exodus of Whites.* (June 25, 1972). (by Edward C. Burks). (The *Times's* print archive and **accessed** online on November 21, 2020).

“Talk about the ‘white exodus from the cities’ usually evokes visions of massive departures from such metropolises as New York and Philadelphia. Yet South Jersey’s **Camden**, a relatively small city, lost nearly one-third of its white population during the 1960’s, more than doubling the rate of the white decline in New York and nearby Philadelphia. The old city’s population tumbled from 117,000 to 102,551 during the decade, while **Camden’s** black population increased from 27,700 to more than 40,000 to account for 39 percent of Camden’s total in 1970.” (emphasis added, above).

“ An analysis of official 1970 census figures show that Camden’s great loss of white population and its very low home values closely parallel the situation in **Newark**, the state’s largest city. While Camden was in full decline as reflected by the loss of middle-class whites and growth of welfare rolls, only 5 to 10 miles away, Camden County’s sprawling Cherry Hills Township, 98.7 per cent white, was having a booming growth. Cherry Hill doubled its population---from 31,500 in 1960 to 64,395 in 1970, as new suburban homes multiplied. At census time, it had moved slightly ahead of Camden in its total white population.”

“While the median value of Camden’s aging stock of single-family homes was \$8,400, one of the lowest of any major municipality in New Jersey, the comparable value in the rest of the country was twice that figure. The *New York Times* has prepared the accompanying maps using official census figures to show the racial breakdown and the median values of homes in each of the country’s census tracts or official counting areas.”

“Cherry Hill, comprising 14 census tracts, reported 646 homes valued by their owners at more than \$50,000 in 1970, or 57.5 per cent of the county total; and 3,283 homes valued at between \$35,000 and \$50,000, making up two-thirds of the county total in that category. Housing values have, of course, risen considerably since then. **By contrast, Camden** had only five single-family homes valued at more than \$50,000 in 1970 and only 14 between \$35,000 and \$50,000.”

“Five of the 14 tracts in Cherry Hill had a median housing values in excess of \$30,000, and nearby Haddonfield, with 254 houses rated at better than \$50,000 in 1970, had a median value of \$38,400 for its homes. That figure, of course, is much lower than today’s values. Census figures show that a quarter million whites migrated outward from Philadelphia during the 1960s, and that three nearby counties in **New Jersey** --- Burlington, **Camden** and Gloucester, all part of the Philadelphia metropolitan area--- had a net in-migration of 78,000 whites. But **Camden County** got a little more than 10 per cent of that total --- just 8,670.”

“Outside of the city of Camden [*sic*], however, the county’s black population is only 3.4 per cent. Only a few census tracts outside the city have a large proportion of blacks” (pages 1-3, of this digitized version).

“**SWEDESBORO**, Sept. 21 – “‘It looks dilapidated on the outside,’ Joseph Dibella said apologetically as he looked at the cinderblock shed that houses migrant workers on his farm on Davidson Road here. ‘But it’s all right inside....’ Mr. Dibella does not go inside often. He leaves the managing of the migrant workers who pick his crops to a crew leader. Inside the dingy shed, four cots are crowded into a 12-by-14-foot room. The mattresses, caked with dirt, are partly covered with dirty blankets. There are no sheets or pillowcases. Some 18,000 migrant workers, many of them Puerto Rican, came to New Jersey’s farms this summer. Many leave as the harvests finish, but the problems remain.”

“If anything, the problems are durable. In September 1950, for example, President Harry S. Truman’s Commission on Migrant Labor held two days of hearings in Trenton, and was told of low wages, poor housing and exploitation. Now, 22 years later, it is not hard to find evidence of the same abuses. But Mr. Dibella said the migrants were doing better than ever.... The largest group of migrants is brought to New Jersey farms almost entirely from Puerto Rico by the Glassboro Service Association, Inc. From its headquarters in the low green buildings of a former World War II prisoner-of-war camp the association last year supplied 6,800 migrants to the state’s farmers.... A report by the Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey this summer said the average migrant worker studied got only \$10 or \$15 a week after deductions.”

Finally, “Many migrant workers have no skills and do not know how to hunt for other jobs. But Awildo Perez, 20, who said he has been making \$20 to \$60 a week for seven days’ work on the Jill Brothers farm on Route 45 between Mullica Hill and Woodstown, is looking forward to a factory job in Atlantic City.”

203) New York Times. Farmworkers, Mostly Undocumented, Become ‘Essential’ During Pandemic”. (April 2, 2020). (Updated: April 10, 2020). [relating to COVID-19 and Farm Workers].

“Immigrant field workers have been told to keep working despite stay-at-home directives, and given letters attesting to their **‘critical’** role in feeding the country.”

“Los Angeles – Like legions of immigrant farmworkers, Nancy Silva for years has done the grueling work of picking fresh fruit that Americans savor... but the widening coronavirus pandemic has brought an unusual kind of recognition: Her job as a field worker has been deemed by the federal government as **‘essential’ to the country**. Ms. Silva, who has spent much of her life in the United States evading law enforcement, now carries a letter from her employer in her wallet, declaring that the Department of Homeland Security considers her **‘critical to the food supply chain’**.... ‘It’s sad that it takes a health crisis like this [i.e., the **COVID-19** Nationwide and Worldwide pandemic] to highlight the farmworkers’ importance’” (page 1). [Note: The above would also apply to the New Jersey (and Puerto Rican) Migrant Farm Workers, as well.]. (emphasis added, above).

[**NOTE:** The U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency, (Washington, D.C.) distributed a nationwide document on March 19, 2020, titled, “Memorandum on Identification of *Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers* During COVID-19 Response” .].

PART X

A Listing Citing of Selective Research Tools and Sources Which I Accessed as well as for Future Online and/or “in-person” Archival Research:

Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños*. Hunter College, CUNY. **The Records of the Government of Puerto Rico In the United States, 1930-1993. Finding Aid. (88 pages online) (Archives of the Puerto Rican Diaspora). (www.centro.org).

“The records of the Government of Puerto Rico in the United States document the role of the Puerto Rican government in this massive displacement of people and its unprecedented efforts to influence the lives of **migrants** wherever they settled.” “The Records of the Offices of the Government in the United States (OGPRUS) consist of records generated by a central office and various regional and local offices operated by the government of Puerto Rico in the continental United States from **1930 to 1993.**”

“These records document the functions of the Bureau of Identification and Documentation, (1930-1948); the Migration Division from 1948 to 1989; and the Migration Division from 1948 to 1989; and the Department of Community Affairs in the United States, 1989-1993 (a cabinet-level department, which superseded the Migration Division)” (pages 8, 9,10).

“**Historical Notes:** “The migration of Puerto Ricans to the United States extends over a period of more than a hundred years. Under the provisions of the Jones Act of 1917 Puerto Ricans became citizens of the United States making it easier to move between the island and the continent. By 1930 there were over 52,000 Puerto Ricans in New York City alone. After World War II economic conditions and governmental policies spurred an airborne migration and between 1950 and 1959, 430,000 Puerto Ricans came to the continental U.S. in search of work and better opportunities. The great majority settled in New York City and other Northeastern states [like New Jersey].”

“**Migration Division, 1948-1989:** Most of the records in OGPRUS were created by the Migration Division, which was established in 1947 by Public Law 25 and began operations in 1948 under the Puerto Rico Department of Labor. The law explained that the role of the Government of Puerto Rico was ‘to neither encourage nor discourage the migration of Puerto Rican workmen

to the United States or any foreign country... but it considers its duty ... to provide the proper guidance with respect to opportunities for employment and the problem of adjustment usually encountered in environments which are ethnologically alien....' Among its early leadership were key advisors to the Puerto Rican Government such as the North American, Clarence Senior who served as Director from 1949-1951. Joseph Monserrat, a New York Puerto Rican worked with the Division for twenty years, first as Regional Director and then National Director" (page 12).

More importantly, at least for the purposes of New Jersey, and this book, is the fact that the Migration Division operated from a central office in New York City and the following local and regional offices: [I will now only cite the New Jersey Offices] **Camden (1950-1979)** and **Keyport (1955-1984), New Jersey**, (page 13). Philadelphia, PA, also had an office (1979-1993). (emphasis added).

***New Jersey Digital Highway (NJDH)** for New Jersey online history-related articles and prospective resources. "A place for new Jersey and culture, from the collection of our cultural heritage institutions."

***The NJ State Library.** An affiliate of Thomas Edison State Library. (has the Bureau of Migrant Labor Reports up to the 13th Annual Migrant Labor Report 1957). "The State Library is New Jersey's leader of Library service and innovation."
(<https://dspace.njstatelib.org/handle/10929/33431/discover>). This web site gives you access to the first 13 Annual **Bureau of Migrant Labor Report(s)** (from 1945-1957).

***New Jersey State Archives (NJSA)** for online sources. "The State Archives is New Jersey's official research center for public records of enduring historical value." It also contains the "New Jersey State Archives Searchable Catalog – IIS Windows..." Located in downtown Trenton, at 225 West State Street. (Contact Information --- Email: Feedback@sos.nj.gov). Mailing address: NJ State Archives. P.O. Box 307. Trenton, NJ 08625-0307; has: Searchable Databases and Records Request Form.

***Newspapers.com by Ancestry** and this is a subscription service website. I was able to access a number of different newspapers, and their respective articles, from many different cities, which covered the Puerto Rican Migrant Worker throughout the State of New Jersey from the 1940s to 1980. I could have gone into the 2000s, but I already have enough articles. Future newspaper research could be done by someone else....

***Google Scholar** online sources (particularly useful for obtaining "Primary Sources", many of which are in a PDF format).

***CENTRO:** The Center for Puerto Rican Studies (CUNY), the premier college related institution relating to the Puerto Rican diaspora in the United States. "The Center for Puerto Rican Studies

(Centro) is the nation's leading university-based institution devoted to the interdisciplinary study of the Puerto Rican experience in the United States. Centro is dedicated to understanding, preserving, and sharing the Puerto Rican experience in the United States." "The Centro Library and Archives is devoted to collecting, preserving, and providing access to resources documenting the history and culture of Puerto Ricans.... The Library and Archives provide services and programs to the scholarly community as well as the general public."

***Pew Research Center (*Hispanic Trends*)** for academic and scholarly articles and studies relating to the Hispanic population, including relating to Puerto Ricans.

***Rutgers University (RUcore)** Community Repository and its online Rutgers University Libraries Special Collections and University Archives, including being able to access the very useful *New Jersey Digital Highway (NJDH)* web site (via "Electronic, N.J.") and its "NJ Cultural Organizations." This site allows a researcher to be able to copy, in a PDF format, complete Government Reports and Studies, etc.

[Note: Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, I was not able to access any of the New Jersey State Archives, and/or Libraries themselves, or any other Library in the State in-person. Thus, my research was conducted 100% online, via my obtaining the many documents online, due to COVID-19.].

PART XI

African American and Rutgers University Libraries Resources:

***Rutgers University Libraries** (an *online source*) – "The **Newark Experience**: African Americans". This site has broad categories for research such as: The City; Libraries/Newark Collections; Finding Articles; Newspapers, etc.

This *web site* cite references the "**Rise Up Newark**" link which provides "The history of Newark's African American communities (and the ethnic groups with which they interacted) up to 1970. Illustrated with a rich collection of primary documents, including digitized photographs, letters, speeches, maps, videos, oral histories, etc."

***Rutgers University Library. The Negro and New Jersey: A CHECKLIST of Books, Pamphlets, Official Publications, Broad sides, and Dissertations, 1754-1964 in the Rutgers University Library.** (Compiled by Donald A. Sinclair, Curator of Special Collections) (1965) (New Brunswick, New Jersey, Rutgers University Library).

"This list is divided into **three sections**" [namely]:

Part I ("The period of Slavery," through 1865) records a few recent historical studies. The Contemporary literature of this period includes narratives of or about individual Negroes; reports, addresses, etc., concerned with abolition or colonization ; tracts, orations, sermons, publications of religious bodies, and political emissions, all expressing New Jersey attitudes on slavery.

Part II ("After Slavery," 1866-1964) deals heavily with the problems of the Negro in his imperfect years of freedom---poverty, inequalities in education, housing, civil rights, and the like."

Part III (dissertations and other monographs) covers both slavery and the more recent topics" (page 4).

Note: "Many of the items listed deal exclusively with some aspect of 'the Negro and New Jersey.' Others only pertain in part.... Most of the publications described are housed in the Library's Special Collections Department..." (page 4).

*Rutgers University Collections Libraries Special Collections and University Archives.

Negro Housing in Trenton. (Date Created: 1953). (accessed via the: *New Jersey Digital Highway* (NJDH)). "Subject: African Americans, Ethnic groups, Migrants, New Jersey, New Jersey-Trenton." (emphasis added).

*Rutgers University Library also has a section titled: The **Newark** Experience: African Americans; under sections titled - Newark History; 1967: The Newark "Riots"; 1969: The Conklin Hall Takeover; and "Into the 70s."

Library lists the following, selective books which I have chosen (due to space and time to place into this necessarily brief List on my part), in its Collection, under: "African Americans".

- **Afro-Americans in New Jersey: A Short History** (1989). By Giles R. Wright.
- **New Jersey and the Negro: A Bibliography, 1715-1966** (1967). By the New Jersey Library Association. Bibliography Committee.
- **Jack Cudjo: Newark's Revolutionary Soldier and First Black Business** (2011). By Kofi Ayim. New Jersey, Reedbuck, Inc.

The following selective researched "Primary Sources" reviewed for this book were as follows:

*New Jersey. **Second Report of the New Jersey State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population. *Second Report of the New Jersey Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey.*** (June 1940).

*New Jersey. **The New Jersey Negro in World War II. Contributions and Activities.** (Prepared for His Excellency Walter E. Edge, Governor by the Urban Colored Population Commission). (1945).(Mrs. Sara S. Washington, Chairman) (a paper consisting of 11 pages).

Under the Contents page, this 1945 publication has a section titled: “***Army Awards Authorized for Negro Personnel From New Jersey***” (page 3). Another significant section of this Report was titled: “New Jersey Selective Service –Women’s Army Corps, and New Jersey National Guard” (pages 2, 3, and the “Contents” page).

*Rutgers University. Rutgers Manuscript Sources Relating to the African-American Community in New Jersey. **Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries**, (Vol. LVI, No,1, pp. 72-79) (1994) (by Ronald L. Becker, Head, Special Collections, Rutgers University Libraries).

*State of New Jersey. **State of New Jersey Report of the New Jersey State Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey July 1st To November 1st, 1942.** (New Jersey State Library) (accessed online). (my emphasis)

*State of New Jersey. **New Jersey Negro in World War II 1945.** State of New Jersey Urban Colored Population Commission, (1945). (Pamphlet consisting of 14 pages) (accessed online).

See the chart titled: “Army **Awards** Authorized for Negro Personnel From New Jersey” (page 2).

During the period of World War II, the **Red Cross** had at least “2,796 Negro workers, volunteers or paid, in 28 selected cities in the State” with Jersey City with 1,123, **Camden** with 134, Princeton with 150, **Trenton** with 20, Red Bank with 241, and “**Newark** is incomplete”, (page 1).

John M. Lewis, Jr., Staff Sergeant, Antiaircraft Command, from **Camden**, and Henry J. Johnson, Corps of Military Police, from **Newark**, **both** earned and were issued the “**Legion of Merit Award**”. Hannibal Moore, Sergeant, Infantry, from Long Beach, earned and received the “**Soldiers Medal**”, (p. 2). Their individual courageous respective “citations” appears on page 2.

*State of New Jersey. Fourth Annual Report. **The Urban Colored Population Commission. *Discrimination in Public Places and The Civil Rights Laws of New Jersey.*** (1946).

Note: For *historical* and research purposes, one can review an 1890 (1892) **Census Bulletin**, titled:

*Department of the Interior. Census Office. **Census Population. Colored Population in 1890. Classified as Persons of African Descent, Chinese, Japanese, and Civilized Indians** (in the original), **by States and Territories.** (No. 199) (July 14, 1890).

Page 2 of this **1890 Bulletin** cites New Jersey's "Colored" Population in 1890 as being 48,352, as well as the "Persons of African Descent" Population as being 40,486; Mulattoes 6,123; Quadroons at 701; and Octoroons at 378! Page 2 also had the respective population breakdowns for Chinese Japanese and "Civilized Indians". The 1890 Census defined "Civilized Indians" as follows: "The civilized Indians reported in the national census as a part of the constitutional population of the country comprehend only those found among the general population and not under tribal relations..." (page 2). (accessed online).

Again, for historical, and research purposes, this 1890 Census Bulletin lists, for the New Jersey Census Population [as well as for the other U.S. State, the "Persons of African Descent" for the respective Censuses for: 1890; 1880; 1870; 1860; and for 1850, (p. 4).

Additionally, the Census Office published the following **Bulletin**, namely:

*Department of The Interior. Census Office. **The Foreign Born Population, Distributed According to Country of Birth: 1850-1890.** (No.357) (February 16, 1893).

For the purposes of this book, this 1893 Bulletin, lists the population from Cuba and West Indies [presumably **Puerto Ricans** would have been included], that were identified as being in New Jersey in 1890, and that was 564 persons (page 6). It also identified 66 persons from Mexico, and 43 from Central America, and 211 from South America being in New Jersey in 1890 (page 12). [Presumably, many, if not all, were residents of New Jersey in 1890.]. (emphasis added).

It also identified that Newark's total population 1890 was 55,571, of whom 54 were from "Cuba and West Indies." Jersey City's 1890 population was 53,358, of which 102 were from "Cuba and West Indies", while Philadelphia had 853 persons from "Cuba and West Indies" (page 12).

WEB SITE:

*"**BLACK PAST.ORG**, an online reference center makes available a wealth of materials on African American history in one central location on the Internet. These materials include an online encyclopedia of over 4,000 entries, the complete transcript of more than 300 speeches by African Americans, other people of African ancestry, and those concerned about race, given between 1789 and 2016, over 140 full text primary documents, bibliographies, timelines and six

gateway pages with links of digital archive collections, African and African American museums and research centers, genealogical research centers, genealogical research websites, and more than 200 other website resources on African and global African history....”

The specific article from **BLACK PAST.ORG** which was accessed for this **book is titled, “Camden, New Jersey Riots (1969 and 1971)**, (written by Nicholas Iaroslavtsev), which I earlier wrote about in this book.

“The compilation and concentration of these diverse resources allows **BlackPast.org** to serve as the “Google” of African American history”, (under the section titled: “About Us).

FACT SHEET: “BlackPast.org, Remembered and reclaimed: An online Reference Center for African American History Developed by Dr. Quintard Taylor and Associates.

(501(c)(3) Status Achieved March 28, 2008.” “The website has more than 10,000 pages and is free and unrestricted. New features are added regularly.” (under: BlackPast.Org Fact Sheet).

Dilley, Autumn. *A Journey Northward: The African-American Migration in **Trenton**, 1940-1960. (TCNJ Journal of Student Scholarship) (Volume XV) (April 2013) (Faculty Sponsor: Dr. Robert McGreevey, Department of History).*

“Abstract and Introduction: Between 1940 and 1960 much of the African American population of the United States experienced a staggering process of relocation, from their roots in the ‘deep south’ to areas of the northeast. **Trenton, New Jersey**, as a metropolis with a history of booming industry, was one of many cities that appealed to African-American migrants, seeking to flee the social injustices of the South. Rampant intolerance and prejudice against black immigrants [technically, they were migrants, since they were/are U.S. Citizens], however, [it] made **Trenton** seem as if it would be more comfortably located south of the mason Dixon line.” “This paper will examine how discrimination in jobs, housing, and education severely limited the mobility of **Trenton’s** new black population. Lower standard of living caused by a lack of community and governmental support stunted the educational aspirations of black youth, which in turn limited the job available to them.... An examination of **primary source documents** reveals that, along with a vicious cycle of stifling economic conditions, a general acceptance of the ‘culture of poverty’ ideology tainted efforts to bring equality for all citizens, for all citizens, even within the most outwardly tolerant social organization, the **Trenton Committee on Unity.**” “... discrimination in the job market, real estate, and education in **Trenton** severely limited the mobility of African-American migrants; poor economic standing and limited resources caused feelings of confinement... that led to unavailable outbursts of violence.... This discrimination was connected to a larger ideology... (page 1). (emphasis added).

PART XII

ADDENDUM: March 2021 Research Sources: An Annotated Bibliography (Alphabetized)

- 1) Centro Voices *e-Magazine* (2017 ?). The title of this articles is: *In the Garden: The State of Puerto Ricans in New Jersey* [in 2014].

“In the last few months, we’ve taken notice of the shifting demographics within the diaspora. As you already know, Florida officially joined New York as the second state with a Puerto Rican population over one million ... And now, this process brings us to **New Jersey**, the state with the third largest population of Puerto Ricans in the United States.” “... nearly a half-of-a million [Puerto Ricans reside] in New Jersey recorded in 2014. It represents 5.24% of the total population of the state” (page 1). “Findings from an examination of recently released Census data for 2014 reveal that: The employment rates of New Jersey Puerto Ricans of 59.2% were 5 percentage points higher than those for stateside Puerto Ricans (54.4%) and 19 percent points higher that it was in Puerto Rico, which had an employment rate of 35.4%.... Earnings for Puerto Ricans in New Jersey were substantially higher than stateside and for those in Puerto Rico....” The earnings for New Jersey Puerto Ricans were “substantially higher” than these other groups.

- 2) Centro. *Puerto Rico: Two Years After Hurricane Maria. (post Hurricane Maria Exodus: Two Years After)*. [Center for Puerto Rican Studies, Hunter College, CUNY]. (2019 ?).

“Two years since Hurricane Maria made landfall in Puerto Rico on September 20, 2017, between 220,000 to 255,000 residents of the island have relocated to the United States [with a certain number, out of extreme necessity, “relocating” to New jersey]. This exodus represents one of the most significant movements of Puerto Ricans to the U.S. mainland in the island’s history in terms of both volume and duration.... All in all, **migration** is expected to level off at ‘pre-Hurricane Maria’ levels....”, (page 1).

- 3) Connors, Richard J. *New Jersey and the Great War: Part I. (NJS: An Interdisciplinary Journal [New Jersey Studies Journal])*. (Summer 2017). (Pages 27ff.). (emphasis added).

Dr. Connors wrote, in the **New Jersey Studies Journal**, relative to New Jersey history, the Great War [i.e., World War I] time period, and New Jersey Farming history, as follows: “tradition, climate, soil, these combined to maintain the state’s reputation as a Garden State. Diversity was the hallmark of the rural economy, with changes in growing conditions influencing the product mix as one went from south to north” (page 31). [New Jersey Governor, and the U.S. President during WWI, was Woodrow Wilson.].

Importantly, Dr. Connors summarized the significance of the State of New Jersey on the national scale also wrote as follows, “New Jersey was an important participant in the Great War, and not just between 1917 and 1919. Our location, our commerce, our industry: all gave our State significance from 1914-1917 as well” (page 28).

“Fruits were everywhere – cranberries (one-third of the nation’s output), blueberries, grapes, peaches, apples, [etc.]. Bergen County was described as being one big strawberry patch. Vegetables included asparagus, green beans, potatoes, and tomatoes. Grains and forage crops were counted in acres of wheat, rye, hay, alfalfa, and of course the famous Jersey corn. Animal husbandry focused on poultry, hogs, horses, and cattle. New Jersey’s railroads and developing road system, added to her proximity to the huge markets of Philadelphia and New York City, also helped shape the nature of her agriculture. Jersey Fresh was the by-word – and the reality” (page 31).

Professor Connors went on to identify that “the 1910 federal census [i.e., pre-World War I] listed New Jersey’s population at 2,537, 167 – an increase of over a million in a generation. The 1890 census had counted 1.4 million; the 1914 estimate was 2.8 million [World War I began in Europe July 28, 1914 and ended on November 11, 1918. The U.S. entered WW I on April 6, 1917 (*Google*).]...”

Since the U.S.’s involvement in World War I itself, beginning in 1917, the Great War [as it became initially known as, and thereafter, it was cited as being World War I] necessarily had a tremendous effect on New Jersey, its people and its population. For example, “from the vantage point of residence, New Jersey had become a State of cities...” thereby transforming much of New Jersey’s population from a rural setting to an urban setting, with all of its accompanying influences on its ever-increasing population, and its land areas.”

Dr. Connors pointed out that “Over 60% of her people resided in thirty-two cities of 10,000 or more, with most of these located along the corridor running from Philadelphia to New York City. The population of her twenty-one counties ranged from 537,282 in Hudson and 512,886 in **Essex** down to 21,318 in Ocean and 19,745 in Cape May. Urban growth was spurred by natural increase, by movement from **farm to city**, and especially **immigration**. Suburbanization was also starting to take hold.... [there developed over a period of time a] shift as the older immigrants from Northern Europe were outnumbered by the Italians, Poles, Slovaks, and negroes [in its original]. The proverbial melting pot had not melted much by 1914” (page 30).

With the dramatic explosion of New Jersey’s population, this increase necessarily affected the number of farms within the state that continued to be in existence, as well as in terms of the average farm acreage, over time, increasingly dwindling, and the farm’s production of food and crop outputs had to necessarily dramatically increase---to keep up with the population “explosion.”

“Spatial separation and attitudinal prejudice had a racial as well as an ethnic dimension. Pockets of African-Americans existed in both urban and rural areas, but except in Atlantic City were comparatively small in numbers. Atlantic City was a boom town at the time, her population soaring from 13,055 in 1890 to 46,150 in 1910. About 10,000 of the latter were African-Americans who dominated the local labor market. They worked in the city’s hotels, restaurants, boardwalk concessions, and boarding houses. Their social life focused on local Baptist and Methodist churches” (page 31).

“**The New Jersey Economy 1914-1917** – The Great War’s early years, were marked in New Jersey primarily by their effects on the state’s economic life. There were wants of the Allies, and the opportunities these presented...” (page 49). “**The New Jersey Economy 1917-1919** - When America entered the Great War in 1917, thousands of new job opportunities opened up for New Jersey workers. Especially plentiful were jobs in the building trades. Carpenters, electricians, plumbers, et. al, were needed as two large Army camps, Dix [Fort Dix] and Merritt ... began to be constructed... The temporary halt to European immigration brought Southerners of both races to New Jersey seeking jobs” (page 61).

- 4) Garcia-Colón, Ismael. *Claiming Equality: Puerto Rican Farmworkers in Western New York*. Latino Studies 2008, 6 (269-289). (accessed online January 2021).

As a basis of comparison, however limited it may happen to be, this article, however, does provide at least some basis of comparison between the New Jersey and the Western New York Puerto Rican Farmworker. Professor Garcia-Colón points out that “this article examines Puerto Rican farm labor within the Latino studies and anthropological literature on ethnicity, hegemony, political economy, and transnationalism. It is essential to study how local authorities and residents of rural communities produced and reproduced discourses about Puerto Ricans as inferior subjects within the US racial and ethnic hierarchies...” (page 270).

An Historical 1921 Study of Farm Labor in Massachusetts For New Jersey Farm Comparison

- 5) U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. ***Farm Labor in Massachusetts, 1921***. (April 1924). Department Bulletin #1220 (by Josiah C. Folsom, Jr., Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics). (emphasis added).

1921 Massachusetts Farms in Comparison to 2021 New Jersey Farms and its Farm Workers

Exactly 100 years ago, in 1921, a study was conducted in Massachusetts which allows one to historically compare (to the extent it can be done) Farm Labor 100 year ago, versus in 2020, when the study pointed out that, “The object of this study was to investigate farm labor conditions in Massachusetts [in 1921], with special reference to ways and means used in

obtaining and holding labor, the kind of laborers on farms, and their occupational history and ambitions. The study was carried out in the summer of 1921 by mail and ... canvass" (page 1).

One basis of comparison between New Jersey Farms in 1921 versus Massachusetts Farms in 1921, was the data which was presented in 1921 of the "nationality", i.e., the various nationalities" of the Farm workers in 1921 versus the Farm workers in New Jersey in 1921. Specifically, relative to "nationality", the 1921 study pointed out that "the farm hands vary widely both in nationality and in distribution of certain of the races. (page 7).

In short, and for the purposes of this book, essentially within only one generation, or from 1921 to 1942-1944, the nationality (i.e., nationalities) of the Farm Workers in 1921 Massachusetts was "White **Farm Workers**" (original wording), whereas in the early to mid-1940s, the Farm Workers in New Jersey Farms were a "mixture of people of color", including Puerto Ricans, and earlier in the 1940s, of Mexicans as well as some White Farm Workers. For example, the 1921 study pointed out that the Farms in Massachusetts had a mixture of "Poles" (Poland), Portuguese, Lithuanians, Irish, Italians, Fins and **Bravas** ("**Portuguese negroes** are locally known by the name of 'Bravas,' derived from the name of that Cape Verde island whence most of those people migrated to this county") (pages 7, 8). The 1921 study differentiated, in broad terms, and for (Government) farm reporting purposes, the "race" or nationality", as either being "American workers", or "foreign born" farm workers (page 8, Table 8). (emphasis added).

My review of the article did not identify any Hispanic(s), nor Puerto Rican Farm Workers on 1921 Massachusetts farms, whereas in the early to mid-1940s New Jersey Farms increasingly had more Hispanics, as well Puerto Ricans, in its New Jersey Farms. While migration from Puerto Rico to New Jersey, or to Massachusetts in the 1920 and 1930s was relatively small, I was trying to learn whether Puerto Ricans were cited in this 1921 study, but I did not see any.

"The farm workers interviewed [in 1921] were mostly laborers; a few were out of employment; a few were foremen or supervisors. Farm operators working out as farm laborers occasionally constitute a minor but characteristic element of the farm-labor supply. Of the 395 laborers interviewed, three-quarters reported they lived in the town where employed.... Two hundred and twelve of them were American-born, 183 foreign-born...." "In general, there is a somewhat of an annual swing of workers from agricultural to **industrial employment**, most marked in the Connecticut Valley, where tobacco-sorting shops furnish winter work" (pages 8, 24). (emphasis added).

- 6) It should be noted that a future researcher may want to review the following issues of the **Annual Farm labor Report** for the following years, namely, for: **1967; 1968; 1969; 1970**. These four (4) **Reports** all can be accessed online. These **Reports** are all published under the: State of New Jersey. Dept. of Labor and Industry. Division of Employment Security. New Jersey State Employment Service. Finally, beginning with

the **1968 Report**, its names was then changed to the: **New Jersey Farm Labor Report**, hence, the **1968 New Jersey Farm Labor Report**, and so on.

7) ***Puerto Rican Migrant Farmworkers Bibliography from the CENTRO (Center for Puerto Rican Studies, Hunter College (CUNY)):***

***Centro:** Center for Puerto Rican Studies. Hunter CUNY. “**Farmworkers Chronology**”. (*Centro Voices* e-magazine; accessed online” on 9/5/20). (emphasis added).

[NOTE: The above cited **Centro’s** “*Farmworkers Chronology*” (accessed online on 9/5/20, above), points out an important fact, relative to the issue of that Puerto Rican Laborers/Workers were sought after, recruited, and hired, to do agricultural work. This chronology listing points out, in relevant, part that in:

“1918: The U.S. Employment Service (USES) recruits for the first time Puerto Ricans to work in Agriculture” (see: page 140, immediately above). Also, see: **Des Moines Register** (November 10, 1918) article (#2), below). [**NOTE:** World War I ended the very next day, on 11/11/18! Germany had formally surrendered on 11/11/18.]. (*Google*, accessed on 12/25/20). (emphasis added).

***Centro:** Center for Puerto Rican Studies. Hunter CUNY. “Sponsored Migration: The State and Puerto Rican Postwar Migration to the US.” (*Centro Voices* e-magazine; (accessed online on Nov. 11, 2020).

***Centro:** Center for Puerto Rican Studies. Hunter CUNY. “Background to Farm Migration.” (*Centro Voices* e-magazine; accessed on-line on 9/21/20).

***Centro:** Center for Puerto Rican Studies. Hunter CUNY. “The Establishment of Puerto Rico Farm Labor Program”. (*Centro Voices* e-magazine; accessed on-line on 9/21/20).

***Centro:** Center for Puerto Rican Studies. Hunter CUNY. “Instituting Contract Migration”. (*Centro Voices* e-magazine; accessed on-line on 9/21/20).

***Centro:** Center for Puerto Rican Studies. Hunter CUNY. “Ismael Colón Bio”. (*Centro Voices* e-magazine; accessed online on 9/21/20).

***Centro:** Center for Puerto Rican Studies. Hunter CUNY. “Legacies of Migrant Farm Workers”. (*Centro Voices* e-magazine; accessed on-line on 9/5/20).

***Centro:** Center for Puerto Rican Studies. Hunter CUNY. “Farmworkers Bibliography”. (*Centro Voices* e-magazine; accessed online on 9/5/20).

***Centro:** Center for Puerto Rican Studies. Hunter CUNY. “Failed Migrant Dreams: The Unknown Story of Operation Airlift”. (Centro Voices e-magazine; accessed online on 9/6/20)

***Centro:** Center for Puerto Rican Studies. Hunter CUNY. “Remembering Vito Marcantonio”. (Centro Voices e-magazine; accessed online on 9/2/20).

***Centro:** Center for Puerto Rican Studies. Hunter College CUNY. “Ismael García Colón Bio.” (accessed online (again) on 12/26/20).

“**Abstract:** The exhibit *Puerto Rican Migrant Farmworkers: Enduring Experiences in Continental U.S. Agriculture* explores the long history of the administration and legislative attempts to manage **farm labor** migration and the experiences of migrant farmworkers. The Puerto Rico Farm Labor Program (1947-1993) placed workers in more than 400,000 farm jobs, indirectly fostering the migration of thousands of non-contract workers and the emergence of many stateside Puerto Rican communities.”

Selected New Jersey and Puerto Rican-related Publications by Olga Jiménez De Wagenheim

8) *Encyclopedia.com*. **Olga Jiménez De Wagenheim** (1941 -). (Updated Dec. 5, 2020).

While Dr. Olga Jiménez de Wagenheim (born and raised in Puerto Rico) is earlier briefly referenced in this book, it's *significant* that she has made contributions to other Books (besides her own publications, of course), including a Chapter for a book which she has New Jersey connections, writing “From Aguada to Dover: Puerto Ricans in ***Morris County, New Jersey***, 1948-1988”, chapter for a book under contract with Temple University Press, **The Puerto Rican Diaspora: Historical Perspectives**, Editors, Carmen T. Whalen and Victor Vazquez. (emphasis added). [Unfortunately, I just recently became aware of her close New Jersey connections].

Another Chapter Contribution she provided is titled: “Empowerment of Latinas in New Jersey,” Proceedings of the March 1989 Conference of the Hispanic Women’s Task Force of New Jersey, Inc., co-edited with Dr. Gloria Bonilla-Santiago (New Jersey: Hispanic Women’s Task Force, 1989). She also has written an “Encyclopedia Entry” titled, “Puerto Ricans in New Jersey” in **The Encyclopedia of New Jersey**. Forthcoming.

Dr. Jiménez De Wagenheim’s Professional and academic resume is detailed and outlined. Professor De Wagenheim was born in ***Camuy, Puerto Rico***, and has taught and published voluminously regarding the Puerto Rican “condition”, and its **diaspora**. While her husband Kal was born in **Newark, New Jersey**, Olga earned her Ph.D. (Doctorate) from **Rutgers University** in 1961, and a B.A. from Inter-American University, **San Juan, Puerto Rico**, B.A. (*magna cum laude*) in 1970. She is listed as an Associate Professor, Department of History (1986-present),

Director, Puerto Rican Studies Program, **Rutgers-Newark (1981-present)** (cited under the: *La Red Biográfica de Puerto Rico*, website). She is cited as being a “Puerto Rican historian and university professor). She is also listed as being a: Member, Graduate Faculty, **Rutgers-Newark (1991-present)**. The foregoing “summary” of her professional work is much more expansive than what I have presented for her, but due to time and space, hopefully it will “suffice”, thus far.... [Her many Awards and Publications are outlined in her “biography page” website.].

- 9) **Princeton University**. Woodrow Wilson School of Public & International Affairs. *Trends in New Jersey Migration: Housing, Employment, and Taxation*. (Policy Research Institute for the Region). (Authors: Cristobal Young, Charles Varner, Douglas S. Massey) (September 2008). (emphasis added).

Note: While this paper dealt with “inter-state migration”, i.e., migration from one U.S. State to another, as opposed to what my book covers, namely, migration of Puerto Ricans, as well as other “racial” and/or ethnic groups to **New Jersey** in the 20th Century, and the early 21st Century, this Princeton-related paper (from one of the world’s premier Universities) allows me to somewhat get a different perspective on the broad process of “Migration”, which literally affects the millions of persons, one way or the other (positively or negatively), whom have migrated throughout the many years.

“**Executive summary** – this study provides an empirical analysis of recent migration into and out of New Jersey. We focus on social and demographic characteristics of migrants in order to inform public policy. While New Jersey has much to do to ensure the future vitality of the state and its residents, the state’s ability to attract and retain a highly educated and highly compensated workforce remains strong” (page 2). (emphasis in original).

“**Study Findings** – The High Cost of Living and New Jersey’s ‘Brain Gain’: In broad terms, the data indicate, first, that out-migration from New Jersey to other states is driven by low-income individuals; and second, that the state is seeing a modest net ‘brain-gain’ of highly educated people moving into New Jersey. The data also indicate that the high cost of living (and especially the high cost of housing) is the main factor that leads to the state’s net out-migration. The impact of the ‘half-millionaire tax’ on the migration of New Jersey’s wealthiest households is small” (page 2).

“**New Jersey’s Domestic Migration Patterns**: Out-flow of lower-income Residents; in-flow of Higher-Income Residents: The U.S. Census Bureau’s migration estimates show that New Jersey has experienced net domestic out-migration since at least 1991 [or for 30 years]. This has closely paralleled the overall migration trends in the northeastern United States. On average, New Jersey loses 5.5 residents per 1000 population each year....” (pages 2-3).

“Conclusions and Policy Recommendations: The economic impact, in our view, is ambiguous, but we contend that what matters is productivity (per capita income). Out-migration can be alarming as a possible symptom of economic decline or deteriorating productivity. However, New Jersey’s out-migration is characterized by a stat economy with high and rising incomes and below-average unemployment; an extremely expensive and rapidly appreciating housing stock; and net in-flows of people with advanced education. All of the latter are signs that the growing affluence of New Jersey is pushing out low-income individuals who are simply unable to afford the high cost of living.... [Importantly] New Jersey has held its position as an extremely high-income state, despite almost two decades of continuous net domestic out-migration is a system of economic decline” (pages 5-6).

Part XIII

ADDENDUM: Additional Newspaper Sources; and New Jersey Puerto Rican History – Feb.-March 2021 Accessed Sources

10) **Evening Journal** (Vineland, New Jersey). *Porto Rican Wealth. Inducements in Agriculture and Cattle Raising. Government Reports Facts Encouraging to Investors—Cultivation of Sugar Cane and Tobacco Ensures Handsome **Profits**—Railways and Roads Needed.* (April 13, **1901**). (emphasis added).

“People in search of reliable information about Porto Rico will find a lot of valuable statistics in the official report of the census of the Island, issued by the United States War Department. The census was taken under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Sanger, who has made his report a document of unusual interest. While agriculture is now the principal source of wealth to Porto Rico, says Colonel Sanger, the early settlers were for many years engaged in cattle raising, and this is still an important industry, the rich and luxuriant pastures and many streams providing all that is necessary for this purpose” (page 3).

In short, this lengthy but data-driven article, concludes by pointing out that, “Coffee is the main product of the island, and 41 per cent of the cultivated island is given over to the crop. Sugar cane occupies 15 per cent and bananas 24 per cent of the land” (page 3).

11) **Evening Journal** (Vineland, New Jersey). *Untitled.* (February 15, **1904**). (emphasis added)

“According to the United States Supreme Court, the Porto Rican is neither a citizen of the United States nor an alien. He is simply a Porto Rican, and that’s all there is of it” (page 3). (emphasis added).

12) **Morning Post, The** (Camden, New Jersey). *Senate Votes Entry of Mexican Farmers.* (April 9, 1943).

“**Washington** – The Senate today passed by voice vote and sent to conference with the House a bill providing \$40,000,000 for importation of Mexican and Bahaman farm workers. The measure was approved despite the protests of Senators Chavez (D., N.M.), and Taft (R., O.), ***that no plans have been made to import Puerto Rican workers who are U.S. citizens***” (page 27). (emphasis added).

13) **The Morning Post** (Camden, New Jersey). *Porto Rican Boys Held as Runaways.* (November 21, 1928).

“**Mt. Holly** – Three Porto Rican youths who admitted running from their homes are being held in Burlington county jail here to await action by authorities of their country. They are: Surgio Salas, 18; Francisco Correa, 18, and Virgilio Radigue, 15, all of Correra, Porto Rico. Found wandering about the streets at Delanco last night they were arrested on suspicion by police.... They were well educated, speaking perfect English” (page 6).

14) **The Millville Daily** (Millville, New Jersey). *Was Arrested on Complaint of Wife.* (July 2, 1932).

“Charged by his wife, Mrs. Flora Parkhurst, with a serious offense at their summer cottage at Fortescue, Wilbert Parkhurst, an extensive fruit packer of Porto Rico, was arrested last night and was held under \$1,500 bonds for a hearing on Thursday evening. Miss Modesta Covez, a Porto Rican maid in the Parkhurst household, is also charged with the same offense. She is in Millville Hospital. The hearing will be held next Thursday night before the mayor” (page 1).

15) **Asbury Park Press** (Asbury Park, New Jersey). ***Scheme to Move 500,000 Out of Puerto Rico Studied.*** (March 27, 1942). (emphasis added).

“**Washington** – A plan to move 5000,000 Puerto Ricans from the over-populated United States possession in the Caribbean to five under-populated Latin-American countries--if they want to go--is being laid before government and diplomatic officials here.... It is being proposed by Emile Bataille of **Newark, N.J.**, who, in 1939, was appointed by President Roosevelt as an advisor on settling European political refugees in British Guiana” (page 3).

16) **Herald-News, The.** (Passaic, New Jersey). *News Behind the News.* (November 8, 1943).

“Federal employment overseers have privately decided among themselves not to import Jamaica laborers hereafter. They are too troublesome --and cause more bother than they are

worth. Officials contend that manpower pinches can be lessened if **100,000 Puerto Ricans**, eager to work on the mainland, are admitted. But several stumbling blocks bar the way. The *[Nazi] U-boat menace* [this is during *WWII*] in the Caribbean has been eliminated yet we still lack sufficient passenger boats. No provision has been made for transportation [to the U.S. Mainland] funds, and the **poor farm hands** cannot pay their own way..." (page 8). (emphasis added).

17) **Courier-News** (Bridgewater, New Jersey). *Mrs. Roosevelt Praises Puerto Rican Soldiers*. (March 24, 1944).

During **World War II** it was reported that: "**Balboa, C.Z. –(AP)-** Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told **500 Puerto Rican soldiers** here las night that they, with other troops serving in the Panama Canal Zone, deserved the highest praise for their work in guarding that vital lifeline for the United Nations. Making the Panama Canal secure against attack has enabled the United States to speed men and supplies to the active theaters of the war, Mrs. Roosevelt told the troops, and constitutes an essential weapon that has helped 'to change the tide of the war'" (page 11).

18) **The Herald-News** (Passaic, New Jersey). *Puerto Rican Troops Serving in Africa*. (June 29, 1944).

During **World War II**, it was reported that: "**Algiers (AP) –** A unit of Puerto Rican troops is serving in the North African theater, it was announced today" (page 8).

19) **Courier-News** (Bridgewater, New Jersey). *Fights Plan to Import Puerto Ricans*. (July 7, 1944). (page 1).

"**Manville –** Mayor Alexander Batcho has this day issued the following statement in connection with the article appearing in local papers pertaining to the housing of **100 Puerto Ricans** to be employed in Bound Brook by the Calco Chemical Co. and according to the papers will be housed in the housing project in Manville. The following is a letter which the mayor has written to the director of the project.... A great many citizens of Manville within the past few days have called to my attention the statement in the press that the Calco Chemical Co. of Bound Brook, New Jersey, is to import 100 Puerto Ricans to work in their plant and that these people are to be housed at the Housing Project in Manville" (page 1).

In short, this 1944 newspaper article concludes by writing that: "Therefore, we must insist that you refuse to rent to these men [i.e., Puerto Ricans] that Calco has imported and have Calco set up their own houses for them" (page 1).

20) **Courier-News** (Bridgewater, New Jersey). *The Smiths Again* (Editor). (August 2, 1944).

"All immigrants be they Irish, Jews, and Italians had to suffer, and now the poor Puerto Rican laborers who have gone to the states to help in **war [WW II] industries** are being the victims of a good broad minded American Mayor who tries to despise them" (page 10). (emphasis added).

21) **Central New Jersey Home News** (New Brunswick, New Jersey). *Manville Firms Hire Jamaicans. 97 More Natives of West Indies Moved into Housing Project.* (November 16, 1944).

"**Manville** – Sixty more Jamaicans, natives of Jamaica, British West Indies, arriving Tuesday night and 37 on Wednesday brought the number of immigrants now living at the Housing Project to a total of about 320. This number is in addition to **71 Puerto Ricans** still housed at the project.... **Calco** employs 100 of the Jamaicans along with **71 Puerto Ricans**" (page 4).

"The Puerto Ricans are American citizens and can remain in the country as long as they wish.... The men are all volunteers who have come to the states to speed up **war production [for WW II]** and expect to stay for the duration" (page 4). (emphasis added).

22) **Daily Journal** (Vineland, New Jersey). *Planes to Take Farmhands Home.* (October 28, 1946).

"Migrant farm workers in Gloucester county will return to their homes by airplanes. Arrangements have been completed for an airline to transport more than 1,300 Jamaicans and **Puerto Ricans**. The planes will carry from 30 to 35 men, limited to baggage of 75 pounds each" (page 1). (emphasis added).

23) **The Miami Herald** (Miami, Florida). *Puerto Rican Workers Attracted by U.S. Pay.* (January 14, 1947).

"New York – Samuel G. Friedman, Puerto Rico employment agent, estimated Monday that at least 2,000 Puerto Ricans will be imported within the next two months for work in Pennsylvania and **New Jersey farms**.... Puerto Ricans, when they come here, are paid the prevailing farm labor wage—50 cents an hour plus bonuses on a piecework basis.... 900 hundred Puerto Ricans, Friedman says, ***saved thousands of acres of perishable tomato crops*** for a New Jersey soup company. RECRUITING NOR: The canning firm is anxious to continue the project this year, and Friedman's brother is recruiting workers in Puerto Rico now.... He estimates about half the Puerto Ricans returned to the island[when the harvest is done]. The others came to New York" (page 23). (emphasis added).

24) **The Record** (Hackensack, New Jersey). *Different Welcomes.* (August 4, 1947).

“New York City officials are concerned over the influx of Puerto Ricans and serious problems which have developed throughout that area as a direct result. It is charged that the **Puerto Ricans are arriving by the planeload at Teterboro [airport in New Jersey]** and are moving in on Harlem, Central Park West, the Bronx [“my “hometown”!], Washington Heights, and the lower East Side.... They work if they can get jobs in the needle trades, in restaurants, as service men, and women in buildings, or helping crews clean ships” (page 18).

“In **Gloucester County** [New Jersey], on the other hand, is a **colony of 400 Puerto Ricans** imported to help harvest tomatoes. John G. Sholl, Secretary of the Migrant Labor Commission, says they present no problem in **South Jersey**. And they do not work for coolie wages: Sholl says they average \$40 a week.... The difference in the welcome afforded the Puerto Ricans in New York and in South Jersey should greatly assist the Commissioner of Labor in Puerto Rico. He is working for establishment of a labor office in New York to channel arriving Puerto Rican workers to areas where they are needed” (page 18). (emphasis added).

25) **Courier-News, The** (Bridgewater, New Jersey). *Marcantino Urges Puerto Rican Freedom*. (September 26, 1947). [i.e., Vito Marcantonio].

“New York – Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.) in an appeal for Puerto Rican independence last night said the American press had presented a ‘distorted picture’ of problems involving Puerto Ricans migrating to the mainland. He said a ‘campaign of vilification’ was intended to cause discrimination against the three hundred some odd thousand Puerto Ricans in New York and thereby force them into a condition of second-class citizenship and force them into a **cheap labor market**.” “Marcantonio said [Puerto Rico] lacks sovereignty to protect itself” (page 1). (emphasis added).

26) **The Miami Herald** (Miami, Florida). *Puerto Rican Chief Explains Stand. Migration Urged by Pinero*. (by Jesus T. Pinero, **Governor of Puerto Rico**). (October 5, 1947).

“**Washington** – An increasing number of Puerto Ricans have been moving to the continent in search of the economic opportunities which their over-populated Island is unable to provide for them. Much public attention has been given the social problems caused by the unorganized influx into crowded New York City slums.... We contend that there is room for the well-educated Puerto Rican worker, who is a United States citizen, on the continent.... Coming from an agricultural land, Puerto Ricans have made good as farm workers....” (p. 27). [NOTE: “Jesus T. **Piñero** was the first and only **native** Puerto Rican to be appointed governor of Puerto Rico [1946-1949] by the government of the United States.”]. (Google) (emphasis added).

27) **The Central New Jersey Home News** (New Brunswick, N.J.). *To Send Puerto Ricans*. (January 12, 1948).

“San Juan, P.R. – Labor Commissioner Fernando Sierra announced today he will leave for Washington January 22 to discuss a program for sending Puerto Rican laborers to **New Jersey** and New York in the summer to work on farms. He said he would confer with Washington officials, the Federal employment service and labor leaders in New Jersey”, (page 19).

28) **The News Journal** (Wilmington, Delaware). *Puerto Ricans Arrive for N.J. Farm Work.* (April 2, 1948).

“Glassboro, N.J. – Importation of some 2,000 Puerto Rican farm workers for New Jersey agricultural work has begun, Robert L. Moore, farm labor supervisor, said today. The first group of 16 arrived several days ago and 30 additional workers were scheduled to arrive by plane at Millville, N.J., Airport today, he said. Nearly 1,500 of the total of 2,000 are expected here within the next two weeks, Moore said. The agreement providing for their work in New Jersey was signed by the *Gloucester County Board of Agriculture, Inc.*, representing some 1,400 farm families, the Puerto Rico Department of Labor, and the United Labor Import Co. The contract provides the workers will return to Puerto Rico Nov. 1” (page 19).

29) **The Millville Daily** (Millville, New Jersey). *37 Stranded Farm Hands Enroute Home Today as Ships Arrive at Field.* (November 5, 1948).

“A total of 37 Puerto Ricans, who had been stranded at the Millville Municipal Airport, for the past three to four days due to inclement flying weather, were being shipped out today after being forced to sleep and eat at the airport when their scheduled plane failed to arrive earlier this week. The Puerto Ricans are only a few of the some 6,000 shipped through the local airport in the past few months.”

“Prior to the farming season, these migrant farm workers arrived here by planes and were then sent to the *Gloucester Farm Labor Camp* from where they were assigned to farms in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.... With the farming season now over, the men are returning to Puerto Rico and are anxious to do so, yet when weather conditions are unsuitable, they are forced to wait several days for planes” (page 1).

30) **The Millville Daily** (Millville, New Jersey). *Carew Will Fly to Puerto Rico. Will Confer There on Migrant Labor.* (November 19, 1948).

“Plans to leave here next Friday by plane for Puerto Rico to confer with the Governor and other officials in regards to the migrant labor in this area were announced yesterday by Director of Public Affairs Russell S. Carew.... Arrangements have been made by Leon Henderson, Millville native, for the men to confer with the newly elected **Governor, Louis Munoz Marin** [Louis Muñoz Marín], in order to work out a plan to better coordinate the movement next year of migrant labor from Puerto Rico through the Millville Municipal Airport.... Director Carew stated

he was well pleased with the manner in which the migrant laborers conducted themselves while awaiting shipment from the airport” (page 1).

31) **Daily News** (New York, New York). *L. to r.: Faye Emerson, Jean Arthur and Patrice Munsell*. (December 6, 1948).

“... Some **3,000 Puerto Ricans** to be brought to **New Jersey** next summer to harvest crops” (page 54). (emphasis added).

32) **The Millville Daily** (Millville, New Jersey). *Conferences on Migrant Labor Satisfy Carew. Gives Complete and Interesting Report on Puerto Rican Trip*. (December 10, 1948).

“An interesting report on his recent conferences with Puerto Rican officials at San Juan on problems concerning the movement of migrant labor through the Millville Municipal Airport was submitted yesterday by Director of Public Affairs Russell S. Carew during the regular meeting of the Millville City Commission.... Carew stated ‘The import of Puerto Rican Labor is a Gloucester County Board of Agriculture movement. Millville has absolutely no interest in the labor movement other than to the safe and efficient transportation of the Puerto Ricans.’

‘It is our job to see that these laborers are moved through Millville airport to the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture’s farm labor camp upon their arrival at the airport and likewise to speed up the movement on their return to Puerto Rico” (page 1).

33) **Daily Register, The** (Red Bank, New Jersey). *Labor Camp to Open Soon. 3 Barracks Nearly Built in Holmdel to House Puerto Rican Farm Workers*. (March 31, 1949).

“The labor camp in Holmdel township will open next month and will close in November, Steve Muccio of West Long Branch, president of the Farmers and Growers association of New Jersey, Inc., told the *Register* in an interview Saturday.... Three barracks are being built to house a total of **60 Puerto Ricans** who will be used to aid farmers in *Monmouth county*. During the work, the Puerto Ricans will be housed and taken care of by the farmers who hire them During the off-season period, the men will be fed and taken care of by the association at the camp” (page 25). (emphasis added).

“Mr. Muccio said that a contract with the Puerto Rican government states that the men must be paid at least \$20 a week. The pay will be 60 cents an hour.... Mr. Muccio... spoke very highly of the caliber of work turned out by Puerto Ricans and said that last year’s camp at Centerville proved very successful” (page 25).

34) **Daily Register, The** (Red Bank, New Jersey). *Labor Camp Which Touched Off Zoning Demand in Holmdel Township.* (May 19, 1949).

"The Puerto Rican labor camp in the process of construction on Telegraph Hill re., Holmdel township, will provide complete living accommodations for 60 laborers, according to William Potter of red Hill rd., **Middletown**, He is one of the stockholders of the Farmers and Gardeners of New Jersey, inc., which purchased about nine acres. The camp resulted from a steadily increasing demand for farmhands at moderate prices from **Monmouth and Middlesex county** farmers. The location of the camp in Holmdel township touched off a demand from Holmdel residents for a zoning ordinance and building code.... A zoning commission was named...." "...lower left [of a photo, on page 1] is a close-up of 15 Puerto Rican laborers already at the camp" (page 1). (emphasis added).

"The camp has between 60 and 100 Puerto Rican laborers working on farms in **Monmouth and Middlesex counties**. Most of these men are being housed, according to Mr. Potter, on the farms where they are employed. Arrangements have been made by the Farmers and Gardeners with Puerto Rico for 265 laborers if needed.... The laborers receive 55 cents an hour." "Mr. Potter told the *Register* that farmers who have used this type of labor are pleased with their work. He said that many of the laborers returned from Puerto Rico at their own expense" (p. 1).

"According to Mr. Potter the camp was built to state specification, and when complete will cost approximately \$20,000. The buildings are of cinder block construction" (page 1).

35) **Ashbury Park Press** (Ashbury Park, new Jersey). ***Violators of Migrant Labor Act Go Without Punishment in State.*** (August 26, 1949). (emphasis added).

"Apparently wielding wide political influence, *many New Jersey farmers have made virtually a joke of the state's supposedly stringent \$73,000 annual migrant labor program....* About 6,000 of the [farm] workers come to the 'Tri-county area' of **Monmouth, Middlesex and Mercer Counties**." Importantly, the article points out that "But, [though] the act makes it a criminal offense for farmers or their agents to violate regulations concerning the operation of labor camps and calls for a \$200.00 fine, 60 days in jail or both, ***not one Monmouth county farmer has been penalized despite flagrant violations during the four years the program has been in effect.***"

"A veteran official of the labor department told me that several of the field inspectors formerly in the migrant labor bureau quit their jobs in disgust after continued violations they reported were excused with a 'pat on the wrist'" (page 14). The farmers look at the "... migrant workers as a source of ***cheap labor***" (page 14). [Over many decades' ***lawsuits continue*** to be filed...].

36) **Courier-Post** (Camden, N.J.). *Editor's Mail Bag. Puerto Rican Worker Glad to Leave N.J.* (September 17, 1953).

“To the Editor: I came to work to New Jersey in July this year. I worked with three farmers. I am happy I am leaving this place. The farmers don’t treat the Puerto Rican workers right. They are always taking advantage of us. We live in dirty shacks. They make us work long hours and pay us very little. Many of us have problems and difficulties because of the language, and nobody is interested in helping us. I know of many workers with problems who have brought their problems to the employment service, and they have not gotten any help.”

“A farmer near Vineland beat a worker on Sunday. Another farmer put two Puerto Rican workers on the road because one was hurt and asked the farmer for medical assistance.... The thing we Puerto Rican workers hate is the way we have been fooled by the way we have been fooled, by the employment service of Puerto Rico and the employment service of New Jersey.... I would appreciate it very much if you bring this situation to the attention of your readers and the authorities of the Department of Labor. ALFREDO MORALES DIAZ Glassboro” (name in original) (page 12).

37) **Daily Journal, The** (Vineland, New Jersey). *It Was News in Vineland. 50 Years Ago*. (December 30, 1953).

“Miss Marion Morgan told the Wallsholm Club that Puerto Ricans are ‘quick to learn and promise to become better citizens than the inhabitants of Cuba’” (page 6).

38) **The News** (Paterson, N.J.). *Language, Housing Called Chief Problems of Puerto Ricans Here*. (February 24, 1954).

“More than 500 Puerto Ricans have migrated to Paterson in the past three years. The groundwork for providing suitable employment, housing and educational opportunities for them was laid last night at a dinner – meeting sponsored jointly by Citizens’ Interim Committee on Newcomers, the Women’s Civic Council and the Young Women’s Christian Association at the Alexander Hamilton Hotel.”

Joseph Monserrat, director Migration and Labor Bureau of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Abraham Rivera, representing the local community, were on hand to acquaint **Paterson** civic, business, religious and educational leaders with the problems which confront Puerto Ricans relocating in the metropolitan area with particular emphasis on the difficulties encountered locally. Introduced by Rabbi Arthur T. Buch of Temple Emanuel, who presided at the meeting, Rivera said that the Puerto Ricans who had come to Paterson found a new and happy life here. ‘However,’ he added, ‘we have two major problems. The first, and greatest, is the language difficulty. The second is the housing problems.’” “He pointed out that the exorbitant rents asked at some apartment houses forced the Puerto Ricans to live in sub-standard dwellings” (page 10).

“After complimenting **Paterson** on its positive attitude toward incoming Puerto Ricans, Monserrat said that the community need not worry about supporting the newcomers and pointed out that of the 48,000 Puerto Ricans living in New York City, only about 4,000 are not on relief rolls. ‘Actually,’ he said, ‘if the Puerto Ricans were to leave New York city, an even greater problem would result in that many of the hospitals and factories would have to close their doors due to the lack of manpower.’ He said that although many persons attribute New York City’s housing problem to the influx of Puerto Ricans, the city had a shortage of suitable apartments long before the migrants came.”

“Indicating that one out of every 42 Americans who died in Korea was a Puerto Rican, he said: ‘We have shared in the nations troubles, we want also to share in its benefits [sic]’ (page 10). (emphasis added).

39) Central New Jersey Home News. The Sunday Times. Puerto Ricans Ahead in Public Housing, Fr. Agger Reports. (New Brunswick, N.J.). (March 20, 1955).

“The Puerto Ricans are ‘well ahead of us’ in public housing, according to Dr. Eugene E. Agger, who has returned to New Brunswick after a month’s consultation with government housing and development officials. The vice chairman of the New Brunswick Urban Redevelopment and Slum Clearance Agency, who also is a professor emeritus of economics at **Rutgers University**, went to Puerto Rico in the latter part of January at the request of the government there. During his stay on the insular Commonwealth, he served as consultant to the Puerto Rican Housing Authority and the Puerto Rico Development Board. He also lectured at the University of Puerto Rico.”

“‘In general, my feeling is that in thinking the whole problem through, they’re well ahead of us,’ Dr. Agger said of his survey of the Puerto Rican housing program. The Puerto Rican government has a threefold approach to the housing problem, he explained. In addition to vast low-cost housing projects ‘like our own,’ he told of two types of self-help housing.’ Which also have been introduced in Puerto Rico. Already some 33,000 families have been affected by the two kinds of self-help housing and some 54,000 more families are expected to get new homes within the next 10 years under these programs, according to Dr. Agger” (Page 25).

40) Asbury Press (Asbury Park, N.J.). 3,000 Puerto Ricans Form Group for Self-Betterment. (January 23, 1956)

“Freehold Township [Monmouth County] – Some 3,000 Puerto Ricans gathered in a muddy field here yesterday to found what they hope will be a nationwide organization to “integrate” them into American society. The 2 1/2-hour rally was held in front of the Spanish grocery store and home of Carlos Rodriguez, on Route 9, about one mile south of the motor vehicle inspection station. The mass meeting, under the auspicious of the Puerto Rican Merchants Association, Inc., of Brooklyn, , was called originally as a protest after former Superior Court Judge Frank T.

Lloyd, Jr., sharply criticized Puerto Rico in court here Jan.3 as ‘one of the filthiest places I have ever seen” (page 1).

“Officials of the Merchants Association and the Puerto Rican Association of Monmouth and Ocean Counties told newsmen that after Mr. Lloyd’s original comments they had sent him and his family on an all-expenses-paid tour of Puerto Rico ‘to see what it’s really like.’ The officials added the judge replied by letter to their offer—after he was ousted—saying he ‘did not want to go to Puerto Rico’ (page 1).

“**Listen in Cold** – The group that gathered yesterday listened in the cold as 10 speakers urged them to unite, to better educate themselves, and to take better advantage of their working skills.... The Puerto Rican Merchants Association claims to represent 1,500 food businesses in the Metropolitan area, and to have 60,000 members. **Shore Group Formed** – The group’s general secretary, Raymond Gonzalez, Brooklyn, said it is thru the efforts of his organization that the Puerto Rican Association of **Monmouth and Ocean Counties** *is being formed.*” The Association of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, say its officials, is not fully formed yet, and does not collect dues. Dues are expected to be levied when the group receives a charter. It is represented by Asbury Park attorney Walter Fox, who was among yesterday’s speakers” (page 1).

“Route 9 was lined on both sides for half a mile by cars of the people attending the rally. They came from the Shore area, other parts of New Jersey, New York, Long Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. The large crowd was brought out by stories in ***El Diario de Nueva New York*** and ***La Prensa***, the twin New York Spanish language daily newspapers, by announcements over radio station WWRI, Woodside, Long Island, and by 1,000 handbills, printed in Spanish. Handbills read: ‘To All the Puerto Ricans of Freehold, Ocean County and Monmouth County: All be advised to come to a meeting protesting against the insult that Judge Frank T. Lloyd gave to the Puerto Ricans around here, and the 850,000 Puerto Ricans in New York.... Signed ‘Francisco Archilla, Commission Organizer’” (page 2).

41) **The News** (Paterson, N.J.). *In Justice and Fairness*. (October 24, 1959).

“There are many Puerto Ricans in New York, in **Paterson**, and in Puerto Rico, who are unjustly suffering from the publicity given to other Puerto Ricans who violate the law and get into trouble. The *News* is glad to note that a large number of organizations in the metropolitan area, grouped into a ‘Puerto Rican Community Self-help Program,’ have spoken out. In full page advertisements in New York papers, they issued a constructive statement from which the following is a quotation in part:

“Puerto Ricans are involved in only some 8 percent of the city’s crime, which is roughly equivalent to our proportion of the population. Remember that when you see the crime stories”.

“Remember that Puerto Ricans are overwhelmingly a law-abiding group.”

“Remember that juvenile delinquency is not confined to Puerto Ricans.”

“Remember that juvenile delinquency was virtually unknown in Puerto Rico until recently and is still a minor problem there, compared to New York, Chicago, Washington, Paris, London, Tokyo and even Amsterdam”.

“Remember that Puerto Ricans in New York have a lower delinquency rate than others in the same neighborhoods, according to a recent authoritative study....’ An understanding of the Puerto Rican problem by all Americans will be helpful in combating juvenile crime in New York, **in Paterson** and throughout the country” (page 18).

42) **Philadelphia Inquirer** (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). (New jersey Edition (Sunday)).
Poverty, Bias in Vineland Target of Puerto Ricans. Family Unit Counters Dim View.
(July 19, 1970).

“Vineland – The lives of most Puerto Rican residents of this Cumberland County city were starkly pictured Saturday as a struggle against poor housing, bigotry, inadequate medical care and exploitation. The dim view by the Spanish Organization for Research and Action—placing blame on city officials and ethnic groups—was balanced only by the pride and family stability of Puerto Ricans. In 200 scholarly pages, SORA showed the Spanish-speaking minority of 10,000, one-fifth of Vineland’s population to be the victims of almost every public agency” (page 1).

“Top Grievance – Of all the grievances, the Puerto Rican community puts housing at the top of the list.... Schooling Problem – Much of the problem is due to education, or the lack of it, given in Puerto Rico.... One in four families has one or more children who dropped out before 12th grade. Few Jobs Available – The report charges that ‘the Puerto Rican worker, when he’s employed, is underemployed, underpaid, is underrepresented.... Almost one-quarter of the households had an income of less than \$4,000 a year....” (page 7). Note, however, that this “investigation concentrated on 169 households [thus, and in all fairness, the “sample size” is probably **not** a “statistically significant relative sample”] and focused on four main areas: education, housing, employment and community relations”]. (emphasis added).

It is noteworthy that “the in-depth interviews were conducted in Spanish unless English was requested. The results of the investigation were fed into a *computer*.... Among the needs cited: More Tatin-American policemen, better treatment as citizens, less discrimination, better community organization, better treatment at Newcomb Hospital clinic, better schools, and more contact Rican [*sic*] culture.... Almost a third of all the Puerto Rican heads of household

heads were born in the same village, *Utuado*, and that had been their least address before immigrating” [it really should have said migrating] (page 7).

43) **Courier-Post** (Camden, N.J.). *Report Rapping Vineland Upheld by Puerto Rican*. (July 25, 1970).

(NOTE: for a contemporaneous newspaper article on the **SORA Report** – see the following article):

“**Vineland** – Juan Scharon, president of the *Puerto Rican Action Committee (PRAC)*, yesterday defended the contents of a federally-funded report that criticized Vineland for its treatment of Puerto Rican citizens. Released last weekend, the 200-page booklet was begun almost two years ago by the now-defunct **Spanish Organization for Research and Action (SORA)** on a federal grant of \$50,000. Basically, SORA concluded that Puerto Ricans, who comprise roughly 20 per cent of this city’s 40,000 residents [or about 8,000 Puerto Ricans], suffer from inadequate housing and discrimination and are harassed by the city’s 40-man police force—two of whom are Puerto Rican” (page 12). (emphasis added).

“‘THE REPORT speaks for the entire Spanish-speaking community,’ Scharon said. SORA made studies of 169 families before arriving at any conclusions.’” [I do not think that 169 families are a “statistically representative sample” ...]. (page 12). (emphasis added).

44) **Central New Jersey Home News** (New Brunswick, N.J.). *Laborers say wages are not enough. N.J. Farm Workers – Part 2*. (August 26, 1980).

Caption under the photo reads as follows: “**Ages Worker** – an elderly woman picks blueberries at a Hammonton farm [in Atlantic County]. She is one of about 14,000 workers who come to New Jersey each summer to help farmers harvest their crops” (page 14). (emphasis added).

“**Bridgeton** [Cumberland County] – Hector Rivera believes he and other farm workers are being paid slave wages at the Sunny Slope farm in this Cumberland County community. Rivera is one of about 450 workers who came to New Jersey this year under a contract between the **government of Puerto Rico** and agricultural service associations in the state. Under the contract, they are guaranteed the \$3.10 an hour minimum wage, with at least 160 hours of agricultural work in a four-week period. But Rivera and other farm laborers say it is not enough.” (page 14). (emphasis added).

“About 40 workers at the Sunny Slope farm went on strike this month after they said, farmer Alfred Caggliano rejected their demand for higher wages. ‘These workers receive only the minimum wage of \$3.10 per hour and receive no overtime pay,’ said Angel Dominguez, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union’s Farmworkers Rights Project. Inflation is rising at 18

percent annually, while these workers are suffering long hours of difficult work in the hot sun at a minimal wage” (page 14).

“Migrants on the Scott’s [Diane] 300-acre nursery work as much as 12 hours a day, but the farmer says that’s their own choice. ‘They’re away from their wives and families and they want to make as much money as possible,’ he said. Besides, says Mrs. Scott, there’s really no place in the community for them to go after work. **‘They’re Puerto Rican and they’re not welcome’** (page 14). (emphasis added).

45) **Newark Library** (Newark, N.J.). *Puerto Ricans in Newark: ‘All the Rights of Citizens, Yet Considered Immigrants.’* (Published November 5, 1998). (from: “Knowing Newark. By Charles F. Cummings. ***The Star-Ledger Columns***. The Newark Public Library. (accessed: March 1, 2021).

“... The journey to places like Newark, which has a large and growing Puerto Rican population, has not always been an easy one. Poor economic conditions on the island and unwelcoming arms on the mainland continue to cause hardship for new arrivals.... In the 1950s, many low or semi-skilled jobs were available in Newark factories.... Other workers were recruited to work on ***South Jersey farms***. In 1946, the Glassboro Service Association brought farm workers to that area of the state to a former Works Progress Administration camp.”

“In the 1960s, Maria Gonzalez, a Puerto Rican born member of the Newark Human Rights Commission, noted, ‘In Puerto Rico, we enjoy all the rights of citizens, yet here we discover that we are considered immigrants, a minority group, a separate entity. Yet we are Americans!’ “...The same old problems were blamed---education, employment, housing, health, and welfare, plus the fact that in the previous year only 137 Hispanics had graduated from high school...” (pages 1, 2).

46) **Courier-Post** (Camden, New Jersey). *Campbell involved in takeover talk.* (June 6, 2000).

“Any purchase of Campbell [Soup Co.] could lead to the closing of *corporate headquarters* in Camden, putting people out of work and depriving the city of tax revenue.” It would in turn “... rock the City of Camden, where *1,300 people* work at Campbell’s world headquarters” (page 1).

47) **Courier-Post** (Camden, N.J.). *Sale would sever firm’s historic, economic links to Camden.* (June 6, 2000).

The headline for the newspaper is that “Campbell [Soups Co.] involved in takeover talk” (page 1). In another, though related newspaper article, also on June 6, 2000, this paper reported as follows: “‘They’ve been good to us,’ said Alfonso Castillo, executive director of the Latin-

American Economic Development Association. The organization trains entrepreneurs with a \$90,000 annual grant from the Campbell Foundation” (page 4).

What is important for my purposes, and this book manuscript is that “Campbell’s sizable Latino community can trace its origins to Campbell, Castillo noted. **Puerto Ricans first came in the 1940s, eager to fill wartime vacancies.** [Unfortunately, for research purposes, and for this newspaper article, Mr. Castillo provided no corroborative evidence, or verification, as to exactly what year Puerto Ricans first arrived at Campbell Soup Co. to begin working for the Company.]. (emphasis added).

48) **Vineland Daily Journal.** *Vineland adding nod to first Puerto Rican families with Montrose Street signs, new date set.* (Published: Sept. 11, 2020). (Author: Joseph P. Smith, **Vineland Daily Journal**).

“**Vineland** – Many of the first Puerto Ricans that came to Vineland, often after stops in other East Coast communities, had their homes on or near Montrose Street in the city’s ‘old borough’ section. Starting with a rescheduled ceremony October 3, Montrose Street alternatively will be known as ‘Puerto Rico Way’ with the designation added to existing signs. The new reference applies to the stretch of Montrose Street between South West Avenue and South West Boulevard.”

“City Councilman Albert Vargas floated the idea publicly last June, bringing a prototype sign to a meeting.... ‘It’s bringing back some type of ‘thank you’ to the people who opened the doors for us when they came after the **war** and they all migrated to the big cities,’ said Vargas, a retired police officer... ‘They went through some tough times, obviously, being Latin in this community,’ he said.” “**Vargas intends to run down a list of first family names at the ceremony,** which is set for the Boulevard and Montrose street.” (emphasis added).

49) **Daily Journal** (Vineland, New Jersey). *Celebrate Puerto Rican pride in Hammonton.* (August 19, 2020).

“**Hammonton – The Puerto Rican Civic Association** will celebrate 61 years of Puerto Rican pride on Aug. 30. The celebration will include a Mass at noon at St. Mary of Mount Carmel Parish, a flag raising will be held at 1:30 p.m. at Hammonton City Hall, and a festivities reception, with music and food, will be held from 2 to 8 p.m...” (page A2).

PART XIV

**COVID-19 and its Devastating Affects During 2020 on New Jersey’s Population Overall,
As well as on its Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers**

50) **New York Times, The.** *Farmworkers, Mostly Undocumented, Become “Essential” During Pandemic.* (April 2, 2020; Updated April 10, 2020).

“Immigrant field workers have been told to keep working despite stay-at-home directives, and given letters attesting to their “**critical**” role in feeding the county.... [Nancy Silva], who has spent much of her life in the United States evading law enforcement, now carries a letter from her employer in her wallet, declaring that the Department of Homeland Security considers her ‘**critical to the food supply chain.**’” (emphasis added).

51) **NJTV News and NJ Spotlight.** *New Jersey’s Dangerous Harvest.* (May 7, 2020).

“Thousands of migrant workers will soon arrive in the Garden State to pick fruits and vegetables during the **COVID-19 pandemic**. Can farm camps and packing houses be kept safe? Art Galletta, a prominent **South Jersey** blueberry grower, is optimistic by nature, a trait he shares with many of his agricultural brethren. But this year he is nervous --- not about a good yield, but about a host of other challenges, specifically those that **COVI-19** poses.... Galletta will be responsible for the health and safety of 500-plus migrant workers who will be here next month at his farm....” “Every year, an estimated 20,000 migrant farmworkers --- **deemed essential workers** --- from Mexico, Haiti, **Puerto Rico**, and Central America arrive in New Jersey to pick fruits and vegetables.” “Gov. Phil Murphy cited Singapore as a cautionary tale at the briefing. There, an influx of migrant laborers recently caused a second surge of **COVID-19** infections” (pages 1, 2). (emphasis added).

52) **Philadelphia Daily News** (Philadelphia, PA). *Help for The Farm Team. Latino professionals lend S. Jersey field workers ‘a voice to help them out of the shadows.’* (June 2, 2020).

This June **2020** newspaper article reported that: “The group of seven young professionals from South Jersey learned about their common interests on Facebook. They were the sons and daughters of **migrant workers, most of them had worked the fields themselves as children....** That’s how these leaders, ages 19 to 29, from Vineland-Bridgeton-Millville area, organized to help and highlight the work that migrant workers do and the risks they face while harvesting South Jersey’s crops amid the **COVID-19 pandemic**. So far, the group has a Facebook presence... [and has] delivered meals and food supplies and created a relief fund that has already provided money to 43 transient and non-transient laborers who help farm lettuce, cabbage, and cilantro....” “Its members say they are ‘the voice that helps them out of the shadows’” (page A21). (emphasis added).

“The migrant worker, who used his nickname to protect his identity, said he appreciates the efforts from the young adults who have organized to help the farm laborers, most with

Mexican, Salvadoran, Haitian, **and Puerto Rican backgrounds** (page A22). He said he has not seen this type of engagement in his 16 years working the South Jersey fields. (emphasis added).

“The South Jersey organizers – who work in education, health care, finance, hospitality, and entertainment, and for the military – decided to take action amid their growing concerns that the migrant workers now face even greater unsafe work conditions” (page A22).

“The State Department of Health said 148 farmworkers tested at a state federally Qualified Health Center have been diagnosed with **COVID-19** in Salem, Cumberland, Ocean, Gloucester, Monmouth, Warren, and Somerset Counties, between April 30 and May 27.... News organization NJSpotlight reported on May 22 that the state Department of Health confirmed the death of two South Jersey seasonal farm workers in South Jersey who had contracted COVID-19. The report also said that the number of seasonal farm worker in South Jersey who have tested positive for **COVID-19** has spiked to more than 400 since the beginning of May.

Now, wearing T-shirts that read ‘You too are essential,’ the group has connected with other local organizations doing advocacy for farmworkers. They look forward to producing T-shirts to help the relief fund, to engage the public with the farmworkers’ plight, and continue to inform and feed laborers (page A22).

“On May 21, **Gov. Phil Murphy’s** administration issued a set of guidelines to assist agricultural businesses and farmworkers in minimizing exposure to **COVID-19**. The guidelines outline what the working conditions should be during the agricultural production process, as well as testing/treatment procedures and shared housing and group transportation for workers. With thousands more seasonal workers due to arrive in South Jersey in June, state Sen. M. Teresa Ruiz (D., Essex [County]) is concerned about farmworkers’ safety” (page A22). She said the pandemic has resurfaced the underlying conditions that have been affecting these workers for years and need to be addressed with a holistic view with **COVID-19**” (page A22). (emphasis added).

53) **NJTV News and NJ Spotlight.** *Some South Jersey Farmers Won’t Let Seasonal Workers be Tested for **COVID-19**.* (July 3, 2020). (emphasis added).

This article points out that: “Refusals come just as migrant-worker population starts to rise steeply, with as many as 10,000 laborers arriving from states where **COVID-19** cases are increasing. A roadblock has emerged in the state’s **COVID-19** campaign to test the thousands of migrant workers harvesting fruits and vegetables on New Jersey farms: An increasing number of growers are refusing to allow health care professionals test the seasonal laborers they have hired. The state Department of Health said some farmers are not participating in the testing program but refused to disclose how many and their locations. Those familiar with the process in the communities say the number of growers is in the dozens, with most in **Cumberland**

County and recently six blueberry growers in **Atlantic County**, according to two people with knowledge of the testing operation” [Note: it is reasonable to believe that a certain number, and percentage of these migrant farm laborers, are Puerto Ricans] (page 1).

“[Governor] Murphy issued a travel advisory on June 24, requesting all individuals traveling from 16 states with a high **COVID-19** positivity rate to self-quarantine for a 14-day period. Those states include Florida [which also employs Puerto Rican migrant farm laborers, some of whom travel to the farms in New Jersey when their farms are ready in plant, and then to harvest], Georgia and North Carolina --- the origin of the overwhelming majority of blueberry migrants that come to New Jersey every year” (page 2). (emphasis added).

54) **Central New Jersey Home News. (Home News Tribune)** (Part of The USA Today Network – New Jersey) (New Brunswick, N.J.). ***Rutgers** awarded \$5M to improve access to virus testing in state.* (October 18, 2020). (emphasis added).

“The New Jersey Alliance for Clinical Translational Science (NJ ACTS) at **Rutgers University** received a \$5 million National Institutes of Health grant to launch outreach campaigns and expand access to **COVID-19** testing for underserved and vulnerable communities in the state [among “other groups”, the ***Puerto Rican community*** is one of these “underserved and vulnerable communities in the state” (page A1).

“NJ HEROES TOO focuses on vulnerable health care and personal care aides, maintenance staff, housekeeping, and hospital security, groups which are largely Black and Latinx and have concerns about exposing their families, friends, and communities....” **Rutgers** is one of [only] 32 institutions that received an NIH award through the RADx-UP program to support projects designed to rapidly implement **COVID-19** testing strategies in populations disproportionately affected by the pandemic. In addition to Blacks and Latinos, these groups include Native Americans, Native Alaskans, Native Hawaiians, older adults, pregnant women, and those who are homeless or incarcerated.”

“Participating health care and community organizations include ... **ASPIRA Association**... New Brunswick Area Branch NAACP... ***Puerto Rican Action Board***... and *Urban League of Union County*” (page A4). (emphasis added).

55) **Central New Jersey Home News** (New Brunswick, N.J.). *Racial Disparity. Segregated housing thanks to decades of biased policy made **Essex County** ripe for **COVID-19**.* (October 18, 2020). (emphasis added).

“‘**COVID** was never the great equalizer. It was the great magnifier. And so, it has been ***magnifying inequality, lack of access, health disparity,***’ says New Jersey health care executive Michellene Davis” (emphasis in original) (page A4).

“... Nearly 2,000 people had died from COVID-19 in **Essex County** by mid-September [2020], according to state health department data. Of those, about 50% were Black, 18% Hispanic and 28% were white.... **Newark**, a city of about 280,000, is nearly 50% Black, 36% Hispanic and 25% white, according to census data.” (page A4). (emphasis added).

“... **Essex County** is No. 1 on segregation Index of New Jersey counties, according to the 2020 County Health Rankings, a program from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. [A “brief History how this historical situation came about, due to “structural and systemic decisions and policies” acted upon by “real people” who had the ability and the power to make these decisions]. See: immediately below:

“Local and state officials, real estate agents and homeowner associations ***adopted their own measures***. They redlined communities considered undesirable for lending and investment. They bought up homes in white neighborhoods, moved in Black residents, ***then warned remaining whites that property values would plummet***” (page A4). (emphasis added).

“**Magnifying racial inequities** – Housing is one of the primary social determinants of health, experts said, and homeownership is the primary driver of wealth.... Doug Massey, a sociology professor at **Princeton University** and an authority on residential segregation, called the disparities ‘a conglomeration of disadvantages.’ The segregation of **Essex County** is emblematic of what happened in most major metropolitan regions during the 20th century [and presumably also in the 21st Century?]. Importantly, for all of the citizens in New Jersey, “People who live in these segregated communities are essential workers and use public transportation, putting them at risk for getting the virus. Massey and other experts said. Some others commute to New York City, another hot spot” (page A4). (emphasis added).

In short, and unfortunately, “New Jersey scrambled to set up testing sites and lagged behind dozens of other states providing racial breakdowns of COVID-19 cases, said Leslie Kantor, chair of the *Department of Urban Global Public Health at Rutgers University*” (page A4) (emphasis added).

56) **Central New Jersey Home News** (New Brunswick, N.J.) *NJ expects enough COVID-19 vaccine for 50K.* (November 10, 2020). (emphasis added).

[NOTE: While this article is not about Puerto Ricans directly, but since New Jersey has over 455,000 Puerto Ricans, including **Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers** in the State, therefore this article directly **does apply** to them, as well as to **all** of the other “ethnic groups”, and “races” in New Jersey.].(emphasis added).

“New Jersey expects to receive enough vaccine to quickly protect 50,000 people from **COVID-19**, once the federal government authorizes one of the vaccines currently in clinical trials. With early data from Pfizer showing promising results, that day appeared to come closer to Monday. Priority will be given to health care workers; state Health Commissioner Judith Persichilli told *The Record* and *NorthJersey.com* on Monday. The state will get 100,000 doses shortly after an emergency use authorization from the federal government, with another 100,000 likely to arrive quickly after that.

“‘A vaccine is on the horizon,’ Gov. Phil Murphy said at his press conference. The State has a plan to distribute the immunization to the public, with ‘broad distribution’ anticipated by **April or May [of 2021]**, he said.... Pfizer announced Sunday that clinical trials showed its vaccine to be 90% effective in preventing symptomatic cases of **COVID-19**, a much higher efficacy rate that had been expected. New Jersey has about 500,000 ‘paid and unpaid health care workers in positions that render them high risk due to their exposure to infectious material,’ Persichilli said. ‘It could be as high as 650,000.’ Virtually everyone who works in a hospital and the staffs of dental offices, urgent care centers and community health centers are included in the priority group, she said.”

“The state’s goal is to immunize 70% of the adult population, or 4.8 million people, within six months of vaccine approval. That will require 60,000 to 80,000 injections a day” (page A9). (emphasis added above).

57) **Courier-News** (Bridgewater, N.J.). *Does vaccine mean **schools** can get back to normal?* (December 24, 2020). (emphasis added).

[Again, **COVID-19** literally, one way or the other, affects all families as well as individuals in New Jersey, as well as throughout the United States, regardless of ones’ gender, **race, ethnicity**, religious and political affiliation, etc. Thus, this newspaper article, published exactly two months ago from today, 2/23/21, still has direct consequences for today, in February 2021, and thereafter.].

“Teachers and other school employees are high on a priority list for **COVID-19 vaccinations** in an effort to make **schools safer** – but that won’t mean a return to normal, in-person operations anytime soon, according to experts. New Jersey’s plan places essential workers including school staff in a top tier of people who could receive vaccines in **mid-January through February**. But it will take time to administer vaccines and, even then, people could still be contagious even if they don’t show symptoms. ‘If we can get 150 million people vaccinated [in the U.S.], and we can then in the summer hopefully get children vaccinated before school, then maybe next fall we can begin to think about what normal looks like,’ said Dr. Lawrence Kleinman, professor of pediatrics at **Rutgers** Robert Wood Johnson Medical School. ‘We’re not going to be able to approach that for a sizable length of time’” (pages 1, A1, A8). (emphasis added).

“... While we look forward to all of our schools being able to resume normal operations, it is, unfortunately, too soon to know when that will be,’ said Nancy Kearney, a New Jersey Department of Health spokeswoman.... Teachers’ unions, which have pressed for school employees to get the vaccine early, also urged caution. [As of 2/24/2020] **Covis-19** had... killed more than 320,000 Americans.” [On 2/23/2021, **COVID-19 has killed 500,000+ Americans!**]. (page A8).

PART XV

Non-newspaper Academic-related COVID-19 Article and Guestworkers Program

58) García-Colón, Ismael. *The **COVID-19** and the expendability of guestworkers. Dialectical Anthropology*. (Published online: 29 July 2020) (accessed February 2021). (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10624-020-09601-6>). (pp. 1-8).

García-Colón wrote that, “**New Jersey** reported [in May 2020] 110 farmworkers ill [with **COVID-19**]....” García-Colón argues that (emphasis added above):

“In the Spring of 2020, attempts by the governments of the USA and Western European countries to control the spread of **COVID-19** caused food shortages and higher prices, making palpable for their citizens how the agricultural industry produces and distributes food. In addition to the biopolitics of agricultural production, the policies of pandemic containment are transforming and re-deploying existing labor relations across the globe. In the USA, government officials and growers are seeking to transfer the H-2A visa program for guest farmworkers from the Department of Labor to the Department of Agriculture and to lower migrants’ wages. Understanding the effects of **COVID-19** on guestworker programs and migrant farm labor requires not only an anthropology of dispossession, disasters, or their aftershocks but also an anthropology of labor migration. It is imperative to examine how pandemics shape the paths through which government officials and employers mobilize and allocate labor, shaping how subjects maneuver within fields of power and are constituted as subjects within those fields.... This article briefly explores the initial impact of the responses to **COVID-19 on guestworker programs**, farm labor, and the production of food in the USA and some Western European countries” (page 1).

Colón-García points out that: “When **World War II** broke out, the federal government instituted a guestworker program whose main source was Mexico, but which also recruited workers from Canada and the British colonies in the **Caribbean**. Government officials and growers argued that wartime labor shortages made food production a matter of national security, although, in reality, most of the labor shortages were the result of the reluctance of war-related industries and growers to pay higher wages. After the war, the U.S. government allowed the continuation of the Mexican Bracero Program.... The history of guestworker programs points to the

entrenched use of labor-busting and deportation practices to maintain a docile and low-wage labor force. Capital always looks to sustain these conditions no matter how, when, and where they find the workers, they need..." (page 2). (emphasis added).

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY: *General and Academic-related Sources relating to New Jersey, and Puerto Rican History*

59) **Newark Public Library** (Newark, New Jersey). *New Jersey Department of Labor, Farm Labor Program Records*. (Collection – Box 1 Identifier: 2003 (Puerto Rican Community Archives, New Jersey Hispanic Resource & Information Center, Newark Public Library).

"Overview: The New Jersey Department of Labor Farm Program contains information on New Jersey labor laws, agricultural policy and a directory of New Jersey Agricultural Employers. Materials present in this collection are bilingual, targeting the population of **migrant workers** in New Jersey who had need of these materials". Dates: 1966-2004, undated. Language: English.

60) **Newark Public Library** (Newark, N.J.). *Puerto Rican Community Archives, New Jersey Hispanic Resource & Information Center, Newark Public Library. (Repository)* (<https://npl.org/collections-services/new-jersey-hispanic-research-and-information-center/>). Contact: 5 Washington Street, P.O. Box 630, Newark, New Jersey 07101-0630. (973-733-4791) (njhric@npl.org).

"What's in this Repository? 46 Collections;160 Subjects; 58 Names."

61) **Newark Public Library** (Newark, N.J.). Gabriel Coll Papers. Collection-Multiple Containers Identifier: 2014-02.

"Overview: Community activist and educator in **Camden County**. Field Representative for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. President of the Washington D.C. Council of Hispanic Employment Program. Resources for studying the life of a Puerto Rican community leader. Collection consists of newspaper clippings, resumes, essays, drafts of essay and speeches, newsletters, song booklets, postcards, licenses, awards, transcripts and writings."

Dates: 1945–2013, undated. Majority of material found within 1965–1990, undated. (3 boxes; 2 document boxes and 1 oversized box).

62) **Newark Public Library** (Newark, N.J.). Jose Delgado Papers. Collection – Multiple Containers Identifier: 2005-03.

“Overview: Jose Delgado is a member of the **Camden Board of Education** and an advocate of Bilingual Education. Mr. Delgado’s collection consists of reports and research on bilingual education, Limited English Proficiency students and exist criteria/programs. Represented in this collection are organizations which Mr. Delgado supported and participated. Most of the organizations are located in **Camden**. Represented are educational, recreational, and social organizations such as Affirmative Action Committee, Cramer Hill Little League, Inc., Hispanic Student Association, San Juan Bautista, NJTESOL.

Also included are briefs pertaining to the New Jersey Board of Education and court documents from the following cases: Slocum v. Cooperman; Fuentes v. Cooperman. An interview of Jose Delgado is available in the Latino Oral History Collection: Life Stories.”

Dates: 1885-2008, undated. Majority of Material found within 1982-2005. (10 boxes; 9 document boxes and 1 oversized box). Language of Materials: English.

63) **Newark Public Library** (Newark, New Jersey). Efrain *Feliciano Papers. Series Identifier: 2006-02.* (Puerto Ricans – New Jersey) (Subject Source: Library of Congress Subject Headings). (Found in 2 Collections and/or Records).

“**Overview** – Political and civic activist. Founder of South Jersey Latino and Friends, and the New Jersey State Hispanic Task Force. Resource for studying the life of a Puerto Rican/ Latino activist in Southern New Jersey. Collection consists of by-laws, calendars, correspondence, directives, financial records, legislations, minutes, newsletters, newspaper clippings, photographs, press releases, programs, publications, and reports. **Dates:** 1975 – 2006; Majority of material found within 1994-2005. **Found in** *Puerto Rican Community Archives*, New Jersey Hispanic Resource & Information Center, Newark Public Library/Efrain Feliciano Papers.” (emphasis added).

64) **Newark Public Library.** *Puerto Rican community, Vineland, New Jersey: SORA report.* (1968?). (by Oscar Martinez, Director) (OCLC Number: 18590791).

[Note: the copy I was able to receive from the Library, many of the pages were not legible, i.e., I was not able to read significant portions of many of the pages]. (see immediately below for a description of this *SORA Report*].

65) **Newark Public Library.** *Kal Wagenheim Papers.* (Collection – Multiple Containers Identifier: 2009-01). Puerto Rican Community Archives, New Jersey Hispanic Resource & Information Center, New Public Library.

“Overview: **Kal Wagenheim**, a journalist and author, is the current editor of the Caribbean UPDATE monthly newsletter, whose other published works include histories of Puerto Rico and

a biography of Roberto Clemente. This collection includes papers documenting Mr. Wagenheim's publishing company, the Waterfront Press, and his writings for various reviews, journals and newspapers. Mr. Wagenheim's collection is both in Spanish and English, as he worked closely with documenting and surveying Puerto Rico and its people's history. Also included within the collection are various correspondence, both personal and business oriented, such as letters from close friend and writer Pedro Juan Soto. The Kal Wagenheim Papers include various clippings regarding Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans in the United States, as well as other Latin American countries. There are various photos that were used for both books that the Waterfront Press published as well as correspondence between Mr. Wagenheim and the writers of those works. Also included within the collection are the first volume of the ***San Juan Review*** and copies of ***The Caribbean Review***. (emphasis added).

Dates: Majority of material found within 1960-2000, undated. 28 boxes; 25 document boxes and 3 oversized boxes). Language of Materials: English.

66) **Newark Public Library** (Newark, N.J.). *Olga Jiménez Wagenheim, Ph.D. Papers*. (Collection Identifier: 2006-03). Puerto Rican Community Archives, New Jersey Hispanic Research & Information Center, Newark Public Library.

"Overview: Professor Emeritus, Dr. Jiménez Wagenheim, a specialist in Caribbean and Latin American history and author of several books and articles, directed the Puerto Rican Studies Program at Rutgers-Newark for more than 20 years. In 1999, she began volunteering at the Newark Public Library, where she and Ingrid Betancourt founded The New Jersey Hispanic Research and Information Center (NJHRIC) at The Newark Public Library. In 2001, she founded the Friends of HRIC, a support group to help facilitate and development of the NJHRIC. The Olga Jiménez Wagenheim – Papers contains an abundance of information on Puerto Rico, Latin America and Caribbean Studies as well as information on the New Jersey Puerto Rican experiences. Some materials consist of publications, personal notes, class material, oral histories, videotapes, dissertations, student work on events such as the ***Lares Revolt*** [September 23, 1868], Puerto Rican and Latino migration and the Newark Riots." (emphasis added).

Dates: 1868-2005. Language of Materials: English. (83 boxes; 48 transfer boxes and 35 oversized boxes).

67) Rutgers University Libraries. *The Pivotal Right: Commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls*. **Special Collections and University Archives at Alexander Library (July 1-November 1, 1998. (Rutgers University).**

“Alberta Gonzalez – In 1950, Alberta Gonzalez (1914-1996) migrated from **Puerto Rico** to *Mullica Hills, New Jersey*, where she worked on a large farm. Her days began at 4:00 a.m. cooking breakfast for the **migrant men**. She spent the rest of the day alternately working in the packing house, in the fields, and cooking lunch and dinner until 6:00 p.m.In 1954, she became the first **Puerto Rican woman crew leader to supervise a labor camp**.... On August 13, 1980, Gonzalez and other workers staged the first Puerto Rican migrant workers strike in New Jersey. Gonzalez spent the last years of her life tending her garden and collecting emergency food for migrants, and her husband continued to work as a migrant six months of the year. Gloria Bonilla-Santiago, ‘Alberta Gonzalez,’ in *Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women...* (page 25).” [See a **photo** of Ms. Gonzalez on page 46-47 of this book manuscript.].

68) **SORA Report: Vineland, New Jersey** (by Oscar Martinez, Director). (Oscar Martinez; Spanish Organization for Research). (This is the actual 200-page **Report** itself). [1970].

This **Report** consists of the following **Chapters**, namely, an: Introduction; Primary Groups and Secondary Associations; Economics; Housing; Education; Health; Prejudice and Discrimination; Police and Law Enforcement; Police and Law Enforcement; Community Resources; Political Awareness; Community Problems and Community Action; and Appendix.

The book’s **Table N-1** is titled: “Dissatisfaction with Community Facilities” (page 173 ?; this page number is barely readable). For Community Facility, it listed the following degree of “Dissatisfaction”, namely: Recreation areas is at 58.5%; Other Forms of recreation at 47.1%; Schools at 16,4%; Street lighting at 13.8%; Public transportation at 10.1%; Stores at 10.1%; Distance to work at 9.6%; Place to raise children at 7.8%; Churches at 4.9%; Tranquility at 4.9%; and Neighborhood at 2.4%.

Table N-2 is titled: “Major Immediate Problems of the Community” (page 173 ?). Listed under the “Frequency” of “Problems” is as follows: Lack of housing, need for better housing at 75.7% (Frequency was 128); Lack of job opportunities, employment agency 32.5% (Frequency was 55); Better medical service at 30.7 ?) (Frequency at 35); Discrimination, housing or employment at 27.8% (Frequency at 48); and other at 36.1% (Frequency at 61).

Other **Tables** in Mr. Martinez’s **Report** are listed as follows: *Table N-3*, “Suggested Solutions to Major Immediate Problems”; *Table N-4*, “Suggestions for City to Aid **Puerto Ricans** with Housing Problems”; *Table N-5*, “Action Toward Solving Immediate Community Problems Taken by Community”. Interestingly, under the “Action” category, it listed “Nothing” at 88.2% (with the Frequency being at 149) (page ?, not legible). The next highest category listed was “Other” at 7.1% (with the Frequency being at 12); “Helped organize community” at 5.3% (with a Frequency of 9).

69) Starr, Dennis J., **History of ethnic and racial groups in Trenton, New Jersey, 1900-1960**. (1986) (Trenton Free Public Library) (Trenton, N.J.).

“Submitted to the *New Jersey Committee for the Humanities* by the Trenton Free Public Library in partial fulfillment of a grant entitled ‘Ethnic Groups of Trenton, New Jersey; an Index to Source Materials in the Trenton Library with a Brief History and Chronology.’ (consists of 65 pages).

Dr. Starr wrote as follows: “Introduction – The purpose of this paper is to fulfill the requirement of a grant awarded by the New Jersey Committee for the Humanities to the **Trenton Free Public Library**. This grant made possible the compilation of an historical abstract on events pertaining to ethnic and racial groups in **Trenton, New Jersey**. It also stipulated that a pamphlet be prepared on ethnic and racial groups in **Trenton** during the 1900 to 1960 period.”

This paper will concentrate on the role of ethnic and racial groups in **Trenton’s** economic, political, social and cultural life.... Thus, a major theme will be the interplay between the conditions that Trenton’s new arrivals encountered and the various constraints that were imposed upon them on the one hand, and how the ethnic and racial groups responded and, thereby, helped to shape their and the city’s destiny. It should also be noted that while individuals are discussed, the focus concentrates upon group behavior and its explanation. A major objective is to encourage research into the ethnic, racial and other aspects of social history in Trenton” (page 1).

Dr. Starr discusses, as well as focusses on, the white ethnic groups that had historically arrived in Trenton either during the 1800s, or the early 1900s, namely, the **British, Irish and German immigrants**, whom Dr. Starr pointed out that they “... provided Trenton with industrial entrepreneurs and the nucleus of an industrial labor force” (page 3). “The immigration restrictions acts of the 1920s, the Great Depression of the 1930s, the Second World War and the post-war movement to the suburbs [the beginning of “White Flight”?] all served to reduce the number of foreigners to 13,127 in 1960.”

“Meanwhile, Trenton’s Afro-American population has grown continually throughout the twentieth century, from 2,096 in 1900 to 25,319 in 1960.... Since then, the Afro-American population has increased to 41,860 in 1980, which then comprised 45.4 per cent of all Trentonians” (page 3). [Note that **Puerto Ricans** only began to migrate to Trenton, **in significant numbers**, beginning around the early to mid-1940s, and thereafter.]. (emphasis added).

Due to historical structural economic and social conditions, Dr. Starr argues that “whereas in 1900 the city was the center of population and economic and cultural activity for **Mercer County**, by 1960 more people lived in the county’s suburbs, and the business district was losing businesses and customers to suburban shopping malls. In 1900 the city’s leaders believed that

nothing was too good for Trenton; by 1960 all too many Trentonians and outsiders assumed that Trenton was good for nothing.” In short, Dr. Starr points out that “By 1960 the downward course of economic, physical and social decay had not yet exhausted itself, nor had the consequences for the relations between the ethnic and black communities become fully manifest” (page 4) (emphasis added).

Dr. Starr pointed out that at least since pre-1960 “as with industry, Trenton’s leading mercantile houses, banks, newspapers and trolley companies were dominated by local businesses of **British, Dutch or German descent**.... British and German groups also dominated Trenton’s political and legal machinery. Indeed, among the city’s many ethnic groups only immigrants from **Britain, Ireland and Germany** succeeded in being elected to public office.... The business-political elite consciously strove to create patriotic yet **docile workers** and law-abiding citizens of immigrants via Americanization” (page 7).

Regarding Puerto Ricans: Dr. Starr went on to add that “...the post-war suburbanization of the middle class, the migration to Trenton of many **Puerto Ricans** after 1950 and the racial tensions of the late 1960s and 1970s that induced many white parents to withdraw their children from the public schools resulted in public school system that is now predominately black and Hispanic [see: Footnote 78 immediately below].

Footnote 78 reads as follows [yes, I do read “Footnotes” as part of my research methodology....], namely:

“An article in the Trenton Evening Times, November 9, 1954 indicated that Trenton had become a focal point for **migrating Puerto Ricans**. Most of the local **Puerto Ricans** were from the town of Utuado in southern **Puerto Rico**. According to Jose Santiago of the **Puerto Rican Community Center**, about 45 percent of the Puerto Ricans in 1972 were illiterate in English and 15 percent illiterate in Spanish. The **Puerto Ricans** found employment primarily as unskilled factory workers. See ‘The **Puerto Rican** Community,’ May 19, 1972, in the vertical files of the Trentonian Collection, TFPL. The 1980 census indicated that there were 7,344 persons of Spanish origin in Trenton” (pages 45, 63-64). (emphasis added).

“The cultural history of Trenton’s ‘new’ ethnic groups during the first sixty years of the twentieth [1900-1960] passed through several stages: an Americanization stage lasting until the immigration quotas of the early 1920s: and a stage of heightened ethnic consciousness from the 1920s to **World War II** followed by a period of incipient assimilation....” (page 54). (emphasis added).

Starr also points out that other “White Ethnic Groups” also participated in the historical development the City of Trenton over the decades. For example, he indicated that such ethnic organizations as the Neapolitan Society [Italians], which provided sick and death benefits;

community homes (Magyar Home) and community centers [Jewish] (Young Men's Hebrew Association and Young Women's Hebrew Association) which provided a host of services; educational, recreational English language training, naturalization and employment assistance, and civic lessons; foreign-language newspapers, *Haydamaka* (Ruthenian); *Fuggetlenseq* (Hungarian); *L'Italo-Americano* (Italian)." (page 55). (emphasis added).

Additionally, "ethnic organizations were founded in Trenton such as the Polish-American Democratic Club, Greek-American Democratic Club.... Numerically the number of white ethnic organizations of the 'new' ethnic groups' peaks during the Great Depression. After **World War II**, many white ethnics departed for the suburbs, being able to do so partly because they have benefited from New Deal programs and labor organization.... The exodus of the successful left the city's ethnic communities socially less heterogeneous than they were before **World War II**, being composed of increasingly of the elderly and less-well educated or skilled members of the group. By the 1950s the remaining ethnics were poised precariously" (pages 55-56). (emphasis added)

[Note: Dr. Starr's pamphlet consists of 98 "Notes", i.e., "Footnotes", great for further research purposes and writing].

In essence, the conclusion of Dr. Starr's pamphlet, the last page of the narrative (on page 56) pointed out that "... the contraction of the city's industrial base and the influx of **blacks and Puerto Ricans** [what some would call "people of color", i.e., **non**-"White Ethnics" from Europe] made them fearful of the new migrants and established in the 1960s the tone of defensive hostility and rejuvenated ethnic pride that characterized the relations between the white ethnics and the recent arrivals" (page 56). (emphasis added).

70) García-Colón, Ismael. *Confronting the Present: Migration in Sidney Mintz's Journal for The People of Puerto Rico*. **American Ethnologist**. 2017. Vol. 44, No. 3: 403ff.).

García-Colón points out that: "in the 1950s and 1960s, Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans became part of Sidney Mintz's quest to foster an anthropology grounded in history and political economy. Three of his important interventions on Puerto Rico are his contribution to *The People of Puerto Rico* (Steward et al. 1956), *Worker in the Cane* (Mintz 1974) and *Three Ancient Colonies* (Mintz 2010)."

"His work on Puerto Rico during the 1950s shaped the way many anthropologists would account for the history of capitalism. The collaborative research project that resulted in *The People of Puerto Rico*, in which Mintz played a central role, highlighted the connections between local communities and regional and global processes. Directed by Julian Steward, the project focused on the histories of communities producing different crops (sugar, tobacco, and coffee), as well as the activities of the upper class...." (page 1). [One may also want to look at

another of Mintz's articles, related to Puerto Rican **migration**, titled: *Puerto Rican Emigration: A Threefold Comparison*. **Social and Economic Studies**. (Dec. 1955: 311-325).].

71) Mintz, Sidney W. *Puerto Rican Emigration: A Threefold Comparison*. **Social and Economic Studies**. (Vol. 4, No. 4) (December 1955: 311-325).

Mr. Mintz points out that: "Few large-scale sociological studies have as yet been carried out among the ethnic groups in the West Indies, but a visitor cannot help but carry away an impression of the differential success of some of these groups in adopting themselves to the social and economic systems of the various islands.... It appears to the writer [i.e., Mr. Mintz] that neither the numbers of migrants nor the antecedent culture provides a sufficient explanation for the fate of a migrant group...." "Three situations, all involving **Puerto Rican migrants**, are used here for comparison. In each case, the *milieu* to which they have migrated, the particular character of the migrant group, and the character and responses of the host group have differed widely. The present paper suffers from a lack of adequate detailed information and is intended only as a preliminary to further study" (pages 311-312).

Mintz goes on to indicate that "In order to give some perspective to the three migration situations to be treated here---New York City, St. Croix, and Hawaii--- [cf.: for a history of Puerto Rican Immigration/Migration to Hawaii, see: López, Daniel M. 2016].

"The later figures for yearly **net increases** of Puerto Ricans in the United States are... (page 314):

1945: 13,573; 1946: 39,911; 1947: 24,551; 1948: 32,775; 1949: 25,701;
1950: 34,703; 1951: 32,900; 1952: 59,132; 1953: 69,124; 1954: 21,531

Mintz went on to write that "Physical type has some relevance to the question of accommodation to life in New York City. The Puerto Ricans include among their numbers the first sizable non-English-speaking 'Negroid' [in the original] group to come to the United States as migrants. The whole concept of racial intermediacy, which characterizes Caribbean and Latin-American culture, is absent in the United States, where people of color of any degree are lumped into a category labelled 'Negro'. Accordingly, *the Puerto Rican of intermediate physical type suffers many or most of the same disadvantages imposed on the American Negro*" (page 316). (emphasis added).

Interestingly, Mintz out that "out of a total population of 12,200 in 1946, government figures show 3,100 Puerto Ricans in St. Croix.... This, in that year, 24 per cent [a quarter of St. Croix's population] of the population was composed of Puerto Ricans, a remarkable figure in view of the generally poor economic situation of the island and the out-migration for which St. Croix and the other U.S. Virgin Islands have been noted for the past century" (page 318).

“The third case in this comparison is that of Hawaii.... Hawaii has had a vaunted policy of racial equality such that it has been studied with enthusiasm by nearly every race relations specialist in modern times.... In wave after wave, groups of migrants have contributed to the insular ethnic scene in the following order: first Polynesians; the Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, **Puerto Ricans**, Koreans, Spaniards, Russians, and finally Filipinos.... [cf.: López 2016, for my description of the race issue in Hawaii from 1900-1925.].

Mintz concludes by writing: “The Puerto Ricans who migrated to Hawaii seem to have been in a particularly difficult position economically (and perhaps socially and psychologically as well, as a consequence of events in their homeland).” “...The aim of the present paper has been simply to call attention to a sociological problem---the differential success of migrant groups of the same ethnic background in different settings---which can be analyzed only through detailed examination of all the variables operating in each situation” (page 324).

PART XVI

Vineland, New Jersey and Georgina Figueroa Romano (The 1st Puerto Rican Resident of Vineland)

72) **Daily Journal** Vineland, N.J.). *Real Estate. For Rent [section]*. (August 30, **1934**).

“FURN. Rooms for rent. **Georgina Figueroa**, 238 Montrose St” (page 7).

73) **Daily Journal** (Vineland, N.J.). *Plum Street Home Brings \$7450*. (October 9, 1946).

“A home at 231 Plum st., known as the Brotman property, was sold at public auction Tuesday afternoon to Mrs. Georgina [**Figueroa**] Romano, of 238 Montrose st. The purchase price was \$7450. The house is located on a lot 100 by 150 feet. A small poultry house was also included in the sale” (page 2). [NOTE: Georgina was born in **Puerto Rico**].

74) **Daily Journal** (Vineland, N.J.). *Laura R. Sanchez Married Today*. (February 19, 1949).

“Miss Laura Rosa Sanchez, of 238 Montrose st., and Dominic Oliveri, Glassboro, were married at 10 A.M. today at Vineland City Hall by Mayor John C. Gittone. Angelo Romano, also of 238 Montrose st., acted as best man, and his wife, **Mrs. Georgina Romano**, attended the bride.... After a wedding trip to New York City, the couple will reside at 238 Montrose st.” (page 3).

75) **Daily Journal** Vineland, N.J.). *A ‘Pioneer’ Remembers Struggles of New Life*. (July 23, 1983). (This article cited in the: **Vineland Times Journal**.

“Editor’s Note: ...the *Times Journal* will publish this week to honor the Hispanic community’s contribution to Vineland on the 31st anniversary of **Puerto Rico** attaining commonwealth status” (page 1). **“Georgina Figueroa Romano** earned \$10 a week and spent half of it on room and board when she left New York for Vineland 57 years ago [i.e., in 1926]. Her Hispanic compatriots now address her as ‘Doña Georgina,’ a term of respect, and honor her as a pioneer. She was the first of many Puerto Ricans who came to South Jersey searching for work.” in the mid-1920s, Georgina Figueroa heeded her friend’s suggestion and “with her three-month-old son [from her then husband], she came to Vineland in 1926. ‘I loved Vineland immediately,’ she said. ‘I found a factory job right away and got \$10 a week for working six days. She landed the job through a friend, a Puerto Rican married to a foreman at the Landisville pant.” [The distance between Landisville, N.J. and Vineland, N.J. is between 6 to 8 miles apart] (page 1).

“By **1932**, she accumulated \$200 from her 20-cents-an hour wages and made a down payment on a home at 238 Montrose St., where she still lives [in 1983].” She got married in 1937 to Angelo Romano. “By the 1940s, Puerto Ricans came to South Jersey in masses looking for jobs. The Romanos saw the field laborers and were touched by the loneliness in the faces of young men so far from home. On Sundays, the Romanos would visit the **Glassboro Growers Association Camp** and Mrs. Romano would cook for the men. Friendships developed as the Romanos guided and counseled the farmworkers” (page 7). (emphasis added).

76) **Daily Journal** (Vineland, New Jersey). [Obituary] *Angelo Romano, 81. Former local farmer.* (May 30, 1990).

“Angelo Romano of Vineland, a retired farmer, dies Tuesday in his home after suffering a heart attack. He was 82. Born in Vineland, he was a lifelong resident. Mr. Romano was a retired farmer. Survivors include his wife, **Georgina (Figueroa) [born in Puerto Rico]**; two sons, Emilio Figueroa of Hammonton and Henry Parnes of Puerto Rico [and five sisters], Angelina Fricano of Buena, Mary Frasnelli of Vineland, and Margaret Tartaglione of Glassboro; six grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren” (page 4). (emphasis added above, and below).

77) **Daily Journal** (Vineland, New Jersey). She was first *Puerto Rican resident of City.* (July 23, 1990).

“Vineland – Georgina Romano ... will be 97 years old in September... She is believed to be the first Puerto Rican resident of Vineland. Her son, Henry Paredes, discussed his mother the following day from his home in Puerto Rico. He said she came to Vineland from New York City in **1927**. Ten years later, she married Angelo Romano. Romano, who had been an invalid for many years, died last month [see Mr. Romano’s Obituary, of May 30, 1990, above]. Paredes also stated that when he attended Vineland High School in 1944, he can remember being the only Puerto Rican in his class” (pages 1-2). (emphasis added).

“Not long after that, however, others began to arrive. The majority came from Utuado, Puerto Rico in the late 1940s, according to Luis Velez, who works in the Vineland Public School System. He said one of the main reasons was Operation Bootstrap.... The objective was to boost its economy and give Puerto Rican citizens, whom companies looked on as **cheap labor**, a chance to collectively pull themselves up by the ‘bootstraps’” (page 2). (emphasis added).

[**NOTE: The 1930 United States Federal Census** (via *Ancestry.com*) shows that Georgina Romano (27 years old) [in the *1930 Census* cited as Georgina **Figueroa**] was born in Puerto Rico, as well as her sister and both of her parents. In 1930 Georgina lived with her sister, Auvea (?), her given name is difficult to read) Figueroa (16?), in **Cumberland County, Vineland Borough**]. (emphasis added).

Potentially important for my purpose is that the *1930 U.S. Federal Census* lists her: “Immigration Year”: (as) **1923**, while her younger Sister’s “Immigration Year: as 1929. The *Census* appears to show that Georgina appears to speak English---again the handwriting on the *Census*, while somewhat difficult to read, for me it appears to show that column did show that she did speak English. Georgina’s Occupation in the *1930 Census* is cited as being: None; it also cites her being: divorced, at least as of the 1930 Census. The *Census* also lists that Georgina was “Naturalized” when it cited that her status was as follows: “Naturalization: Naturalized.” It also cited that she “rented” her living quarters. Importantly, Georgina is cited as being the “Head of House,” as well as the *Census* showing that she was the “Homemaker?” (in the original).

The **1940 United States Federal Census** (via *Ancestry.com*) shows that Georgina Roman estimated “Birth Year” was “abt. 1902], and that in 1935, as well as in 1940, she resided in Vineland, New Jersey on Montrose Street (in 1940). The **1940 Census** listed Ms. Romano’s “Occupation” as a “Packer”, and her “Class Worker” as being: “Wage or salary worker in private work.” The *1940 Census* lists her “**Birthplace**” as **Puerto Rico**.

It should be noted that it was not too uncommon for persons who had been born at the beginning of the 1900s, to have official documents with different “Dates of Birth”, [probably, particularly in Puerto Rico]. (emphasis added). For example, the **New Jersey, U.S. Death Index, 1901-2017** listed Georgina Romano’s “Birth Date” as being December 20, 1894, and that her “Death Place” as being: Elmer Borough, Salem, New Jersey, USA”! Similarly, Mrs. Romano’s document from the **U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1935-2007** lists her “Birth Date” as Dec. 20, 1896. Finally, the **U.S., Newspapers.com Obituary Index, 1800s-current** lists her “Birth Date” as being “abt 1895”. This later document lists her “Obituary Place: Vineland, New Jersey, United States of America,” as well as her three children, and four siblings.

It should be noted that *1940 Census* shows that Georgina Romano (as the “wife”) earned more yearly **income**, than her husband, Angelo Romano, or \$676. To \$500, while both were living in Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Mrs. Romano worked as a “Packer” in a Factory,

while Mr. Romano (as the “Head of the Household”) worked as a “Sheet Metal worker” in a Metal Shop. Significantly, Mrs. Romano worked 40 hours per week [I presume], while her husband, Mr. Angelo Romano, worked 44 hours per week, and both are cited as working “At Private Work”, yet he still made less money than his wife on a yearly basis. This disparity differential in yearly income was probably unusual, to say the least [again I presume that to be the case in 1940 Vineland, New Jersey]; however, I do not have an explanation for this disparity. The record is silent on this. The Romanos were not married with each other in the 1930 Census.

Source: Year: **1940 Census** Place: *Vineland, Cumberland, New Jersey*; Roll: m-t0627-02327; Page: 13B; Enumeration District:6-76. *Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940*. Wash., D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1940. T627, 4,643 rolls.). (emphasis added).

78) **[Daily Journal, (Vineland, New Jersey). Obituaries. Georgina Romano, 97. Farm Owner.** (January 9, 1992). (emphasis added).

“Georgina Romano, 97, of Vineland, died Wednesday in Elmer Community Hospital. **Born in Morovis, Puerto Rico**, she was a Vineland resident for the past 65 years. A *retired farm owner*, and one of the first Hispanics to move to Vineland and helped provide food, shelter and employment for people coming to Vineland since 1948. [One of her two sons] Emilio Figueroa [resides in] Hammonton” (page 4). (emphasis added). [Georgina’s maiden name was **Figueroa**. She arrived in Vineland, N.J. in **1927**] [possibly as early as 1926] (emphasis added).

79) **Daily Journal** (Vineland, N.J.). *Public Notice. Notice to Creditors.* Estate of **Georgina Romano**. (February 12, 1992). (emphasis added).

“Pursuant to the order of Harry A. Freitag Jr., Surrogate of the County of Cumberland, made on the 21st day of January, 1992, on application of the undersigned Executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the decent to bring in to the subscribe their debts, demands and claims against the estate of said deceased, under oath, within six month from the date of such order, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.”

“Dated: January 21, 1992. Henry *Paredes [Mrs. Georgina Romano’s son]*, Executer, Acacia 1863 Santa Maria, **Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00927**. February 12, 1992. Ptr. Fee: \$9.10 Acct. No. C09575” (page 17). (emphasis added). (emphasis added).

80) **Daily Journal** (Vineland, N.J.). *Real Estate Listings. Home Section. Vineland.* (May 18, 2001).

“**Vineland** – 238 Montrose street, *Estate of Georgina Romano* to Jose Cuevas, 02/26/2001. \$35,000 (page 29 (page Section B13)).

81) **Daily Journal** (Vineland, N.J.). **Vineland’s 150th Birthday. A history of Vineland.** (August 4, 2011).

One of the listings of this special edition celebrating the 150th Anniversary of Vineland, N.J., reads as follows: “**1927 - Georgina Romano**, reportedly Vineland’s **first** Puerto Rican”, is cited as such (pages 6-7; 32). (emphasis added).

82) Pérez, Martín. *Living History: Vineland, New Jersey. Extended Roots from Hawaii to New York. Migraciones Puertorriqueñas a los Estados Unidos*. (2nd Edition, 1998). (Conference Held March 22-24, 1984. Oral History Task Force. *Centro De Estudios Puertorriqueños. Hunter College, City University of New York*. (pages 78-94).

Mr. Martín, in his presentation at this 1984 Conference, held at the Centro, pointed out that “But in **1926** there were already Puerto Rican residents in **Vineland** [New Jersey].... We agreed that the Puerto Rican who has lived the longest in Vineland is **Mrs. Georgina Romano**, who has been here for 53 yeas [as of 1984] and is the ‘d of the Puerto Ricans in Vineland.... Mrs. Georgina Romano arrived in New York from *Manatí* [Puerto Rico] and then moved to Vineland because she knew someone called Mrs. Green. Mrs. Green’s husband, a foreman in a *Landisville* factory, got her a job there. She moved there around 1926 and there was already a small community of Puerto Ricans. Then she married an Italian by the name of Romano.... When the big migration started, the couple would go to the camps to visit the workers and cook for them.

About the Author



Daniel M. López

I was born in **Ponce, Puerto Rico**, in 1950, and was later raised in the South Bronx area of New York City during my High School years. I am a former Editor (for many years), as well as a former Staff Writer of ***El Boricua*** newsletter for the *House of Puerto Rico-San Diego [HPRSD]*, for the San Diego Puerto Rican community of about 25,000. I worked for the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) for almost 30 years, as a Federal Senior Enforcement Investigator (EEO), both in Los Angeles and in San Diego, CA. California's Puerto Rican population is around 225,000, in 2016.

I published my first articles relating to the Puerto Rican *diaspora* while I was a Graduate Student at the University of Oregon in 1975, while earning my Master of Science (M.S.) Degree in Sociology in 1978. Since 1997, I have written numerous articles for the ***El Boricua*** newsletter for the San Diego County Puerto Rican community, which numbers about 25,000 as of the 2010 U.S. Federal Census (for California). While I was born in 1950, in Ponce, Puerto Rico, I am a “Nuyorican” since I came to the mainland U.S. when I was a child, along with my parents and siblings, and we lived in the “*South Bronx*” during my years as a student at De Witt Clinton H.S., Bronx, N.Y., from 1964-1968.

I earned my B.S. Degree in Sociology from the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse in 1973. Finally, I am a *former* member of the California Genealogical Society (Oakland, CA), and of the Hispanic Genealogical Society of New York (HGSNY), and a former member of the Chula Vista (California) Genealogical Society, as well as the San Diego Genealogical Society, since I recently moved back to the East Coast.

In 2016, I published my 2nd Edition copy of my book titled: **California and Hawaii's First Puerto Ricans, 1850-1925: The 1st and 2nd Generation Immigrants/ Migrants** (2nd Edition) (256 Pages, 32 “Exhibits”, a Topical Index, and 423 Bibliographic Sources, many of them “*Primary Sources*”).

My book identifies by name, over 350 persons who wound up immigrating from Puerto Rico, or were the offspring of the first immigrants to Hawaii from either Dec. 1900 to Oct. 1901, (although from 1898 to 1932, the Island was called “Porto Rico”), to either California (Dec. 14, 1900), and/or to Hawaii on Dec. 23, 1900, along with the names of many of their children, where known and identified in the retrievable public records. After going to undergraduate school in Wisconsin in 1968, I recently returned back to the east coast after more than 50 years, and now I am in New Jersey! Hence, my current March 2021 book-*manuscript* on Puerto Ricans and the *chronological history of Puerto Rican migration to New Jersey*.

RE: My 2nd Edition Book-Manuscript on New Jersey Migrant Farm Workers (March 2021)

NOTE: “Whenever possible, [I] have attempted to avoid repetitiousness. In some cases, however, [I] was willing to take this risk in the interest of providing all relevant materials [and information and facts in my (this) write-up] (***State of New Jersey***. February 1968: vi).